Whitaker

1959

COMPLETE EDITION

CALENDAR for 1959

JANUARY						
☉				1	8	15
M				2	9	16
Tu				3	10	17
W				4	11	18
Th	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

FEBRUARY						
☉	1	8	15	22		
M	2	9	16	23		
Tu	3	10	17	24		
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		

MARCH						
☉	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		

APRIL						
☉					5	12
M					6	13
Tu					7	14
W				1	8	15
Th	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24		
S	4	11	18	25		

MAY						
☉	3	10	17	24	31	
M	4	11	18	25		
Tu	5	12	19	26		
W	6	13	20	27		
Th	7	14	21	28		
F	1	8	15	22	29	
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JUNE						
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Tu	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24		
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S	6	13	20	27		

JULY						
☉		5	12	19	26	
M		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
Th	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24	31	
S	4	11	18	25		

AUGUST						
☉		2	9	16	23	30
M		3	10	17	24	31
Tu		4	11	18	25	
W		5	12	19	26	
Th		6	13	20	27	
F		7	14	21	28	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

SEPTEMBER						
☉		6	13	20	27	
M		7	14	21	28	
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
Th	3	10	17	24		
F	4	11	18	25		
S	5	12	19	26		

OCTOBER						
☉		4	11	18	25	
M		5	12	19	26	
Tu		6	13	20	27	
W		7	14	21	28	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

NOVEMBER						
☉	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24		
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19			
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		

DECEMBER						
☉		6	13	20	27	
M		7	14	21	28	
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
Th	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25		
S	5	12	19	26		

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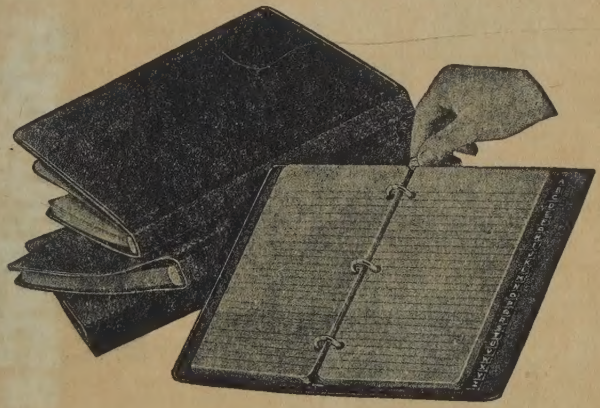
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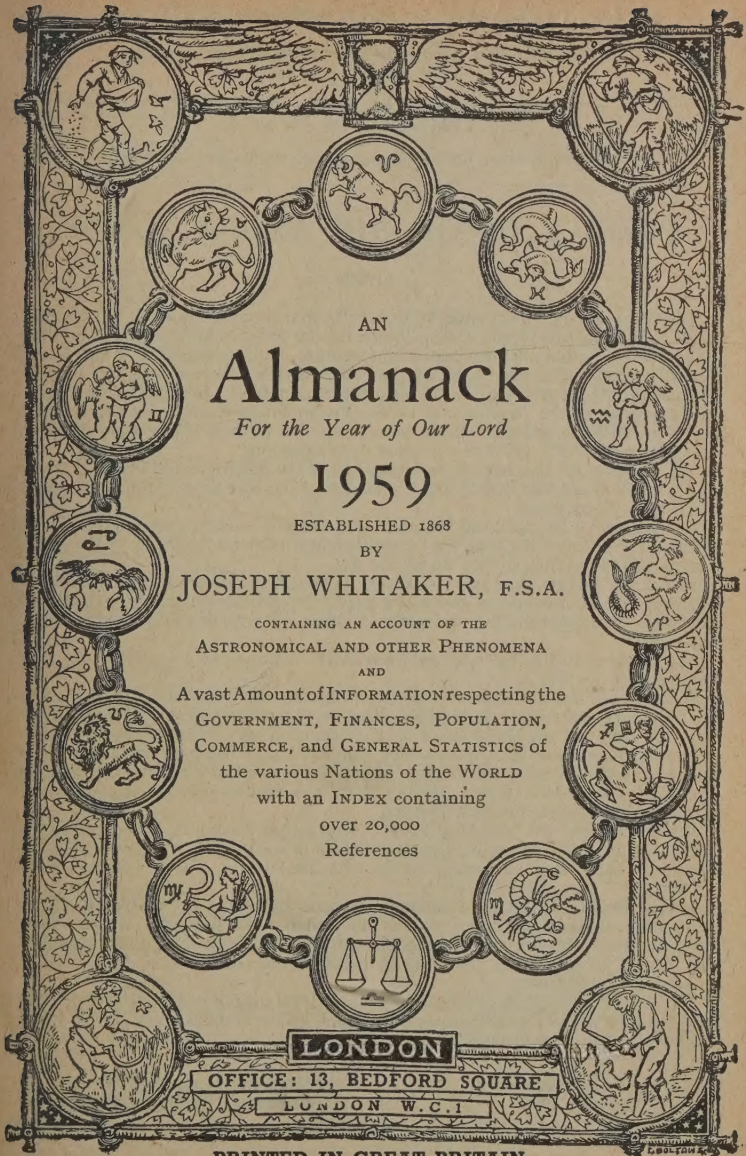
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Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1959

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA

AND

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION, COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of the various Nations of the WORLD with an INDEX containing over 20,000 References

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PREFACE TO THE 91ST ANNUAL VOLUME

(1959)

The Editor has once more endeavoured, in the 91st annual edition of "WHITAKER", while continuing and supplementing all the regular features of the Almanack, to give full scope to matters of great topical importance, and in particular to the feats of scientific development for which the year under review will be memorable.

Thus, details are provided of the various earth satellites launched during the year, of the voyage of the *Nautilus* and of Sir Vivian Fuchs' crossing of the Antarctic continent, and the scientific implications and value of these exploits are discussed. In addition, they are all commemorated by illustrations.

The illustrations also include a photograph of the newly-created Prince of Wales, whose elevation to that title by the Queen during the year gave so much pleasure to Her Majesty's subjects.

The passage of the new Life Peerages Act, whereby women may now for the first time sit in the House of Lords, has been noted, together with the names of the first life barons and baronesses created under the Act.

The policy of providing more statistics illustrating subjects of particular current interest has been maintained and tables have been introduced dealing with aliens in the United Kingdom and their countries of origin and with domestic production and expenditure.

The Diary of Events has been enlarged by the inclusion of a section dealing with sport during the year.

Several fresh features have been added to the municipal section. Following upon the triennial elections last April, the existing party representation on county councils has been recorded and the dates of the charters of incorporation of the English and Welsh boroughs have been supplied for the first time. The pages on London have been augmented by notes on the main railway stations and a list of the Underground and Green Line Coach routes. Finally, there is an entirely new article giving details of all the New Towns in Great Britain.

While certain of the larger Employers' Associations have long been shown in the Almanack among the principal societies, the list of such bodies has now been greatly increased and placed in juxtaposition with the list of Trade Unions in the "Directory" part of the book.

In the Commonwealth and Foreign pages, separate articles are devoted to the new Federation of the West Indies and to the United Arab Republic, and the Postal Regulations section has been further strengthened by the inclusion, in response to requests, of air mail letter rates and by notes on the areas covered by the various London postal districts.

The Editor is always guided by the various helpful suggestions made by the readers of the Almanack and wishes yet again to thank all his many correspondents for the help which they have given him.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE. W.C.1.
October, 1958

Telephone: Museum 4748
Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London."

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We would like to remind you that upon the regular replenishment of Haig's Fund depends the existence of the largest welfare organisation in the world — the British Legion. The Legion's responsibilities towards the ex-service community have steadily increased over the years and today commitments are heavier than ever before.

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Will you therefore please remember that legacies and bequests in favour of Haig's Fund are urgently needed.

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THE BANK RATE IN POST WAR YEARS

per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1951	1954	1956	1958
8 Nov.....2½	13 May.....3	16 Feb.....5½	20 Mar.....6
1952	1955	1957	22 May.....5½
11 Mar.....4	27 Jan.....3½	7 Feb.....5	19 June.....5
1953	24 Feb.....4½	19 Sept.....7	14 Aug.....4½
17 Sept.....3½			

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family and Court

Oct. 16.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Balmoral after their holiday and visited Carlisle.

Oct. 17.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Leeds and after attending an evening performance in connection with the Leeds Centenary Musical Festival, stayed at Harewood House.

Oct. 18.—After carrying out further engagements in Leeds and attending the final concert of the Festival, the Queen and the Duke left in the Royal train for London.

Oct. 19.—The restored church of St. Clement Danes was re-consecrated by the Bishop of London as the R.A.F. Memorial Church, in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Oct. 20.—Professor Theodor Heuss, President of the German Federal Republic, was greeted at Victoria Station by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on arriving for his state visit. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet at Buckingham Palace.

Oct. 21.—President Heuss was entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall and in the evening gave a dinner and reception at the German Embassy to the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family.

Politics

Oct. 8.—The Conservative Party conference opened at Scarborough and carried unanimously a resolution calling for compensation at fair market value for land acquired by public authorities.

Oct. 14.—The Government announced its proposals for a new pensions scheme, with graduated contributions and payments.

Oct. 21.—The first of the new life peers and peeresses took the oath in the House of Lords.

Oct. 23.—Minor Government changes were announced. Lord Mancroft, Minister without Portfolio, and Lord Strathclyde, Minister of State, Scottish Office, resigned and were succeeded by the Earl of Dundee and Lord Forbes. Mr. F. J. Erroll was appointed to the vacant post of Economic Secretary to the Treasury and was succeeded as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade by Mr. J. C. Rodgers. The Earl of Gosford, Joint Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office and the Marquess of Lansdowne, a Lord-in-Wait ng, exchanged appointments. Mr. E. B. Wakefield became Comptroller of the Household in place of Sir Gerald Wills, who resigned and Mr. M. H. C. Hughes-Young succeeded Mr. Wakefield as a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Aviation

Oct. 4.—Comet jet passenger service across the Atlantic began.

Oct. 22.—B.E.A. Viscount airliner crashed after collision with Italian jet fighter near Anzio, all the passengers and crew, totalling 31, being killed.

Labour

Oct. 21.—B.O.A.C. engineers at London Airport returned to work pending negotiations after being on strike for a week during which time all B.O.A.C. services in and out of the Airport had been stopped.

Commonwealth

Oct. 1.—The British plan for Cyprus took effect. Greek Cypriots staged a strike throughout the island.

Oct. 3.—An English sergeant's wife was murdered by terrorists in Famagusta and another seriously wounded. Archbishop Makarios sent a message to Greek Cypriots urging them to "react vigorously" against implementation of the British plan.

Oct. 7.—President Iskander Mirza of Pakistan declared martial law in the country, dismissed the central and provincial governments, abolished all political parties, abrogated the constitution and appointed Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan, commander-in-chief of the Army, as chief martial law administrator.

Oct. 13.—The prosecution withdrew the indictment in the South African treason trial, which was adjourned pending possible preparation of a new indictment.

Oct. 16.—The Cyprus Government introduced tighter security measures against terrorism.

Foreign and International

Oct. 5.—The Fifth French Republic officially came into being.

Oct. 6.—The Pope was stated to be gravely ill after a stroke.

The Chinese Communists suspended the shelling of Quemoy and Matsu for one week to allow supplies to be brought in, provided they were not escorted by the Americans. The State Department said that American warships would suspend convoying operations to the offshore islands.

The U.S. atomic submarine *Seawolf* surfaced after record stay underwater of 60 days.

Oct. 9.—After suffering a second stroke on the previous day, Pope Pius XII died in the early hours of the morning.

Oct. 11.—An American rocket, aimed at the moon, was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral, but a slight error in the aiming angle prevented it from reaching its destination and on the following day it was believed to have re-entered the earth's atmosphere and burned out over the Pacific.

Oct. 13.—The Chinese Communists decided to extend the cease-fire in the Quemoy area for a further fortnight.

General de Gaulle issued a strict ban on the Army taking part in politics in Algeria and said the elections there must be entirely independent.

Oct. 14.—The military members withdrew from the Algeria-Sahara committee of public safety.

Oct. 15.—Tunisia broke off diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic.

Oct. 20.—British troops began withdrawal from Jordan.

Chinese Communists broke the cease-fire and shelled Quemoy heavily.

Oct. 23.—The 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to Boris Pasternak, the Russian novelist.

Obituary

Oct. 2.—Dr. Marie Stopes, advocate of birth control, aged 78. Oct. 3.—Dr. George Kennedy Allen Bell, Bishop of Chichester, 1929–58, aged 75. Oct. 8.—Sir Henry Channon, Conservative M.P. for Southend West, aged 61 (by-election pending). Oct. 9.—His Holiness Pope Pius XII, aged 82. Oct. 14.—Sir Douglas Mawson, O.B.E., F.R.S., Antarctic explorer and geologist, aged 76. Dr. Lennox Robinson, Irish dramatist, aged 72. Oct. 16.—Hon. Sir Stephen Henn Collins, former High Court judge, aged 83. Oct. 17.—William Westenra, 6th Baron Rossmore, aged 66. Oct. 22.—Leonard Brassey, 1st Baron Brassey of Apethorpe, former Conservative M.P., aged 88.

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Oct. 2 1958 Middle Rates
Australia	*Australian £*	A.£1·2525	125¼*
Austria	*Schilling*	—	72·30§
Belgium	*Belgian franc*	26·49 belgas	140§
Canada	*Canadian $*	4·545	2·74‡
Denmark	*Krone*	22·26	19·34§
France	*Franc*	176·10	1176§
Germany (Federal Republic)	*D'mark*	—	11·76§
Netherlands	*Florin*	8·34	10·64§
Italy	*Lira*	85	1749¾§
Neth. West Indies	*Florin*	8·34	5·28
New Zealand	*N.Z. £*	N.Z.£1·2425	100½*
Norway	*Krone*	19·45	20·00§
Philippines	*Peso*	—	5·60
Portugal	*Escudo*	110·07	80½§
Rhodesias	*Rhodesia £*	100	par
Union of South Africa	*S.A. £*	S.A.£1	100½*
Sweden	*Krona*	18·59	14·48½§
Switzerland	*Franc*	19·87	12·24§
U.S.A.	*Dollar*	4·486	2·80§
B. Other Market Rates			
Burma	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6§ ‖
Ceylon	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6§ ‖
India	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6§ ‖
Pakistan	*Rupee*	—	1/6§ ‖
Malaya	*S.S. $*	8·571	2/45 ‖
Hong Kong	*H.K. $*	—	1/3§ ‖
Egypt	*Piastre*	97½	97½* nominal
C. Other Rates			
Argentina	*Peso*	19	156†
Bolivia	*Boliviano*	141·50	31,360
Brazil	*Cruzeiro*	82	430†
Bulgaria	*Lev*	375	19·04′
Chile	*Peso*	116½	2250†
Colombia	*Peso*	7·59	22†
Costa Rica	*Colon*	25·16	15·75†
Cuba	*Dollar*	4·386	2·80
Czechoslovakia	*Crown*	—	20†
Dominican Republic	*Dollar*	4·386	2·80
Ecuador	*Sucre*	66	42½†
Ethiopia	*Eth. $*	—	7
Finland	*Mark*	217½	896†
Greece	*Drachma*	545	84
Guatemala	*Quetzel*	4·386	2·80
Haiti	*Gourde*	22·4	14
Honduras	*Lempira*	8⅝	5·60
Iceland	*Krona*	—	43·60
Indo-China	*Piastre*	—	98†
Indonesia	Rate of Exchange	System complicated &	subject to fluctuation
Iraq	*Iraq Dinar*	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Israel	*Israel £*	1 Israel £ = 1 £ sterling	5·04†
Jordan	*Dinar*	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Lebanon	*Lebanon £*	9·65	8·72†
Madagascar	*Franc*	175 (F. fr.)	588
Mexico	*Peso*	—	35
Nicaragua	*Cordoba*	24	19·60†
Persia	*Rial*	80·50	210†
Peru	*Sol*	24½	67½†
Poland	*Zloty*	23⅓	11·20†
Republic of Ireland	*£*	£1	£1
Roumania	*Leu*	657½	26½†
Salvador	*Colon*	11·20	7
Spain	*Peseta*	42·45	117†
Sudan	*Pound*	97½	97½*
Thailand	*Baht*	10·91	55†
Turkey	*T. £*	—	25·20†
Uruguay	*Peso*	9	23½†
U.S.S.R.	*Rouble*	23·75	11 20†
Venezuela	*Bolivar*	14 15	9·25†
Yugoslavia	*Dinar*	197½	840†

* Per £100 London. § Value of Rupee or Dollar in shillings and pence.
† Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.
‡ Canada unpegged parity Oct. 1, 1950. § Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.
‖ To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus : ‖

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

Ψ = Seaport.

A

A A., Automobile Association.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A.A.I., *Associate* of Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agent's Institute.
A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
a.c., alternating current.
a/c., account.
A.C. (*Ante Christum*)=B.C.
A.C.A., *Associate* of Inst. of Chartered Accountants
A.C.C.S.—of the Corpn. of Certified Secretaries.
A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
A.I.A. — *Associate* of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.B.—of Bankers.
A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
A.Inst.P.—of Physics.
A.I.Q.S., — of Quantity Surveyors.
A.K.C., — of King's College.
A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
A.L.A., *Associate* of the Library Association.
A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
A.M.G., Allied Military Government.
A.M.I.C.E.—*Associate Member* of Institution of Civil Engrs.
A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Loco.E.—*Associate Member Institute* of Locomotive Engrs.
A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
A.P., Associated Press.
A.R.A., *Associate* of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
A.R.P.S. *Associate* of Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Assocn.
A.S.A.A., *Associate* of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
A.T.A. Air Transport Auxiliary.
A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.
A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.

B

B.A. *Bachelor* of Arts.
B.Arch.—of Architecture.
B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery
B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
B.Com.—of Commerce.
B.D.—of Divinity
B.D.S (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
B.Ed.—of Education.
B.Eng.—of Engineering.
B.Litt.—of Literature.
B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
B.Sc.—of Science.
B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
B.B., Boys' Brigade.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
B.E.A.C., British European Airways Corporation.
B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.R.C.S.—British Red Cross Society.
B.S.T., British Summer Time.
Bt., Baronet.
B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.—Conservative.
ca (*circa*), about.
C.A., Chartered Accountant (*in Scotland*).
Cantab., Cambridge.
Cantuar., Canterbury.
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
c.c., cubic centimetres.
C.C., County Council.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
C. of E., Church of England.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).
C.H., Companion of Honour.
Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I., Channel Islands.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
C.-in.-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
C.L.B., Central Land Board.
C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.O., Commanding Officer.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.
C.S.I., Companion Order of Star of India.
C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
cwt., Hundredweight.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
d.c., direct current.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.L., *Doctor* o Civil Law.
D.D.—of Divinity
D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
D Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.

D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
D.Sc.—of Science.
D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
D.I.C., *Diploma* of the Imperial College.
D.P.H.—in Public Health.
D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
D.P., Displaced Person(s).
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.S.M., Do. Medal.
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
D.T.D., Decoration for Devoted Service (S. Africa).
D.V (*Deo volente*) God willing.
dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
Ebor, York.
E.C., East Central District.
E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for the sake of example."
E.P.U. — European Payments Union.
E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
E.R.P., European Recovery Plan.
etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things
et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.
ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
F.A.C.C.A., *Fellow* of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
F.A.I.—of Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute.
F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
F.B.O.A.—of British Optical Association
F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.C.S.—of Corpn. of Certified Secretaries.
F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
F.C.I.A.—of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.
F.C.I.B.—of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries
F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
F.I.B.—of Bankers.
F.I.C.S. of Chartered Shipbrokers.
F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
F.I.O.—of Ophthalmic Opticians.
F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
F.J.I.—of Journalists.
F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
F.L.S—of the Linnean Society.
F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society
F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively
F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland
F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.
F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.A.—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
F.S.S., Do. Statistical Society.
F.T.I.—of Textile Institute.
F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
F.A.N.Y. First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
F.B.I. Federation of British Industries.
fcp., Foolscap
F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).
F.H., Fire Hydrant.
F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
fl (*floruit*), he, or she flourished.
F.O. Foreign Office.
FOB (*usually* f.o.b.), Free on board.

G

G.A.T.T.—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
G.C., George Cross.
G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
G.C.V.O., or Knight Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
G.M. George Medal.
G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George
G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Cmpy.
H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
H.E., His Excellency
H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
H.H., His [Her] Highness.
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.

H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
H.J.S. (*Hic jocet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.S.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office
h.p., horse power
H.Q., Headquarters.
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness
H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried *cf.* H.J.S.
H.S.H. His [Her] Serene Highness

I

I.A., Indian Army.
I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Ibid. (*ibidem*), in the same place.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id. (*idem*), The same
I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
i.d.c. Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
i.e. (*id est*) That is.
I.G.Y.—International Geophysical Year.
I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind: originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΣ.
I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
in loc (*in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazerenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
Inst. (instant), current month.
I.O.M., Isle of Man.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
I.T.O.—International Trade Organization.
I.T.U.—International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K.C.B., Do. the Bath
K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G., Do. or St Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
k.o., knock out (boxing).
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P. Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.Ed.— of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh.
L.R.F.P.S.G. Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight
l.c., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
Lit., Literally.
Litt.D.—Doctor of Literature.
L.J., Lord Justice.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of ditto.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place, cited.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association
Ltd., Limited Liability
LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., *Master* of Arts.
M.Ch.— of Surgery.
M.Ch.D.— of Dental Surgery.
M.S.—of Surgery
M.Sc.—of Science.
M.Th.—of Theology.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine;
M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., *Member* of British Empire Order.
M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.
M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.Inst.Met.—of Institute of Metals.
M.Inst.N.A.—of Institution of Naval Architects
M.Inst.T.— of Institute of Transport.
M.J.I.—of Journalists.
M.L.A.—*Member* of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., of Council
M.N.—Merchant Navy.
M.P.—of Parliament (also Military Police).
M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
M.V.O. — of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
Mgr., Monsignor.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mlle., Mademoiselle.
M.M., Military Medal (also Messieurs).
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.
MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).
Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
N.B., North Britain.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.B., National Coal Board.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date (of books)
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting
N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.
No. (*Numero*), Number.
N.P., Notary Public.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.P.C.C. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
N.U.J., *National Union* of Journalists.
N.U.R.— of Railwaymen.
N.U.S.—of Students.
N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order
ob., or *obiit* died.
O.C., Officer Commanding.

O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.E.C., Organization for European Economic Co-operation.
O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T., Old Testament.
O.U.D.S. Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon. Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.

P

P.A., Press Association.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
p.f.c., Passed Flying College.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx (*it*), he (or she) painted it.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or per pro. (*per procurationem*)—by proxy.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
P.T., Physical Training.
P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see".

R

R.A., *Royal* Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.E.C.,— Army Educational Corps.
R.Ae.C., Royal Aero Club.
R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
R.A.F., — Air Force.
R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
R.B.S. — Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E. — Engineers.
R.E.M.E.,—Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.H.A., — Horse Artillery or — Hibernian Academy
R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
R.M., — Marines.
R.M.A., — Military Academy.
R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
R.N., — Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R. Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I.,—Institute of Oil Painters.
R.P.,—Society of Portrait Painters
R.Sigs.—Signals.
R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.W.S.,—Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.C., Rural District Council.
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page. (*See* Vo.)
R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.R.C., Lady or Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez-s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please.
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.
S.H.A.P.E. — Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic., So written.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
Stet, Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.) *Sacrae Theologiae Professor.*

T

t.b., Tuberculosis.
T.D., Territorial Decoration.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
Toc H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educ. Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
U.P., United Press.
U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A. or U.S. United States of America.
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven. Vencrable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
V.I.P., Very Important Person.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See* Ro.)
V.R., Victoria Regina.
V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F. now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.H.O., United Nations World Health Organization.
W.O., Warrant Officer.
W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 7 AND 8 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number	iii	*Ascension Day*	May 7
Epact	21	*Whit Sunday*	„ 17
Dominical Letter	D	*Trinity Sunday*	„ 24
Solar Cycle	8	*Corpus Christi*	„ 28
Roman Indiction	12	Union Day (South Africa)	„ 31
Julian Period (year of)	6672	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	June 10
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,436,570	The Queen's Official Birthday	„ 13
New Year's Day (Thursday)	Jan. 1	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	„ 25	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776)	„ 4
Foundation Day, Australia	„ 26	Moslem New Year (1379)	„ 7
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
New Zealand Day	„ 6	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	„ 15
Ash Wednesday	„ 11	Jewish New Year (5720)	Oct. 3
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Remembrance Sunday	Nov. 8
St. Patrick's Day	„ 17	Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948)	„ 14
Good Friday	„ 27	*First Sunday in Advent*	„ 29
Easter Day	„ 29	St. Andrew's Day	„ 30
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	Apr. 21	*Christmas Day* (Friday)	Dec. 25
St. George's Day	„ 23		

Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign	Aries	March	21d. 09h.
Summer Solstice	„ „	Cancer	June	22d. 04h.
Autumn Equinox	„ „	Libra	Sept.	23d. 19h.
Winter Solstice	„ „	Capricornus	Dec.	22d. 15h.

Calendar for the Year 1959

January							*April*							*July*						
Su.	—	4	11	18	25		Su.	—	5	12	19	26		Su.	—	5	12	19	26	
M.	—	5	12	19	26		M.	—	6	13	20	27		M.	—	6	13	20	27	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27		Tu.	—	7	14	21	28		Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	
W.	—	7	14	21	28		W.	1	8	15	22	29		W.	1	8	15	22	29	
Th.	1	8	15	22	29		Th.	2	9	16	23	30		Th.	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	2	9	16	23	30		F.	3	10	17	24	—		F.	3	10	17	24	31	
S.	3	10	17	24	31		S.	4	11	18	25	—		S.	4	11	18	25	—	
February							*May*							*August*						
Su.	1	8	15	22	—		Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	2	9	16	23	—		M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—		Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	—
March							*June*							*September*						
Su.	1	8	15	22	29		Su.	—	7	14	21	28		Su.	—	—	6	13	20	27
M.	2	9	16	23	30		M.	1	8	15	22	29		M.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31		Tu.	2	9	16	23	30		Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29
W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	3	10	17	24	—	W.	—	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	3	10	17	24	—
F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	4	11	18	25	—
S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	—	5	12	19	26	—

Calendar for the Year 1960

January							*April*							*July*						
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	—	3	10	17	24		Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—	M.	—	4	11	18	25		M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	—	5	12	19	26		Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—	W.	—	6	13	20	27		W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	—	7	14	21	28		Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—	F.	1	8	15	22	29		F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	2	9	16	23	30		S.	2	9	16	23	30	—
February							*May*							*August*						
Su.	—	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	—	—	7	14	21	28
M.	—	1	8	15	22	29	M.	—	2	9	16	23	30	M.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30
W.	—	3	10	17	24	—	W.	—	4	11	18	25	—	W.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—	F.	—	6	13	20	27	—	F.	—	5	12	19	26	—
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—	S.	—	7	14	21	28	—	S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
March							*June*							*September*						
Su.	—	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	—	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	—	6	13	20	27	M.	—	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	—	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	—	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	2	9	16	23	30	W.	—	1	8	15	22	29	W.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	29
F.	—	4	11	18	25	—	F.	—	3	10	17	24	—	F.	—	2	9	16	23	30
S.	—	5	12	19	26	—	S.	—	4	11	18	25	—	S.	—	3	10	17	24	—

October						
Su.	—	4	11	18	25	
M.	—	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	
W.	—	7	14	21	28	
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	
F.	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	3	10	17	24	31	
November						
Su.	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	
W.	4	11	18	25	—	
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	
F.	6	13	20	27	—	
S.	7	14	21	28	—	
December						
Su.	—	6	13	20	27	
M.	—	7	14	21	28	
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	
W.	2	9	16	23	30	
Th.	3	10	17	24	31	
F.	4	11	18	25	—	
S.	5	12	19	26	—	

Month	Day of Week	
		 *Janus*, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.  *Sun's Longitude* 300° ♒ 20d 19h
1	Th.	Circumcision. Sir E. Lutyens d. 1944
2	F.	General Wolfe b. 1727. A. W. Kinglake d. 1891
3	S.	Josiah Wedgwood d. 1795. J. E. Flecker d. 1915
4	S.	2 ♁ Sunday after Christmas. Lord Mills b. 1890
5	M.	Dr. Adenauer b. 1876. Shackleton d. 1922
6	Tu.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	W.	Pachmann d. 1933. Sir Arthur Keith d. 1955
8	Th.	Galileo d. 1642. Lord Baden-Powell d. 1941
9	F.	Napoleon III d. 1873. Tommy Handley d. 1949
10	S.	Sir John Lavery d. 1941. Chester Wilmot d. 1954
11	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Lord Curzon b. 1859**
12	M.	Hilary Law Sittings begin. Plow Monday
13	Tu.	James Joyce d. 1941. Sir Edward Marsh d. 1953
14	W.	Edmund Halley d. 1742. Lewis Carroll d. 1898
15	Th.	Lady Hamilton d. 1815. William de Morgan d. 1917
16	F.	Edward Gibbon d. 1794. Toscanini d. 1957
17	S.	Nevil Shute b. 1899. Bishop Gore d. 1932
18	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Kipling d. 1936
19	M.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812
20	Tu.	George V d. 1936. Sir John Soane d. 1837
21	W.	Henry Hallam d. 1859.** Lenin d. 1924
22	Th.	Queen Victoria d. 1901. David Garrick d. 1779
23	F.	William Pitt d. 1806. Charles Kingsley d. 1875
24	S.	Lord Randolph Churchill d. 1895
25	S.	Septuagesima. Conversion of St. Paul
26	M.	Foundation Day, Australia (1788)
27	Tu.	Emperor William II of Germany b. 1859**
28	W.	W. H. Prescott d. 1859.** Dostoievsky d. 1881
29	Th.	George III d. 1820. Harry Hopkins d. 1946
30	F.	Charles I d. 1649. Angela Thirkell b. 1890
31	S.	Sir C. B. Cochran d. 1951. A. A. Milne d. 1956

PHENOMENA

January 2. Earth at Perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,500,000 miles) from the Sun.

5d 11h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

7d 23h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

10d 11h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.

11d 4h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 0°·7 S.

18d 23h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Dec.	1	24	Dec.	16	23
Jan.	1	22	Jan.	16	21
Feb.	1	20	Feb.	15	19

Draco (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter.....	2	10	50
● New Moon.....	9	05	34
☽ First Quarter.....	16	21	26
○ Full Moon.....	24	19	32
☾ Last Quarter.....	31	19	06

	d	h
Perigee (228,040 miles)....	5	20
Apogee (251,240 „)...	17	17
Perigee (230,070 „)...	31	06

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 198°.

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day.

—. Bank Holiday in Scotland.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

6. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	°	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 42 44	23 05	− 3 08	6 39 36	17 17 34	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 35
2	18 47 09	23 00	− 3 36	6 43 33	17 13 38	8 08	8 32	12 04	15 59	15 36
3	18 51 34	22 55	− 4 04	6 47 29	17 09 42	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 00	15 38
4	18 55 58	22 49	− 4 32	6 51 26	17 05 46	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 39
5	19 00 22	22 43	− 5 00	6 55 22	17 01 50	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 40
6	19 04 46	22 36	− 5 27	6 59 19	16 57 54	8 08	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42
7	19 09 09	22 29	− 5 53	7 03 15	16 53 58	8 07	8 30	12 06	16 05	15 43
8	19 13 32	22 22	− 6 20	7 07 12	16 50 02	8 07	8 29	12 07	16 07	15 45
9	19 17 54	22 14	− 6 45	7 11 08	16 46 06	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 08	15 46
10	19 22 16	22 06	− 7 11	7 15 05	16 42 10	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 09	15 48
11	19 26 37	21 57	− 7 35	7 19 02	16 38 14	8 05	8 27	12 08	16 11	15 50
12	19 30 57	21 48	− 7 59	7 22 58	16 34 19	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 51
13	19 35 17	21 38	− 8 23	7 26 55	16 30 23	8 04	8 25	12 09	16 14	15 53
14	19 39 37	21 28	− 8 46	7 30 51	16 26 27	8 03	8 24	12 09	16 15	15 55
15	19 43 55	21 18	− 9 08	7 34 48	16 22 31	8 02	8 23	12 09	16 17	15 56
16	19 48 14	21 07	− 9 29	7 38 44	16 18 35	8 02	8 22	12 10	16 18	15 58
17	19 52 31	20 56	− 9 50	7 42 41	16 14 39	8 01	8 21	12 10	16 20	16 00
18	19 56 48	20 44	−10 10	7 46 37	16 10 43	8 00	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 02
19	20 01 04	20 32	−10 30	7 50 34	16 06 47	7 59	8 18	12 11	16 23	16 04
20	20 05 19	20 19	−10 48	7 54 31	16 02 51	7 58	8 17	12 11	16 25	16 06
21	20 09 33	20 07	−11 06	7 58 27	15 58 55	7 57	8 15	12 11	16 26	16 08
22	20 13 47	19 53	−11 23	8 02 24	15 54 59	7 56	8 14	12 12	16 28	16 10
23	20 18 00	19 40	−11 39	8 06 20	15 51 04	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 30	16 12
24	20 22 12	19 26	−11 55	8 10 17	15 47 08	7 53	8 11	12 12	16 32	16 14
25	20 26 23	19 12	−12 10	8 14 13	15 43 12	7 52	8 09	12 12	16 34	16 16
26	20 30 34	18 57	−12 24	8 18 10	15 39 16	7 50	8 08	12 13	16 35	16 18
27	20 34 43	18 42	−12 37	8 22 06	15 35 20	7 49	8 06	12 13	16 37	16 20
28	20 38 52	18 27	−12 49	8 26 03	15 31 24	7 47	8 04	12 13	16 39	16 22
29	20 43 01	18 11	−13 01	8 30 00	15 27 28	7 46	8 03	12 13	16 41	16 24
30	20 47 08	17 55	−13 12	8 33 56	15 23 32	7 45	8 01	12 13	16 42	16 27
31	20 51 15	17 39	−13 22	8 37 53	15 19 36	7 43	7 59	12 13	16 44	16 29

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·3; in time 1m 10s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY was at greatest western elongation on December 29, and is a morning star, low in the south-east at sunrise, in the first few days of the month.

VENUS was in superior conjunction in November, and is now moving out from behind the Sun to become an evening star, visible in the south-west at sunset. Magnitude −3·4.

MARS is an evening star in Aries and is in the south in mid-evening. The planet is still a very bright object, but fades rapidly from magnitude −0·6 to +0·2 as its distance from the earth increases from 67 to 93 million miles during the month. Mars passes into Taurus at the end of January, and moves rapidly round the sky during the year; there is no opposition of Mars during 1959, the next one being on December 30, 1960.

JUPITER is a morning star moving direct in Libra, and is in the south at sunrise; magnitude −1·4 to −1·5.

SATURN was in conjunction with the Sun in December, and now begins to rise just before dawn. It will be seen in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the year, and is in opposition in June.

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	11 24	+ 1·4	58·4	15·9	+15	24	66	21·3	23 49	23 52	4 54	11 02	11 02
2	12 17	− 3·1	58·8	16·0	+ 3	24	55	22·3	..	..	5 45	11 29	11 25
3	13 10	− 7·4	59·2	16·1	−10	22	44	23·3	1 05	1 12	6 37	11 58	11 50
4	14 05	−11·3	59·5	16·2	−22	20	33	24·3	2 22	2 33	7 31	12 31	12 19
5	15 03	−14·7	59·7	16·3	−34	18	22	25·3	3 38	3 52	8 27	13 09	12 54
6	16 02	−17·1	59·7	16·3	−46	15	14	26·3	4 50	5 08	9 25	13 55	13 38
7	17 02	−18·5	59·6	16·2	−58	13	7	27·3	5 57	6 15	10 24	14 50	14 31
8	18 03	−18·7	59·3	16·2	−70	16	2	28·3	6 54	7 13	11 22	15 53	15 35
9	19 03	−17·6	58·9	16·0	−83	52	0	29·3	7 43	7 59	12 19	17 01	16 45
10	20 00	−15·6	58·3	15·9	+85	322	1	0·8	8 22	8 36	13 13	18 12	17 59
11	20 55	−12·7	57·5	15·7	+73	333	4	1·8	8 55	9 05	14 04	19 23	19 14
12	21 47	− 9·2	56·8	15·5	+61	335	9	2·8	9 23	9 30	14 53	20 32	20 26
13	22 37	− 5·4	56·1	15·3	+49	335	16	3·8	9 48	9 51	15 38	21 39	21 38
14	23 24	− 1·5	55·4	15·1	+36	336	24	4·8	10 11	10 11	16 23	22 45	22 47
15	0 11	+ 2·4	54·9	15·0	+24	336	32	5·8	10 34	10 31	17 06	23 49	23 54
16	0 57	+ 6·2	54·5	14·8	+12	337	42	6·8	10 57	10 51	17 49	..	..
17	1 43	+ 9·6	54·3	14·8	0	339	51	7·8	11 22	11 13	18 33	0 52	1 00
18	2 29	+12·7	54·2	14·8	−12	341	60	8·8	11 50	11 38	19 18	1 54	2 05
19	3 17	+15·2	54·4	14·8	−24	344	69	9·8	12 22	12 07	20 04	2 54	3 09
20	4 06	+17·2	54·7	14·9	−37	347	78	10·8	13 00	12 43	20 52	3 53	4 10
21	4 57	+18·3	55·1	15·0	49	350	85	11·8	13 45	13 27	21 42	4 49	5 07
22	5 49	+18·7	55·6	15·2	−61	352	91	12·8	14 37	14 19	22 34	5 40	5 58
23	6 43	+18·1	56·2	15·3	73	352	96	13·8	15 37	15 20	23 25	6 26	6 43
24	7 37	+16·5	56·8	15·5	−85	343	99	14·8	16 43	16 29	.. ..	7 06	7 21
25	8 31	+14·1	57·4	15·7	+83	78	100	15·8	17 53	17 43	0 17	7 41	7 53
26	9 25	+10·8	58·0	15·8	+71	33	98	16·8	19 07	19 00	1 09	8 13	8 21
27	10 18	+ 7·0	58·4	15·9	+59	28	94	17·8	20 22	20 19	2 00	8 41	8 46
28	11 12	+ 2·7	58·8	16·0	+46	26	88	18·8	21 38	21 39	2 51	9 08	9 09
29	12 05	− 1·8	59·0	16·1	+34	24	80	19·8	22 54	23 00	3 42	9 35	9 32
30	12 59	− 6·2	59·2	16·1	+22	23	70	20·8	..	..	4 34	10 04	9 57
31	13 53	−10·2	59·2	16·1	+10	20	59	21·8	0 11	0 20	5 27	10 35	10 24

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	″		h m		
1	17 07	21 2	6	69	7 09	7 39	10 28	16	18 33	23 6	5	88	10 55	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	17 22	21 9	6	75	7 18	7 50	10 31	19	18 52	23 7	5	90	11 03		
7	17 38	22 6	6	79	7 28	8 01	10 36	22	19 12	23 5	5	92	11 11		
10	17 56	23 1	6	83	7 37	8 13	10 42	25	19 32	23·1	5	94	11 19		
13	18 14	23 4	5	86	7 47	8 24	10 48	28	19 52	22 6	5	95	11 28		
16	18 33	23 6	5	88	7 56	8 33	10 55	31	20 13	21·8	5	96	11 36		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	19 36	22 8	10	98	12 57	16 05	15 31
6	20 03	21 8	10	98	13 04	16 21	15 50
11	20 29	20 5	10	97	13 11	16 38	16 10
16	20 55	18 9	10	96	13 17	16 56	16 31
21	21 20	17 2	10	96	13 22	17 14	16 53
26	21 45	15 2	11	95	13 27	17 32	17 14
31	22 09	13 0	11	95	13 32	17 50	17 35

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	2 58	18 8	13	93	20 15	27 22	27 36
6	3 01	19 1	12	92	19 59	27 08	27 22
11	3 05	19 5	12	92	19 44	26 55	27 09
16	3 11	19 8	11	91	19 30	26 43	26 57
21	3 17	20 2	10	91	19 16	26 32	26 47
26	3 24	20 7	10	90	19 04	26 22	26 38
31	3 31	21 1	9	90	18 52	26 13	26 29

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 53	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 15	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 07	8 24	4 04	8 30	3 52	8 46	3 58	8 46	4 12
6	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 18	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 30	3 55	8 46	4 01	8 46	4 15
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 20	8 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	3 57	8 45	4 03	8 45	4 17
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 15	4 13	8 22	4 10	8 28	3 58	8 44	4 04	8 44	4 18
10	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	8 15	4 14	8 22	4 11	8 28	4 00	8 44	4 06	8 44	4 20
11	8 03	4 13	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 16	8 21	4 13	8 27	4 02	8 43	4 08	8 43	4 22
12	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 25	8 14	4 17	8 21	4 14	8 26	4 03	8 42	4 09	8 42	4 23
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 11	8 41	4 25
14	8 01	4 17	8 11	4 28	8 12	4 20	8 19	4 17	8 24	4 07	8 40	4 13	8 40	4 27
15	8 00	4 19	8 10	4 29	8 11	4 22	8 18	4 19	8 23	4 08	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 28
16	8 00	4 20	8 10	4 31	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 10	8 38	4 16	8 38	4 30
17	7 59	4 22	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 25	8 17	4 22	8 21	4 12	8 37	4 18	8 37	4 32
18	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 34	8 09	4 27	8 16	4 24	8 20	4 13	8 35	4 20	8 36	4 33
19	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 28	8 15	4 25	8 19	4 15	8 34	4 22	8 35	4 35
20	7 56	4 27	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 30	8 14	4 27	8 17	4 17	8 33	4 24	8 33	4 37
21	7 55	4 28	8 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 29	8 16	4 19	8 31	4 26	8 32	4 39
22	7 54	4 30	8 04	4 40	8 05	4 33	8 12	4 31	8 15	4 21	8 30	4 28	8 31	4 41
23	7 52	4 32	8 02	4 42	8 03	4 35	8 10	4 33	8 13	4 23	8 28	4 30	8 30	4 43
24	7 51	4 34	8 01	4 44	8 02	4 37	8 08	4 35	8 12	4 25	8 27	4 32	8 29	4 45
25	7 50	4 36	8 00	4 46	8 01	4 39	8 07	4 36	8 10	4 27	8 25	4 34	8 27	4 46
26	7 48	4 37	7 58	4 47	7 59	4 40	8 06	4 38	8 09	4 29	8 24	4 36	8 26	4 48
27	7 47	4 39	7 57	4 49	7 58	4 42	8 04	4 40	8 07	4 31	8 22	4 38	8 24	4 50
28	7 46	4 41	7 56	4 51	7 57	4 44	8 03	4 42	8 06	4 33	8 20	4 40	8 22	4 52
29	7 45	4 43	7 54	4 53	7 55	4 46	8 01	4 44	8 04	4 35	8 19	4 42	8 21	4 54
30	7 43	4 44	7 53	4 54	7 54	4 47	7 59	4 46	8 02	4 37	8 17	4 45	8 19	4 57
31	7 42	4 46	7 51	4 56	7 52	4 49	7 58	4 48	8 01	4 39	8 15	4 47	8 17	4 59

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	5° high in East 52′	5° high in East 56′	Souths
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 27 4	17 51	5 02	5 25	8 47
11	15 34 6	18 16	4 33	4 57	8 14
21	15 41 2	18 38	4 03	4 27	7 42
31	15 47 0	18 56	3 32	3 56	7 08

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34″; of Saturn 15″.

SATURN ♄

R.A.	Dec. −	5° high in East 52′	5° high in East 56′	Souths
h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
17 57 7	22 29	8 08	8 41	11 16
18 02 7	22 30	7 34	8 07	10 42
18 07 5	22 29	6 59	7 32	10 08
18 12 1	22 28	6 24	6 57	9 33

Diameters of Saturn's rings 34″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East 52′	10° high in East 56′	Souths
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 15 4	16 49	20 09	20 01	26 29
11	9 12 0	16 55	19 27	19 20	25 49
21	9 10 4	17 02	18 46	18 38	25 08
31	9 08 7	17 10	18 04	17 56	24 27

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

R.A.	Dec. −	10° high in East 52′	10° high in East 56′	Souths
h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
14 19 3	12 04	27 51	28 12	31 35
14 20 0	12 07	27 13	27 34	30 56
14 20 5	12 09	26 34	26 55	30 17
14 20 8	12 10	25 56	26 16	29 38

Diameter 2″

Month	Week	Day of	
			*Februa*, Roman festival of Purification. *Sun's Longitude* 330° ♓ 15d 10h 
1	S.	Septuagesima. Stanley Matthews b. 1915	
2	M.	Purification. Candlemas	
3	Tu.	Fritz Kreisler b. 1875. Woodrow Wilson d. 1924	
4	W.	Manila recaptured 1945. Sir Herbert Baker d. 1946	
5	Th.	Adlai Stevenson b. 1900. H. M. Tomlinson d. 1958	
6	F.	Accession of Queen Elizabeth II (1952)	
7	S.	Dickens b. 1812. Earl of Harewood b. 1923	
8	S.	Quinquagesima	
9	M.	Admiral Horthy d. 1957	
10	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Harold Macmillan b. 1894	
11	W.	Ash Wednesday. Sir Vivian Fuchs b. 1908	
12	Th.	Kant d. 1804. Lily Langtry d. 1929	
13	F.	Wagner d. 1883. Alphonse Bertillon d. 1914	
14	S.	Valentine's Day. Lord Vansittart d. 1957	
15	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent	
16	M	Cardinal Wiseman d. 1865. G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876	
17	Tu.	Heine d. 1856. C. S. Calverley d. 1884	
18	W.	Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899	
19	Th.	David Garrick b. 1717	
20	F.	Sir Hugh Allen d. 1946. Knut Hamsun d. 1952	
21	S.	Gogol d. 1852. George Lansbury b. 1859**	
22	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Washington b. 1732	
23	M.	Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792. Keats d. 1821	
24	Tu.	St. Matthias. David Langdon b. 1914	
25	W.	Tom Moore d. 1852. John Foster Dulles b. 1888	
26	Th.	Wren d. 1723. Sir Harry Lauder d. 1950	
27	F.	John Evelyn d. 1706. John Steinbeck b. 1902	
28	S.	Relief of Ladysmith 1900. Sir Basil Embry b. 1902	

PHENOMENA

February 2d 1h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

3. Uranus in opposition.

4d 12h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

9d 18h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

14. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

16d 5h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

22. Pluto in opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Jan.	1 24	Jan.	16 23
Feb.	1 22	Feb.	15 21
Mar.	1 20	Mar.	16 19

Draco (below the Pole). Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon	7 19 22
☽ First Quarter	15 19 20
○ Full Moon	23 08 54

	d h
Apogee (251,300 miles)	14 14
Perigee (227,340 „)	26 10

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 196°.

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
2. Scottish Term Day.
5. 7 Elizabeth II ends.
6. 8 Elizabeth II begins.
—. New Zealand Day.
8. Half-Quarter D ☽
11. Lent begins (ends midnight March 28).

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....March 25 *Michaelmas*.....September 29
Midsummer.....June 24 *Christmas*.....December 25

Half-Quarter Days are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....February 2 *Lammas*.....August 1
Whitsunday.....May 15 *Martinmas*.....November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. —	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	20 55 20	17 22	−13 31	8 41 49	15 15 40	7 42	7 57	12 14	16 46	16 31
2	20 59 25	17 05	−13 39	8 45 46	15 11 44	7 40	7 55	12 14	16 48	16 33
3	21 03 29	16 48	−13 47	8 49 42	15 07 49	7 39	7 53	12 14	16 50	16 35
4	21 07 33	16 30	−13 54	8 53 39	15 03 53	7 37	7 51	12 14	16 52	16 38
5	21 11 35	16 13	−14 00	8 57 35	14 59 57	7 36	7 49	12 14	16 54	16 40
6	21 15 37	15 55	−14 05	9 01 32	14 56 01	7 34	7 47	12 14	16 55	16 42
7	21 19 38	15 36	−14 10	9 05 29	14 52 05	7 32	7 45	12 14	16 57	16 44
8	21 23 38	15 17	−14 13	9 09 25	14 48 09	7 30	7 43	12 14	16 59	16 46
9	21 27 38	14 59	−14 16	9 13 22	14 44 13	7 28	7 41	12 14	17 01	16 49
10	21 31 36	14 39	−14 18	9 17 18	14 40 17	7 27	7 39	12 14	17 03	16 51
11	21 35 34	14 20	−14 19	9 21 15	14 36 21	7 25	7 37	12 14	17 05	16 53
12	21 39 31	14 00	−14 20	9 25 11	14 32 25	7 23	7 35	12 14	17 07	16 55
13	21 43 27	13 41	−14 19	9 29 08	14 28 29	7 21	7 32	12 14	17 08	16 57
14	21 47 23	13 20	−14 18	9 33 04	14 24 34	7 19	7 30	12 14	17 10	17 00
15	21 51 17	13 00	−14 16	9 37 01	14 20 38	7 17	7 28	12 14	17 12	17 02
16	21 55 11	12 40	−14 14	9 40 58	14 16 42	7 15	7 26	12 14	17 14	17 04
17	21 59 05	12 19	−14 10	9 44 54	14 12 46	7 14	7 23	12 14	17 16	17 06
18	22 02 57	11 58	−14 06	9 48 51	14 08 50	7 12	7 21	12 14	17 18	17 08
19	22 06 49	11 37	−14 02	9 52 47	14 04 54	7 10	7 19	12 14	17 20	17 10
20	22 10 40	11 16	−13 56	9 56 44	14 00 58	7 07	7 16	12 14	17 22	17 13
21	22 14 30	10 54	−13 50	10 00 40	13 57 02	7 05	7 14	12 14	17 23	17 15
22	22 18 20	10 33	−13 43	10 04 37	13 53 06	7 03	7 12	12 14	17 25	17 17
23	22 22 09	10 11	−13 35	10 08 33	13 49 10	7 01	7 09	12 14	17 27	17 19
24	22 25 57	9 49	−13 27	10 12 30	13 45 14	6 59	7 07	12 13	17 29	17 21
25	22 29 45	9 27	−13 19	10 16 27	13 41 19	6 57	7 04	12 13	17 31	17 23
26	22 33 32	9 05	−13 09	10 20 23	13 37 23	6 55	7 02	12 13	17 32	17 26
27	22 37 19	8 42	−12 59	10 24 20	13 33 27	6 53	6 59	12 13	17 34	17 28
28	22 41 05	8 20	−12 49	10 28 16	13 29 31	6 51	6 57	12 13	17 36	17 30

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·2 ; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 14th, but becomes visible as an evening star at the end of the month, low in the west after sunset.

VENUS is a brilliant evening star, to be seen in the west at sunset. By the end of the month the planet is well north of the Sun, and sets about two hours after sunset.

MARS is an evening star in Taurus. It passes south of the Pleiades on the 8th, when it will be about two degrees south of *Alcyone* (mag. +3·0). The planet fades from magnitude +0·2 to +0·8 during the month, but will be a conspicuous object in this part of the sky, particularly towards the end of February, when it will be seen between the star clusters Pleiades and Hyades.

JUPITER rises in the early morning hours in the south-east; it is moving direct in Libra, and its magnitude changes from −1·5 to −1·7 during the month.

SATURN rises about three hours before dawn, and will be seen low in the south-east above the bright stars of the constellation Sagittarius. (Magnitude +0·8.)

URANUS is at opposition on February 3, and is to be found in a rather barren part of the sky to the west of the Sickle of Leo. The planet is about 6 degrees east of the star δ Cancri, which lies just south of the well-known cluster *Praesepe*. Uranus may just be seen by the naked eye; in a telescope it shows a greenish disc of diameter 4″.

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 49	−13·7	59·2	16·1	− 2	17	48	22·8	1 26	1 39	6 22	11 10	10 57
2	15 47	−16·4	59·1	16·1	−14	14	36	23·8	2 38	2 54	7 18	11 53	11 36
3	16 45	−18·0	58·9	16·1	−26	10	26	24·8	3 45	4 03	8 14	12 42	12 24
4	17 44	−18·6	58·7	16·0	−39	6	17	25·8	4 44	5 03	9 12	13 40	13 22
5	18 43	−18·0	58·4	15·9	−51	3	9	26·8	5 35	5 52	10 08	14 44	14 27
6	19 40	−16·4	58·0	15·8	−63	2	4	27·8	6 18	6 32	11 02	15 52	15 38
7	20 35	−13·9	57·5	15·7	−75	10	1	28·8	6 53	7 05	11 54	17 02	16 51
8	21 28	−10·7	56·9	15·5	−87	282	0	0·2	7 23	7 32	12 43	18 12	18 05
9	22 18	− 7·0	56·3	15·3	+80	326	2	1·2	7 50	7 55	13 30	19 21	19 17
10	23 07	− 3·1	55·7	15·2	+68	332	5	2·2	8 14	8 16	14 16	20 27	20 28
11	23 54	+ 0·8	55·2	15·0	+56	335	10	3·2	8 38	8 36	15 00	21 33	21 36
12	0 41	+ 4·7	54·8	14·9	+44	337	17	4·2	9 01	8 56	15 43	22 37	22 44
13	1 27	+ 8·3	54·4	14·8	+32	339	25	5·2	9 25	9 17	16 27	23 39	23 49
14	2 14	+11·5	54·3	14·8	+19	341	33	6·2	9 52	9 41	17 11	..	..
15	3 01	+14·2	54·2	14·8	+ 7	344	42	7·2	10 22	10 08	17 57	0 40	0 53
16	3 49	+16·3	54·4	14·8	− 5	347	52	8·2	10 57	10 41	18 44	1 39	1 55
17	4 39	+17·8	54·7	14·9	−17	351	61	9·2	11 38	11 20	19 32	2 36	2 53
18	5 30	+18·4	55·2	15·0	−29	355	70	10·2	12 26	12 08	20 22	3 28	3 47
19	6 22	+18·2	55·9	15·2	−41	359	79	11·2	13 21	13 04	21 13	4 16	4 34
20	7 16	+17·1	56·6	15·4	−54	2	87	12·2	14 24	14 09	22 05	4 59	5 15
21	8 10	+15·1	57·4	15·6	−66	4	93	13·2	15 32	15 20	22 57	5 37	5 50
22	9 04	+12·1	58·1	15·8	−78	3	97	14·2	16 45	16 37	23 50	6 11	6 20
23	9 59	+ 8·5	58·8	16·0	−90	343	100	15·2	18 01	17 57	..	6 41	6 47
24	10 53	+ 4·3	59·4	16·2	+78	40	99	16·2	19 19	19 19	0 42	7 10	7 12
25	11 48	− 0·3	59·7	16·3	+66	27	96	17·2	20 38	20 42	1 35	7 38	7 36
26	12 43	− 4·8	59·9	16·3	+54	23	91	18·2	21 57	22 04	2 28	8 07	8 01
27	13 39	− 9·1	59·9	16·3	+41	20	83	19·2	23 14	23 26	3 22	8 38	8 29
28	14 36	−12·8	59·7	16·3	+29	17	73	20·2	..	..	4 17	9 13	9 00

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	20 20	21 5	5	97	11 39	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	20 40	20 4	5	98	11 48		
7	21 01	19·1	5	99	11 57		
10	21 22	17·6	5	99	12 06		
13	21 43	15 9	5	100	12 15		
16	22 03	14 0	5	100	12 24		

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	22 03	14·0	5	100	12 24	16 38	16 22
19	22 24	11·8	5	99	12 33	17 01	16 47
22	22 45	9·5	5	97	12 42	17 23	17 12
25	23 06	7·0	5	94	12 51	17 46	17 37
28	23 26	4·4	5	89	12 59	18 08	18 02
31	23 45	1·7	6	82	13 06	18 29	18 25

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W 52°	5° high W 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	22 14	−12·6	11	95	13 32	17 54	17 39
6	22 37	−10·3	11	94	13 36	18 11	17 59
11	23 01	− 7·9	11	93	13 40	18 28	18 19
16	23 24	− 5·4	11	92	13 43	18 46	18 38
21	23 46	− 2·8	11	91	13 46	19 02	18 57
26	0 09	− 0·2	11	91	13 49	19 18	19 15
31	0 31	+ 2·4	12	90	13 51	19 34	19 34

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	3 33	21·2	9	90	18 49	26 11	26 27
6	3 41	21 7	9	90	18 38	26 03	26 19
11	3 50	22 1	8	90	18 27	25 55	26 12
16	4 00	22 6	8	89	18 17	25 48	26 05
21	4 09	23·0	8	89	18 07	25 40	25 58
26	4 20	23·4	7	89	17 58	25 34	25 52
31	4 30	23 8	7	89	17 49	25 27	25 46

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 48	7 50	4 58	7 51	4 51	7 56	4 50	7 59	4 41	8 13	4 49	8 15	5 01
2	7 39	4 50	7 48	5 00	7 49	4 53	7 54	4 52	7 57	4 43	8 11	4 51	8 13	5 03
3	7 37	4 52	7 47	5 02	7 48	4 55	7 53	4 54	7 55	4 45	8 09	4 53	8 12	5 05
4	7 36	4 54	7 45	5 04	7 46	4 57	7 51	4 56	7 53	4 48	8 07	4 56	8 10	5 07
5	7 35	4 56	7 44	5 06	7 44	4 59	7 49	4 58	7 51	4 50	8 05	4 58	8 08	5 09
6	7 33	4 57	7 42	5 07	7 42	5 01	7 47	5 00	7 49	4 52	8 03	5 00	8 06	5 11
7	7 31	4 59	7 40	5 09	7 40	5 03	7 45	5 02	7 47	4 54	8 01	5 02	8 04	5 13
8	7 29	5 01	7 39	5 11	7 38	5 05	7 43	5 04	7 45	4 56	7 59	5 04	8 02	5 15
9	7 27	5 02	7 37	5 12	7 36	5 07	7 41	5 06	7 43	4 58	7 57	5 06	8 00	5 17
10	7 26	5 04	7 36	5 14	7 35	5 09	7 40	5 08	7 42	5 00	7 56	5 08	7 59	5 19
11	7 24	5 06	7 34	5 16	7 33	5 11	7 38	5 10	7 40	5 02	7 54	5 10	7 57	5 21
12	7 22	5 08	7 32	5 18	7 31	5 13	7 36	5 12	7 37	5 04	7 51	5 12	7 54	5 23
13	7 20	5 09	7 30	5 19	7 29	5 14	7 34	5 13	7 35	5 06	7 49	5 14	7 52	5 25
14	7 18	5 11	7 28	5 21	7 27	5 16	7 32	5 15	7 33	5 09	7 47	5 17	7 50	5 27
15	7 16	5 13	7 26	5 23	7 25	5 18	7 30	5 17	7 31	5 11	7 45	5 19	7 48	5 29
16	7 14	5 15	7 24	5 25	7 23	5 20	7 28	5 19	7 29	5 13	7 43	5 21	7 46	5 31
17	7 13	5 17	7 23	5 27	7 22	5 22	7 26	5 21	7 26	5 15	7 40	5 23	7 44	5 33
18	7 11	5 19	7 21	5 29	7 20	5 24	7 24	5 23	7 24	5 17	7 38	5 25	7 42	5 35
19	7 09	5 21	7 19	5 31	7 18	5 26	7 22	5 25	7 22	5 19	7 36	5 27	7 40	5 37
20	7 06	5 23	7 16	5 33	7 15	5 28	7 20	5 27	7 20	5 21	7 33	5 30	7 37	5 40
21	7 04	5 24	7 14	5 34	7 13	5 29	7 18	5 29	7 18	5 23	7 31	5 32	7 35	5 42
22	7 02	5 26	7 12	5 37	7 11	5 31	7 15	5 31	7 15	5 25	7 29	5 34	7 33	5 44
23	7 00	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 09	5 33	7 13	5 33	7 13	5 27	7 26	5 36	7 30	5 46
24	6 58	5 30	7 08	5 40	7 07	5 35	7 11	5 35	7 11	5 29	7 24	5 38	7 28	5 48
25	6 56	5 32	7 06	5 42	7 05	5 37	7 08	5 37	7 08	5 31	7 21	5 40	7 25	5 50
26	6 54	5 33	7 04	5 43	7 03	5 38	7 06	5 39	7 06	5 34	7 19	5 43	7 23	5 52
27	6 52	5 35	7 02	5 45	7 01	5 40	7 04	5 41	7 03	5 36	7 16	5 45	7 21	5 54
28	6 50	5 37	7 00	5 47	6 59	5 42	7 02	5 43	7 01	5 38	7 14	5 47	7 19	5 56

JUPITER 4

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	5° high in East				Souths
			52°		56°		
	h m	°	h	m	h	m	h m
1	15 47 5	18 57	3	28	3	53	7 05
11	15 52 4	19 11	2	55	3	21	6 30
21	15 56 2	19 22	2	21	2	47	5 55
31	15 58 8	19 28	1	45	2	11	5 18

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37″; of Saturn 16″.

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	5° high in East				Souths
			52°		56°		
	h m	°	h	m	h	m	h m
1	18 12 5	22 28	6	20	6	53	9 29
11	18 16 7	22 27	5	45	6	18	8 54
21	18 20 4	22 25	5	09	5	42	8 18
31	18 23·7	22 23	4	33	5	06	7 42

Diameters of Saturn's rings 35″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East				Souths
			52°		56°		
	h m	°	h	m	h	m	h m
1	9 08·5	17 11	18	00	17	52	24 22
11	9 06·7	17 18	17	18	17	10	23 41
21	9 05·0	17 26	16	36	16	28	23 00
31	9 03·5	17 32	15	55	15	47	22 20

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East				Souths
			52°		56°		
	h m	°	h	m	h	m	h m
1	14 20 8	12 10	25	52	26	12	29 34
11	14 20 9	12 09	25	12	25	33	28 55
21	14 20 7	12 08	24	33	24	53	28 15
31	14 20·3	12 05	23	53	24	13	27 36

Diameter 2″



Mars, Roman god of battle.

Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21d 09h



Day of Month	Day of Week	
1	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. St. David's Day
2	M.	Pope Pius XII b. 1876
3	Tu.	Treaty of San Stefano 1878
4	W.	Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952
5	Th.	James I d. 1625. Lord Beveridge b. 1879
6	F.	Capture of Cologne 1945
7	S.	Lord Tovey b. 1885. Aristide Briand d. 1932
8	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Kenneth Grahame b. 1859**
9	M.	Bolton Cup-tie Disaster 1946
10	Tu.	Laurence Binyon d. 1943. Jan Masaryk d. 1948
11	W.	Benjamin West d. 1820. Admiral Byrd d. 1957
12	Th.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942
13	F.	G. E. Buckle d. 1935
14	S.	Admiral Byng d. 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883
15	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday
16	M.	Aubrey Beardsley d. 1898. Sir Austen Chamberlain
17	Tu.	St. Patrick's Day. Bobby Jones b. 1902 [d. 1937
18	W.	Sir R. Walpole d. 1745. Laurence Sterne d. 1768
19	Th.	David Livingstone b. 1813. Earl of Balfour d. 1930
20	F.	Newton d. 1727. Marshal Foch d. 1929
21	S.	Southey d. 1843. Lord Freyberg b. 1889
22	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
23	M.	Donald Campbell b. 1921. Roger Bannister b. 1929
24	Tu.	Queen Mary d. 1953. Gen. Norstad b. 1907 [END
25	W.	Annunciation. Lady Day. Hilary Law Sittings
26	Th.	Maundy Thursday. A. E. Housman b. 1859**
27	F.	Good Friday [1954
28	S.	Stephen Leacock d. 1944. Francis Brett Young d.
29	S.	Easter Day
30	M.	Easter Monday. E. C. Bentley d. 1956
31	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900

PHENOMENA

March 1d 10h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

3d 22h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

12d 0h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° N.

12. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (18°).

16d 19h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 7° N.

21. Vernal Equinox.

24. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

28d 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

29. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

31d 6h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d h	d h
Feb. 1 24	Feb. 15 23
Mar. 1 22	Mar. 16 21
April 1 20	April 15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	2	02	54
● New Moon	9	10	51
☽ First Quarter	17	15	10
○ Full Moon	24	20	02
☾ Last Quarter	31	11	06

	d	h
Apogee (251,790 miles)	14	09
Perigee (224,090 „)	26	09

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 195°.

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.

11. Ramādan begins.

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.

27. Good Friday. Banks and Stock Exchange closed.

28. Lent ends at midnight.

30. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

31. Financial Year 1958–59 ends.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	22 44 51	−7 57	−12 38	10 32 13	13 25 35	6 48	6 54	12 13	17 38	17 32
2	22 48 36	−7 34	−12 26	10 36 09	13 21 39	6 46	6 52	12 12	17 40	17 34
3	22 52 20	−7 11	−12 15	10 40 06	13 17 43	6 44	6 49	12 12	17 42	17 36
4	22 56 04	−6 48	−12 02	10 44 02	13 13 47	6 42	6 47	12 12	17 43	17 38
5	22 59 48	−6 25	−11 49	10 47 59	13 09 51	6 40	6 44	12 12	17 45	17 40
6	23 03 31	−6 02	−11 36	10 51 55	13 05 55	6 37	6 42	12 11	17 47	17 43
7	23 07 14	−5 39	−11 22	10 55 52	13 02 00	6 35	6 39	12 11	17 49	17 45
8	23 10 57	−5 16	−11 08	10 59 49	12 58 04	6 33	6 37	12 11	17 50	17 47
9	23 14 39	−4 52	−10 53	11 03 45	12 54 08	6 30	6 34	12 11	17 52	17 49
10	23 18 20	−4 29	−10 39	11 07 42	12 50 12	6 28	6 31	12 11	17 54	17 51
11	23 22 02	−4 05	−10 23	11 11 38	12 46 16	6 26	6 29	12 10	17 56	17 53
12	23 25 42	−3 42	−10 08	11 15 35	12 42 20	6 24	6 26	12 10	17 57	17 55
13	23 29 23	−3 18	−9 52	11 19 31	12 38 24	6 21	6 24	12 10	17 59	17 57
14	23 33 03	−2 55	−9 36	11 23 28	12 34 28	6 19	6 21	12 09	18 01	17 59
15	23 36 43	−2 31	−9 19	11 27 24	12 30 32	6 17	6 18	12 09	18 03	18 01
16	23 40 23	−2 07	−9 02	11 31 21	12 26 36	6 15	6 16	12 09	18 04	18 03
17	23 44 03	−1 44	−8 45	11 35 18	12 22 40	6 12	6 13	12 09	18 06	18 05
18	23 47 42	−1 20	−8 28	11 39 14	12 18 45	6 10	6 11	12 08	18 08	18 08
19	23 51 21	−0 56	−8 11	11 43 11	12 14 49	6 08	6 08	12 08	18 10	18 10
20	23 55 00	−0 33	−7 53	11 47 07	12 10 53	6 05	6 05	12 08	18 11	18 12
21	23 58 39	−0 09	−7 35	11 51 04	12 06 57	6 03	6 03	12 07	18 13	18 14
22	0 02 17	+0 15	−7 17	11 55 00	12 03 01	6 01	6 00	12 07	18 15	18 16
23	0 05 56	+0 39	−6 59	11 58 57	11 59 05	5 58	5 57	12 07	18 16	18 18
24	0 09 34	+1 02	−6 41	12 02 53	11 55 09	5 56	5 55	12 07	18 18	18 20
25	0 13 12	+1 26	−6 22	12 06 50	11 51 13	5 54	5 52	12 06	18 20	18 22
26	0 16 51	+1 49	−6 04	12 10 47	11 47 17	5 52	5 50	12 06	18 22	18 24
27	0 20 29	+2 13	−5 46	12 14 43	11 43 21	5 49	5 47	12 06	18 23	18 26
28	0 24 07	+2 36	−5 27	12 18 40	11 39 25	5 47	5 44	12 05	18 25	18 28
29	0 27 45	+3 00	−5 09	12 22 36	11 35 30	5 44	5 41	12 05	18 27	18 30
30	0 31 24	+3 23	−4 51	12 26 33	11 31 34	5 42	5 39	12 05	18 28	18 32
31	0 35 02	+3 47	−4 33	12 30 29	11 27 38	5 40	5 36	12 04	18 30	18 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·1 ; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on March 12 and may be looked for in the west after sunset during the period March 7 to 17. The planet Venus is also an evening star at this time, but is much more brilliant and at a much greater elongation from the Sun.

VENUS is now at her best as an evening star, a prominent object in the western sky at sunset. A close conjunction with the crescent Moon on the evening of March 11 will afford a pleasing spectacle; there are several such conjunctions during the year, some of them giving rise to occultations visible in the southern hemisphere (see p. 146).

MARS continues as an evening star and moves rapidly through Taurus, passing 7° north of *Aldebaran* on the 4th. At the end of March the planet is at twice the distance from the earth which it had at the beginning of January, and the magnitude will be only +1·3.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising at midnight in mid-March. The planet is at a stationary point on the 19th, nearly a degree north-west of the third magnitude star β Scorpii, on the borders of Libra and Scorpius. Jupiter is now very low in the sky, being nearly 20° south of the equator. Magnitude −1·7 to −1·9.

SATURN rises in the early hours, and may be seen at dawn low in the south. Saturn's brightest satellite, Titan, is at eastern elongation on March 2 and 18, and at western elongation on March 10 and 26.

A partial Eclipse of the Moon will be visible from this country on the 24th, about a quarter of the Moon being eclipsed in mid-evening (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor Par	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	15 34	−15·6	59·4	16·2	+17	13	63	21·2	0 28	0 43	5 14	9 53	9 38
2	16 32	−17·6	59·0	16·1	+ 5	8	51	22·2	1 37	1 54	6 10	10 41	10 23
3	17 31	−18·4	58·6	16·0	− 7	4	40	23·2	2 39	2 57	7 07	11 35	11 17
4	18 29	−18·1	58·1	15·8	−19	360	30	24·2	3 31	3 49	8 02	12 36	12 19
5	19 25	−16·8	57·6	15·7	−32	356	20	25·2	4 16	4 31	8 56	13 41	13 26
6	20 19	−14·6	57·1	15·6	−44	352	12	26·2	4 53	5 06	9 48	14 49	14 37
7	21 12	−11·6	56·6	15·4	−56	351	6	27·2	5 25	5 34	10 37	15 58	15 49
8	22 02	− 8·2	56·1	15·3	−68	351	2	28·2	5 52	5 58	11 24	17 06	17 01
9	22 51	− 4·4	55·7	15·2	−80	5	0	29·2	6 17	6 20	12 10	18 12	18 11
10	23 39	− 0·5	55·2	15·0	+87	322	0	0·5	6 41	6 40	12 54	19 18	19 20
11	0 26	+ 3·3	54·8	14·9	+75	335	2	1·5	7 04	7 01	13 38	20 23	20 28
12	1 12	+ 7·0	54·5	14·8	+63	339	6	2·5	7 28	7 22	14 22	21 26	21 35
13	1 58	+10·4	54·2	14·8	+51	342	11	3·5	7 54	7 44	15 06	22 28	22 40
14	2 46	+13·2	54·1	14·7	+39	345	18	4·5	8 23	8 10	15 51	23 28	23 42
15	3 33	+15·6	54·1	14·8	+26	348	26	5·5	8 56	8 40	16 37	...	...
16	4 22	+17·2	54·3	14·8	+14	352	35	6·5	9 33	9 17	17 24	0 25	0 41
17	5 12	+18·2	54·7	14·9	+ 2	356	44	7·5	10 17	10 00	18 13	1 18	1 36
18	6 03	+18·3	55·2	15·0	−10	0	54	8·5	11 09	10 51	19 02	2 07	2 25
19	6 55	+17·5	55·8	15·2	−22	4	63	9·5	12 07	11 51	19 52	2 52	3 08
20	7 48	+15·9	56·6	15·4	−34	8	73	10·5	13 11	12 57	20 44	3 31	3 45
21	8 41	+13·4	57·5	15·7	−47	11	82	11·5	14 21	14 10	21 35	4 06	4 17
22	9 35	+10·1	58·4	15·9	−59	14	89	12·5	15 35	15 28	22 27	4 38	4 45
23	10 29	+ 6·1	59·3	16·2	−71	15	95	13·5	16 52	16 49	23 20	5 07	5 11
24	11 25	+ 1·7	60·0	16·4	−83	14	99	14·5	18 12	18 13	..	5 36	5 36
25	12 21	− 2·9	60·5	16·5	+85	40	100	15·5	19 32	19 38	0 14	6 05	6 01
26	13 18	− 7·4	60·8	16·6	+73	20	98	16·5	20 53	21 03	1 10	6 36	6 28
27	14 16	−11·5	60·8	16·6	+60	16	93	17·5	22 12	22 25	2 06	7 11	6 59
28	15 16	−14·8	60·5	16·5	+48	12	86	18·5	23 25	23 42	3 04	7 50	7 36
29	16 16	−17·0	60·0	16·3	+36	7	77	19·5	..	..	4 03	8 37	8 20
30	17 16	−18·2	59·3	16·2	+24	3	66	20·5	0 31	0 50	5 01	9 30	9 12
31	18 15	−18·2	58·6	16·0	+12	358	55	21·5	1 28	1 46	5 58	10 30	10 12

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	23 32	−3 5	6	87	13 01	18 15	18 10
4	23 51	−0·9	6	80	13 08	18 36	18 32
7	0 07	+1 7	6	69	13 12	18 53	18 51
10	0 22	+4 0	7	56	13 14	19 06	19 06
13	0 33	+5 9	7	43	13 13	19 13	19 15
16	0 40	+7 3	8	30	13 07	19 14	19 17

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	0 40	7 3	8	30	13 07	18 15	18 10
19	0 43	8 1	9	19	12 58	18 36	18 32
22	0 41	8 2	10	10	12 44	18 53	18 51
25	0 36	7 7	10	4	12 26	19 06	19 06
28	0 29	6 6	11	1	12 06	19 13	19 15
31	0 20	5 1	11	0	11 46	19 14	19 17

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	0 22	1 4	11	90	13 50	19 28	19 26
6	0 44	4 0	12	89	13 53	19 44	19 44
11	1 07	6 5	12	88	13 56	20 00	20 02
16	1 29	9 0	12	87	13 58	20 16	20 20
21	1 52	11 5	12	86	14 01	20 31	20 38
26	2 15	13 8	12	84	14 05	20 47	20 56
31	2 33	15·9	13	83	14 08	21 02	21 13

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	4 26	23 7	7	89	17 52	25 29	25 48
6	4 37	24 0	7	90	17 44	25 23	25 42
11	4 48	24·3	7	90	17 35	25 16	25 36
16	4 59	24 6	7	90	17 27	25 10	25 30
21	5 11	24 8	6	90	17 19	25 03	25 24
26	5 23	25 0	6	90	17 11	24 56	25 17
31	5 35	25 1	6	90	17 03	24 49	25 10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 48	5 39	6 57	5 49	6 56	5 44	6 59	5 45	6 58	5 40	7 11	5 49	7 16	5 58
2	6 46	5 41	6 55	5 51	6 54	5 46	6 57	5 47	6 56	5 42	7 09	5 51	7 14	6 00
3	6 44	5 43	6 53	5 53	6 52	5 48	6 55	5 49	6 54	5 44	7 06	5 53	7 12	6 02
4	6 42	5 44	6 51	5 54	6 49	5 50	6 52	5 51	6 51	5 46	7 04	5 55	7 09	6 04
5	6 40	5 46	6 49	5 56	6 47	5 52	6 50	5 53	6 49	5 48	7 01	5 57	7 07	6 06
6	6 37	5 48	6 47	5 58	6 45	5 54	6 48	5 55	6 47	5 50	6 59	6 00	7 05	6 08
7	6 35	5 49	6 44	5 59	6 42	5 56	6 45	5 57	6 44	5 52	6 56	6 02	7 02	6 10
8	6 33	5 51	6 42	6 01	6 40	5 57	6 43	5 58	6 42	5 54	6 54	6 04	7 00	6 12
9	6 30	5 53	6 40	6 03	6 37	5 59	6 40	6 00	6 39	5 56	6 51	6 06	6 57	6 14
10	6 28	5 54	6 38	6 04	6 35	6 01	6 38	6 02	6 36	5 58	6 48	6 08	6 54	6 16
11	6 26	5 56	6 36	6 06	6 33	6 03	6 36	6 04	6 34	6 00	6 46	6 10	6 52	6 18
12	6 24	5 57	6 34	6 07	6 31	6 04	6 34	6 05	6 31	6 02	6 43	6 12	6 49	6 20
13	6 21	5 59	6 31	6 09	6 28	6 06	6 31	6 07	6 29	6 04	6 41	6 14	6 47	6 22
14	6 19	6 01	6 29	6 11	6 26	6 08	6 29	6 09	6 26	6 06	6 38	6 16	6 44	6 24
15	6 17	6 03	6 27	6 13	6 24	6 10	6 27	6 11	6 24	6 08	6 35	6 18	6 42	6 26
16	6 15	6 04	6 25	6 14	6 22	6 11	6 24	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 33	6 20	6 39	6 28
17	6 12	6 06	6 22	6 16	6 19	6 13	6 22	6 15	6 19	6 12	6 30	6 22	6 37	6 30
18	6 10	6 08	6 20	6 18	6 17	6 15	6 19	6 17	6 16	6 14	6 28	6 25	6 34	6 32
19	6 08	6 10	6 18	6 20	6 15	6 17	6 17	6 19	6 14	6 16	6 25	6 27	6 32	6 34
20	6 05	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 12	6 18	6 14	6 21	6 11	6 18	6 22	6 29	6 29	6 36
21	6 03	6 13	6 13	6 23	6 10	6 20	6 12	6 22	6 09	6 19	6 20	6 31	6 27	6 37
22	6 01	6 15	6 11	6 25	6 08	6 22	6 09	6 24	6 06	6 21	6 17	6 33	6 24	6 39
23	5 58	6 16	6 08	6 26	6 05	6 23	6 07	6 26	6 04	6 23	6 14	6 35	6 22	6 41
24	5 56	6 18	6 06	6 28	6 03	6 25	6 04	6 28	6 01	6 25	6 12	6 37	6 19	6 43
25	5 54	6 20	6 04	6 30	6 01	6 27	6 02	6 30	5 59	6 27	6 09	6 39	6 17	6 45
26	5 52	6 22	6 02	6 32	5 59	6 29	6 00	6 32	5 56	6 29	6 07	6 41	6 14	6 47
27	5 49	6 23	5 59	6 33	5 56	6 30	5 57	6 33	5 54	6 31	6 04	6 43	6 12	6 49
28	5 47	6 25	5 57	6 35	5 54	6 32	5 55	6 35	5 51	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 09	6 51
29	5 45	6 27	5 55	6 36	5 51	6 34	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 35	5 58	6 47	6 06	6 53
30	5 43	6 28	5 53	6 38	5 48	6 35	5 50	6 38	5 46	6 37	5 56	6 49	6 04	6 55
31	5 40	6 30	5 50	6 39	5 47	6 37	5 48	6 40	5 43	6 39	5 53	6 51	6 01	6 57

JUPITER 2|

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
		−	52°	56°			−	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 58·4	19 27	25 49	26 15	29 22	18 23·1	22 24	4 40	5 13	7 50
11	16 00·1	19 31	25 12	25 38	28 44	18 25·9	22 22	4 03	4 36	7 13
21	16 00·5	19 31	24 32	24 58	28 05	18 28·0	22 20	3 26	3 59	6 36
31	15 59·6	19 27	23 52	24 17	27 24	18 29·6	22 19	2 48	3 21	5 58

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40″; of Saturn 16″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 37″ and 16′.

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
		+		52°	56°		−	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 03 8	17 31	22 28	28 52	29 00	14 20 4	12 06	24 01	24 21	27 44
11	9 02·4	17 37	21 47	28 12	28 20	14 19 9	12 03	23 20	23 41	27 04
21	9 01·2	17 42	21 07	27 32	27 40	14 19 2	11 59	22 40	23 00	26 24
31	9 00·3	17 45	20 26	26 52	27 00	14 18 3	11 54	21 59	22 20	25 44

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″



Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed.

Sun's Longitude 30° ♉ 20d 20h



Day of Month	Week	
1.	W.	Bismarck b. 1815
2	Th.	Mirabeau d. 1791. Alec Guinness b. 1914
3	F.	Washington Irving b. 1783
4	S.	Goldsmith d. 1774. Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1950
5	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
6	M.	Albrecht Dürer d. 1528. Danton d. 1794
7	Tu.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
8	W.	Sir Adrian Boult b. 1889. Henry Ford d. 1947
9	Th.	Lenin b. 1870. H. T. N. Gaitskell b. 1906
10	F.	Lord Goddard b. 1877. Stanley Weyman d. 1928
11	S.	Treaty of Utrecht 1713
12	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	M.	Sir Arthur Harris b. 1892. Harold E. Stassen b.
14	Tu.	Handel d. 1759.** Ernest Bevin d. 1951 [1907
15	W.	Matthew Arnold d. 1888. J. S. Sargent d. 1925
16	Th.	De Tocqueville d. 1859.** Earl of Halifax b. 1881
17	F.	Sir L. Woolley b. 1880. N. S. Khrushchev b. 1894
18	S.	Judge Jeffreys d. 1689. H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940
19	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. Byron d. 1824
20	M.	Arthur Young d. 1820. Donald Wolfit b. 1902
21	Tu.	QUEEN ELIZABETH II born 1926
22	W.	West Indies Federal Parliament inaugurated 1958
23	Th.	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616
24	F.	Anthony Trollope b. 1815. Lord Dowding b. 1882
25	S.	St. Mark. Princess Royal b. 1897
26	S.	4th Sunday after Easter. Defoe d. 1730
27	M.	Emerson d. 1882. C. Day Lewis b. 1904
28	Tu.	Dr. Salazar b. 1889. Madame Tetrazzini d. 1940
29	W.	Sir T. Beecham b. 1879. Sir M. Sargent b. 1895
30	Th.	Fontenoy 1745. Queen Juliana b. 1909

PHENOMENA

April 8. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

11d 6h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.

14d 11h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 7° N.

25d 0h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

26. Mercury at greatest western elongation (27°).

26. Neptune in opposition.

27d 14h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h		d	h
Mar.	1	24	Mar.	16 23
April	1	22	April	15 21
May	1	20	May	16 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	8	03	29
☽ First Quarter.....	16	07	32
○ Full Moon.....	23	05	13
☾ Last Quarter.....	29	20	38

	d	h
Apogee (252,350 miles) ...	10	23
Perigee (222,120 „)...	23	18

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 193°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1959 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 19 and should end on October 4 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Income Tax Year (1958–59) ends.

8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.

16. Israel Independence Day.

23. First day of Jewish Passover.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 38 40	4 10	− 4 15	12 34 26	11 23 42	5 38	5 34	12 04	18 32	18 36
2	0 42 19	4 33	− 3 57	12 38 22	11 19 46	5 35	5 31	12 04	18 34	18 38
3	0 45 58	4 56	− 3 39	12 42 19	11 15 50	5 33	5 28	12 03	18 35	18 40
4	0 49 36	5 19	− 3 21	12 46 15	11 11 54	5 31	5 26	12 03	18 37	18 42
5	0 53 15	5 42	− 3 03	12 50 12	11 07 58	5 28	5 23	12 03	18 39	18 44
6	0 56 55	6 05	− 2 46	12 54 09	11 04 02	5 26	5 20	12 03	18 40	18 46
7	1 00 34	6 28	− 2 29	12 58 05	11 00 06	5 24	5 18	12 02	18 42	18 48
8	1 04 14	6 50	− 2 12	13 02 02	10 56 11	5 22	5 15	12 02	18 44	18 50
9	1 07 53	7 13	− 1 55	13 05 58	10 52 15	5 19	5 13	12 02	18 46	18 52
10	1 11 33	7 35	− 1 39	13 09 55	10 48 19	5 17	5 10	12 02	18 47	18 54
11	1 15 14	7 57	− 1 22	13 13 51	10 44 23	5 15	5 08	12 01	18 49	18 56
12	1 18 54	8 20	− 1 06	13 17 48	10 40 27	5 12	5 05	12 01	18 51	18 58
13	1 22 35	8 42	− 0 50	13 21 44	10 36 31	5 10	5 02	12 01	18 52	19 00
14	1 26 16	9 03	− 0 35	13 25 41	10 32 35	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 54	19 02
15	1 29 57	9 25	− 0 20	13 29 38	10 28 39	5 06	4 57	12 00	18 56	19 04
16	1 33 39	9 47	− 0 05	13 33 34	10 24 43	5 04	4 55	12 00	18 58	19 06
17	1 37 21	10 08	+ 0 09	13 37 31	10 20 47	5 01	4 52	12 00	18 59	19 08
18	1 41 04	10 29	+ 0 24	13 41 27	10 16 51	4 59	4 50	11 59	19 01	19 10
19	1 44 46	10 50	+ 0 37	13 45 24	10 12 56	4 57	4 47	11 59	19 03	19 12
20	1 48 30	11 11	+ 0 51	13 49 20	10 09 00	4 55	4 45	11 59	19 04	19 14
21	1 52 13	11 32	+ 1 04	13 53 17	10 05 04	4 53	4 42	11 59	19 06	19 17
22	1 55 57	11 52	+ 1 16	13 57 13	10 01 08	4 51	4 40	11 59	19 08	19 19
23	1 59 41	12 12	+ 1 29	14 01 10	9 57 12	4 49	4 37	11 58	19 09	19 21
24	2 03 26	12 32	+ 1 40	14 05 07	9 53 16	4 46	4 35	11 58	19 11	19 23
25	2 07 12	12 52	+ 1 52	14 09 03	9 49 20	4 44	4 33	11 58	19 13	19 25
26	2 10 57	13 12	+ 2 02	14 13 00	9 45 24	4 42	4 30	11 58	19 14	19 27
27	2 14 44	13 31	+ 2 13	14 16 56	9 41 28	4 40	4 28	11 58	19 16	19 29
28	2 18 30	13 50	+ 2 22	14 20 53	9 37 32	4 38	4 25	11 58	19 18	19 31
29	2 22 18	14 09	+ 2 32	14 24 49	9 33 36	4 36	4 23	11 57	19 19	19 33
30	2 26 06	14 28	+ 2 40	14 28 46	9 29 41	4 34	4 21	11 57	19 21	19 35

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·0; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From April 1–16 apply as in March (see page 99) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 107).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest western elongation on the 26th, but conditions are not favourable for seeing the planet as a morning star in this country.

VENUS continues to shine brilliantly in the western sky at sunset, and remains above the horizon for about three hours after the sun has set. The planet passes about 7° north of *Aldebaran* on the 23rd.

MARS is an evening star and passes into Gemini on the 10th, when it is more than 25° north of the equator. At the end of the month it passes close to the third magnitude star ϵ in this constellation, and the planet is then of about the same brightness as the star Castor (magnitude +1·6).

JUPITER now rises before midnight and is retrograding on the borders of Libra; it still forms an interesting group with the bright stars of Scorpius. The planet is growing noticeably brighter, and reaches magnitude −2·0 at the end of the month.

SATURN is a morning star, reaching a stationary point in Sagittarius on the 16th. After this date its motion is retrograde, and it brightens slowly as it approaches opposition (magnitude +0·6). Titan is at eastern elongation on April 3 and 19 and at western elongation on the 11th and 27th.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on April 26. At the beginning of the year, the planet was actually in Libra, but at opposition it may be found in Virgo, near the border with Libra, almost half-way between the stars κ and λ of Virgo. In a telescope, Neptune shows a greenish disc of diameter $2\frac{1}{2}''$, and magnitude 8.

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	19 12	−17·1	57·9	15·8	0	354	44	22·5	2 15	2 32	6 53	11 34	11 19
2	20 07	−15·1	57·2	15·6	−13	350	34	23·5	2 55	3 08	7 45	12 41	12 29
3	21 00	−12·3	56·6	15·4	−25	346	24	24·5	3 28	3 38	8 34	13 49	13 39
4	21 50	−9·0	56·0	15·3	−37	344	16	25·5	3 56	4 03	9 22	14 56	14 50
5	22 39	−5·4	55·5	15·1	−49	342	9	26·5	4 21	4 25	10 07	16 02	16 00
6	23 26	−1·6	55·1	15·0	−61	341	4	27·5	4 45	4 46	10 51	17 08	17 09
7	0 12	+2·3	54·7	14·9	−74	340	1	28·5	5 08	5 06	11 35	18 12	18 16
8	0 59	+6·0	54·4	14·8	−86	328	0	29·5	5 32	5 26	12 18	19 16	19 23
9	1 45	+9·4	54·2	14·8	+82	347	1	0·9	5 57	5 48	13 02	20 18	20 29
10	2 32	+12·4	54·0	14·7	+70	348	3	1·9	6 25	6 13	13 47	21 19	21 32
11	3 20	+14·9	54·0	14·7	+57	351	7	2·9	6 56	6 42	14 33	22 17	22 33
12	4 08	+16·8	54·1	14·7	+45	354	13	3·9	7 32	7 15	15 19	23 12	23 29
13	4 58	+18·0	54·3	14·8	+33	357	20	4·9	8 13	7 55	16 07	..	..
14	5 48	+18·3	54·6	14·9	+21	1	28	5·9	9 00	8 43	16 55	0 02	0 20
15	6 39	+17·9	55·1	15·0	+9	5	37	6·9	9 55	9 38	17 44	0 47	1 04
16	7 30	+16·5	55·7	15·2	−4	9	47	7·9	10 55	10 40	18 33	1 27	1 43
17	8 22	+14·4	56·5	15·4	−16	13	57	8·9	12 00	11 49	19 23	2 03	2 16
18	9 14	+11·5	57·4	15·6	−28	16	67	9·9	13 10	13 02	20 14	2 35	2 45
19	10 07	+7·8	58·3	15·9	−40	18	77	10·9	14 24	14 20	21 05	3 05	3 11
20	11 00	+3·7	59·3	16·2	−52	20	86	11·9	15 41	15 41	21 57	3 33	3 35
21	11 55	−0·8	60·2	16·4	−65	21	93	12·9	17 01	17 05	22 52	4 01	4 00
22	12 52	−5·4	60·8	16·6	−77	23	98	13·9	18 23	18 31	23 48	4 31	4 25
23	13 50	−9·8	61·2	16·7	−89	46	100	14·9	19 45	19 57	..	5 04	4 54
24	14 50	−13·5	61·3	16·7	−79	4	99	15·9	21 04	21 19	0 47	5 42	5 29
25	15 52	−16·3	61·1	16·6	+67	4	95	16·9	22 16	22 34	1 47	6 26	6 10
26	16 54	−17·9	60·6	16·5	+55	1	89	17·9	23 19	23 37	2 48	7 18	7 00
27	17 56	−18·3	59·8	16·3	+42	357	80	18·9	..	..	3 48	8 18	8 00
28	18 56	−17·5	59·0	16·1	+30	352	70	19·9	0 12	0 29	4 46	9 23	9 07
29	19 53	−15·7	58·1	15·8	+18	348	59	20·9	0 55	1 10	5 40	10 31	10 18
30	20 47	−13·1	57·2	15·6	+6	345	49	21·9	1 31	1 42	6 32	11 40	11 30

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	0 17	+4·6	11	1	11 40	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	0 10	+3·0	11	1	11 21		
7	0 05	+1·6	11	9	11 05		
10	0 03	+0·5	11	15	10 51		
13	0 03	−0·3	10	20	10 40		
16	0 07	−0·6	10	26	10 32		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
16	0 07	−0·6	10	26	10 32	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	0 12	−0·6	9	32	10 26		
22	0 20	−0·2	9	37	10 23		
25	0 30	+0·5	8	42	10 21		
28	0 41	+1·4	8	47	10 20		
31	0 54	+2·6	7	52	10 21		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	2 43	16·4	13	83	14 09	21 05	21 16
6	3 07	18·3	13	81	14 13	21 20	21 34
11	3 31	20·1	13	80	14 18	21 35	21 50
16	3 56	21·7	14	78	14 23	21 50	22 06
21	4 21	23·0	14	77	14 28	22 03	22 21
26	4 46	24·1	15	75	14 33	22 15	22 35
31	5 11	24·9	15	73	14 39	22 26	22 47

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	5 37	25·1	6	90	17 01	24 48	25 09
6	5 49	25·2	6	91	16 54	24 41	25 02
11	6 01	25·2	6	91	16 47	24 33	24 54
16	6 14	25·1	5	91	16 39	24 25	24 46
21	6 26	25·0	5	92	16 32	24 17	24 38
26	6 39	24·8	5	92	16 25	24 09	24 29
31	6 52	24·5	5	92	16 18	24 00	24 20

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 38	6 32	5 48	6 41	5 45	6 39	5 46	6 42	5 41	6 41	5 51	6 53	5 59	6 59
2	5 36	6 34	5 46	6 43	5 42	6 41	5 43	6 44	5 38	6 43	5 48	6 55	5 56	7 01
3	5 34	6 35	5 44	6 44	5 40	6 43	5 41	6 46	5 36	6 45	5 45	6 57	5 54	7 03
4	5 32	6 37	5 42	6 46	5 37	6 45	5 38	6 48	5 33	6 47	5 43	6 59	5 51	7 05
5	5 29	6 38	5 39	6 48	5 35	6 46	5 36	6 49	5 31	6 48	5 40	7 01	5 49	7 06
6	5 27	6 40	5 37	6 49	5 32	6 48	5 33	6 51	5 28	6 50	5 37	7 03	5 46	7 08
7	5 25	6 41	5 35	6 51	5 30	6 50	5 31	6 53	5 26	6 52	5 35	7 05	5 44	7 10
8	5 23	6 43	5 33	6 53	5 28	6 52	5 28	6 55	5 23	6 54	5 32	7 07	5 41	7 12
9	5 20	6 45	5 30	6 55	5 25	6 54	5 26	6 57	5 21	6 56	5 30	7 09	5 39	7 14
10	5 18	6 46	5 28	6 56	5 23	6 55	5 24	6 58	5 18	6 58	5 27	7 11	5 37	7 15
11	5 16	6 48	5 26	6 58	5 21	6 57	5 21	7 00	5 16	7 00	5 25	7 13	5 34	7 17
12	5 13	6 50	5 23	7 00	5 18	6 59	5 19	7 02	5 13	7 02	5 22	7 15	5 32	7 19
13	5 11	6 51	5 21	7 01	5 16	7 00	5 17	7 04	5 11	7 04	5 19	7 17	5 29	7 21
14	5 09	6 53	5 19	7 03	5 14	7 02	5 14	7 06	5 08	7 06	5 17	7 19	5 27	7 23
15	5 07	6 55	5 17	7 05	5 12	7 04	5 12	7 08	5 06	7 08	5 14	7 21	5 24	7 25
16	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 10	7 10	5 04	7 10	5 12	7 23	5 22	7 27
17	5 02	6 58	5 12	7 08	5 07	7 07	5 07	7 12	5 01	7 12	5 09	7 25	5 19	7 29
18	5 00	7 00	5 10	7 10	5 05	7 09	5 05	7 13	4 59	7 13	5 07	7 27	5 17	7 31
19	4 58	7 02	5 08	7 12	5 03	7 11	5 02	7 15	4 56	7 15	5 04	7 29	5 14	7 33
20	4 56	7 03	5 06	7 13	5 01	7 12	5 00	7 17	4 54	7 17	5 02	7 31	5 12	7 35
21	4 54	7 05	5 04	7 15	4 59	7 14	4 58	7 19	4 51	7 20	4 59	7 34	5 10	7 37
22	4 52	7 07	5 02	7 17	4 57	7 16	4 56	7 21	4 49	7 22	4 57	7 36	5 08	7 39
23	4 50	7 08	5 00	7 18	4 54	7 17	4 54	7 22	4 46	7 24	4 54	7 38	5 05	7 41
24	4 47	7 10	4 57	7 20	4 52	7 19	4 51	7 24	4 44	7 26	4 52	7 40	5 03	7 43
25	4 46	7 12	4 56	7 22	4 50	7 21	4 49	7 26	4 42	7 27	4 50	7 41	5 01	7 44
26	4 44	7 13	4 54	7 23	4 48	7 22	4 47	7 27	4 40	7 29	4 48	7 43	4 59	7 46
27	4 42	7 15	4 52	7 25	4 46	7 24	4 45	7 29	4 37	7 31	4 45	7 45	4 56	7 48
28	4 40	7 17	4 50	7 26	4 44	7 26	4 43	7 31	4 35	7 33	4 43	7 47	4 54	7 50
29	4 38	7 18	4 48	7 28	4 42	7 28	4 41	7 33	4 33	7 35	4 41	7 49	4 52	7 52
30	4 36	7 20	4 46	7 29	4 40	7 30	4 39	7 35	4 31	7 37	4 39	7 51	4 50	7 54

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 59·4	19 27	23 47	24 13	27 20
11	15 57·1	19 19	23 05	23 30	26 39
21	15 53·7	19 09	22 21	22 46	25 56
31	15 49·4	18 55	21 35	22 00	25 12

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 29·7	22 19	2 44	3 17	5 54
11	18 30·4	22 18	2 06	2 38	5 16
21	18 30·5	22 18	1 26	1 59	4 36
31	18 29·8	22 18	0 46	1 19	3 56

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43″; of Saturn 17″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 39″ and 17″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
		+		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 00·2	17 45	20 22	26 48	26 56
11	8 59·7	17 47	19 43	26 08	26 17
21	8 59·6	17 48	19 03	25 29	25 37
31	8 59·8	17 46	18 24	24 50	24 58

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 18·2	11 54	21 55	22 15	25 40
11	14 17·3	11 48	21 14	21 34	24 59
21	14 16·3	11 43	20 33	20 53	24 19
31	14 15·2	11 38	19 52	20 12	23 38

Diameter 3″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		 *Maia*, goddess of growth and increase.  *Sun's Longitude* 60° II 21d 20h
1	F.	St. Philip and St. James. Livingstone d. 1873 [1945
2	S.	J. K. Jerome b. 1859.** German surrender in Italy
3	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
4	M.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820
5	Tu.	Napoleon d. 1821. Metternich d. 1859**
6	W.	Edward VII d. 1910. Maeterlinck d. 1949
7	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday
8	F.	J. S. Mill d. 1873. Harry S. Truman b. 1884
9	S.	Official End of War in Europe (1945)
10	S.	Sunday after Ascension. George Hirst d. 1954
11	M.	Earl of Chatham d. 1778. Carola Oman b. 1897
12	Tu.	Sir A. Quiller-Couch d. 1944
13	W.	Sir Geoffrey Crowther b. 1907. Visct. Milner d. 1925
14	Th.	Sir H. Rider Haggard d. 1925. Visct. Allenby d.
15	F.	Easter Law Sittings end [1936
16	S.	Mrs. Hemans d. 1835. Dr. C. A. Alington d. 1955
17	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost
18	M.	George Meredith d. 1909. Margot Fonteyn b. 1919
19	Tu.	Gladstone d. 1898. Ronald Colman d. 1958
20	W.	Columbus d. 1506. Gilbert Murray d. 1957
21	Th.	Manchester Ship Canal opened 1894
22	F.	Sir A. Conan Doyle b. 1859.** Lady Gregory d.
23	S.	Ramillies 1706. Sir Hugh Casson b. 1910 [1932
24	S.	Trinity Sunday. Empire Day
25	M.	Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879. Richard Dimbleby b.
26	Tu.	Trinity Law Sittings begin [1913
27	W.	Sir John Cockcroft b. 1897. *Bismarck* sunk 1941
28	Th.	Corpus Christi. William Pitt b. 1759**
29	F.	Charles II b. 1630. Visct. Kilmuir b. 1900
30	S.	Duke of Norfolk b. 1908. Sir R. Tyrwhitt d. 1951
31	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Union Day, S. Africa

PHENOMENA

May 11d 14h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° N.

13d 3h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 7° N.

18. Jupiter in opposition.

22d 6h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

24d 21h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
April	1 24	April	15 23
May	1 22	May	16 21
June	1 20	June	15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	7	20	11
☽ First Quarter	15	20	09
○ Full Moon	22	12	56
☾ Last Quarter	29	08	13

	d	h
Apogee (252,630 miles)	8	04
Perigee (221,920 „)	22	05

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 192°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

May 4. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
17. Norway's National Day.
18. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 29 54	14 47	+ 2 48	14 32 42	9 25 45	4 32	4 18	11 57	19 23	19 37
2	2 33 43	15 05	+ 2 56	14 36 39	9 21 49	4 30	4 16	11 57	19 24	19 39
3	2 37 32	15 23	+ 3 03	14 40 36	9 17 53	4 29	4 14	11 57	19 26	19 41
4	2 41 22	15 41	+ 3 10	14 44 32	9 13 57	4 27	4 12	11 57	19 28	19 43
5	2 45 13	15 58	+ 3 16	14 48 29	9 10 01	4 25	4 10	11 57	19 30	19 45
6	2 49 04	16 16	− 3 21	14 52 25	9 06 05	4 23	4 07	11 57	19 31	19 47
7	2 52 56	16 33	+ 3 26	14 56 22	9 02 09	4 21	4 05	11 57	19 33	19 49
8	2 56 48	16 49	− 3 30	15 00 18	8 58 13	4 19	4 03	11 56	19 34	19 51
9	3 00 41	17 06	+ 3 34	15 04 15	8 54 17	4 18	4 01	11 56	19 36	19 53
10	3 04 35	17 22	− 3 37	15 08 11	8 50 21	4 16	3 59	11 56	19 38	19 55
11	3 08 29	17 38	− 3 39	15 12 08	8 46 26	4 14	3 57	11 56	19 39	19 57
12	3 12 23	17 53	+ 3 41	15 16 04	8 42 30	4 12	3 55	11 56	19 41	19 59
13	3 16 18	18 08	− 3 43	15 20 01	8 38 34	4 11	3 53	11 56	19 42	20 01
14	3 20 14	18 23	+ 3 44	15 23 58	8 34 38	4 09	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 02
15	3 24 10	18 38	+ 3 44	15 27 54	8 30 42	4 08	3 49	11 56	19 46	20 04
16	3 28 07	18 52	− 3 44	15 31 51	8 26 46	4 06	3 47	11 56	19 47	20 06
17	3 32 04	19 06	+ 3 43	15 35 47	8 22 50	4 05	3 45	11 56	19 49	20 08
18	3 36 02	19 20	+ 3 41	15 39 44	8 18 54	4 03	3 44	11 56	19 50	20 10
19	3 40 01	19 33	+ 3 40	15 43 40	8 14 58	4 02	3 42	11 56	19 52	20 12
20	3 44 00	19 46	+ 3 37	15 47 37	8 11 02	4 00	3 40	11 56	19 53	20 14
21	3 47 59	19 59	+ 3 34	15 51 33	8 07 06	3 59	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 15
22	3 51 59	20 11	+ 3 31	15 55 30	8 03 11	3 58	3 37	11 57	19 56	20 17
23	3 56 00	20 23	+ 3 27	15 59 27	7 59 15	3 56	3 35	11 57	19 57	20 19
24	4 00 01	20 35	+ 3 22	16 03 23	7 55 19	3 55	3 34	11 57	19 59	20 20
25	4 04 03	20 46	+ 3 17	16 07 20	7 51 23	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22
26	4 08 05	20 57	+ 3 12	16 11 16	7 47 27	3 53	3 31	11 57	20 02	20 24
27	4 12 07	21 08	+ 3 05	16 15 13	7 43 31	3 52	3 29	11 57	20 03	20 25
28	4 16 11	21 18	+ 2 59	16 19 09	7 39 35	3 51	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27
29	4 20 14	21 28	+ 2 52	16 23 06	7 35 39	3 50	3 27	11 57	20 05	20 28
30	4 24 18	21 37	+ 2 44	16 27 03	7 31 43	3 49	3 25	11 57	20 06	20 30
31	4 28 23	21 46	+ 2 36	16 30 59	7 27 47	3 48	3 24	11 57	20 08	20 31

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8 : in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY was at greatest western elongation at the end of April, and is theoretically a morning star, but it is badly placed for observation in this country.

VENUS now sets just before midnight, but as it reaches its greatest northern declination and begins to turn south, it sets earlier each evening. The planet is now almost half a magnitude brighter than it was at the beginning of the year. At the end of the month, Venus will be south of the Twins *Castor* and *Pollux*, and moving towards Mars.

MARS is an evening star, setting about midnight; it moves through Gemini into Cancer at the end of the month. It passes south of *Pollux* on the 21st, and on the last days of the month will be in line with the Twins.

JUPITER is at opposition on the 18th, and is then due south at midnight. The planet is still retrograding in Libra, a few degrees to the west of *Antares* and the bright stars of Scorpius. This is not a very favourable opposition, as the planet is low in the sky, but the phenomena of the satellites are always of interest (see p. 150).

SATURN is still a morning star, retrograding in Sagittarius. The brightness increases during the month (magnitude +0·6 to +0·4) but the planet is very low in the sky for observation in this country. Titan may, however, be seen at eastern elongation on the 5th and 21st, and at western elongation on the 13th and 29th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age
	h m	°	°	°	°	°		d
1	21 39	− 9·9	56·4	15·4	− 6	342	38	22·9
2	22 28	− 6·3	55·8	15·2	− 19	340	29	23·9
3	23 15	− 2·5	55·2	15·0	− 31	339	20	24·9
4	0 01	+ 1·3	54·7	14·9	− 43	338	13	25·9
5	0 47	+ 5·1	54·4	14·8	− 55	337	7	26·9
6	1 33	+ 8·6	54·1	14·8	− 67	336	3	27·9
7	2 20	+ 11·7	54·0	14·7	− 80	328	1	28·9
8	3 07	+ 14·4	53·9	14·7	+ 88	44	0	0·2
9	3 56	+ 16·5	54·0	14·7	+ 76	5	1	1·2
10	4 45	+ 17·8	54·1	14·7	+ 64	3	4	2·2
11	5 35	+ 18·4	54·3	14·8	+ 51	5	9	3·2
12	6 25	+ 18·2	54·7	14·9	+ 39	8	15	4·2
13	7 16	+ 17·1	55·1	15·0	+ 27	11	23	5·2
14	8 07	+ 15·2	55·7	15·2	+ 15	14	32	6·2
15	8 58	+ 12·6	56·4	15·4	+ 2	17	41	7·2
16	9 49	+ 9·2	57·2	15·6	− 10	20	52	8·2
17	10 41	− 5·3	58·1	15·8	− 22	21	62	9·2
18	11 33	+ 1·1	59·0	16·1	− 34	22	73	10·2
19	12 28	− 3·4	59·9	16·3	− 46	23	82	11·2
20	13 24	− 7·8	60·6	16·5	− 59	23	90	12·2
21	14 23	− 11·9	61·2	16·7	− 71	24	96	13·2
22	15 24	− 15·2	61·4	16·7	− 83	38	99	14·2
23	16 27	− 17·4	61·3	16·7	+ 85	336	100	15·2
24	17 30	− 18·4	60·9	16·6	+ 73	350	97	16·2
25	18 33	− 18·1	60·2	16·4	+ 61	349	91	17·2
26	19 33	− 16·6	59·3	16·2	+ 48	346	83	18·2
27	20 30	− 14·2	58·4	15·9	+ 36	343	74	19·2
28	21 24	− 11·1	57·4	15·6	+ 24	341	64	20·2
29	22 15	− 7·5	56·5	15·4	+ 12	339	54	21·2
30	23 03	− 3·6	55·8	15·2	− 1	338	43	22·2
31	23 50	+ 0·2	55·1	15·0	− 13	337	34	23·2

Day	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon South.	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 00	2 09	7 20	12 48	12 41
2	2 32	2 32	8 06	13 55	13 51
3	2 51	2 52	8 50	15 00	15 00
4	3 14	3 12	9 34	16 04	16 07
5	3 37	3 32	10 17	17 08	17 14
6	4 01	3 53	11 00	18 10	18 20
7	4 28	4 17	11 45	19 11	19 24
8	4 57	4 44	12 30	20 11	20 26
9	5 31	5 15	13 16	21 07	21 24
10	5 53	14 04	21 59	22 17	22 17
11	6 56	6 38	14 52	22 46	23 03
12	7 48	7 30	15 40	23 27	23 43
13	8 45	8 30	16 28	..	..
14	9 48	9 35	17 17	0 04	0 18
15	10 54	10 44	18 06	0 36	0 47
16	12 04	11 58	18 55	1 06	1 13
17	13 17	13 15	19 45	1 33	1 37
18	14 34	14 35	20 37	2 00	2 01
19	15 52	15 58	21 31	2 28	2 25
20	17 13	17 23	22 27	2 58	2 51
21	18 34	18 48	23 27	3 33	3 22
22	19 51	20 08	..	4 13	3 58
23	21 01	21 20	0 28	5 02	4 44
24	22 01	22 19	1 30	5 59	5 41
25	22 51	23 07	2 31	7 04	6 46
26	23 30	23 43	3 29	8 13	7 58
27	..	..	4 24	9 25	9 13
28	0 03	0 13	5 15	10 35	10 27
29	0 31	0 38	6 03	11 44	11 39
30	0 56	0 59	6 48	12 51	12 49
31	1 20	1 20	7 32	13 56	13 58

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	0 54	2·6	7	52	10 21	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	1 07	4 0	7	56	10 23		
7	1 23	5·6	7	61	10 27		
10	1 39	7 3	6	65	10 31		
13	1 56	9 2	6	70	10 37		
16	2 15	11 2	6	75	10 44		

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
16	2 15	11·2	6	75	10 44	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	2 35	13 3	6	81	10 53		
22	2 57	15·3	5	86	11 03		
25	3 20	17 4	5	90	11 15		
28	3 45	19 4	5	95	11 28		
31	4 12	21·2	5	99	11 43		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	24·9	15	73	14 39	22 26	22 47
6	5 36	25·5	16	72	14 45	22 35	22 56
11	6 02	25·7	16	70	14 50	22 42	23 04
16	6 27	25·7	17	68	14 56	22 46	23 08
21	6 52	25·4	17	66	15 01	22 49	23 10
26	7 16	24·8	18	64	15 05	22 49	23 10
31	7 39	24·0	19	61	15 09	22 47	23 07

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	6 52	24·5	5	92	16 18	24 00	24 20
6	7 04	24·2	5	92	16 11	23 51	24 10
11	7 17	23·8	5	93	16 04	23 41	24 00
16	7 30	23·4	5	93	15 57	23 31	23 50
21	7 42	22·9	5	94	15 50	23 21	23 39
26	7 55	22·3	5	94	15 42	23 10	23 27
31	8 07	21·7	4	94	15 35	22 59	23 15

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 34	7 22	4 44	7 31	4 38	7 32	4 37	7 37	4 28	7 39	4 36	7 53	4 48	7 56
2	4 32	7 23	4 42	7 32	4 36	7 33	4 35	7 38	4 26	7 41	4 34	7 55	4 46	7 57
3	4 31	7 25	4 41	7 34	4 34	7 35	4 33	7 40	4 24	7 43	4 32	7 57	4 44	7 59
4	4 29	7 26	4 39	7 36	4 32	7 37	4 31	7 42	4 22	7 45	4 30	7 59	4 42	8 01
5	4 27	7 28	4 37	7 38	4 30	7 39	4 29	7 44	4 20	7 47	4 28	8 01	4 40	8 03
6	4 25	7 29	4 35	7 39	4 28	7 40	4 27	7 46	4 18	7 49	4 25	8 03	4 37	8 05
7	4 23	7 31	4 33	7 41	4 26	7 42	4 25	7 47	4 16	7 50	4 23	8 05	4 35	8 07
8	4 21	7 33	4 31	7 42	4 24	7 43	4 23	7 49	4 14	7 52	4 21	8 07	4 33	8 09
9	4 20	7 34	4 30	7 44	4 23	7 45	4 21	7 51	4 12	7 54	4 19	8 09	4 31	8 11
10	4 18	7 36	4 28	7 46	4 21	7 47	4 19	7 53	4 10	7 56	4 17	8 11	4 29	8 13
11	4 16	7 37	4 26	7 47	4 19	7 48	4 17	7 55	4 08	7 58	4 15	8 13	4 27	8 15
12	4 14	7 39	4 24	7 49	4 17	7 50	4 15	7 56	4 06	8 00	4 13	8 15	4 25	8 16
13	4 13	7 40	4 23	7 50	4 16	7 51	4 13	7 58	4 04	8 02	4 11	8 17	4 23	8 18
14	4 11	7 42	4 21	7 52	4 14	7 53	4 12	8 00	4 02	8 03	4 09	8 18	4 22	8 20
15	4 10	7 44	4 20	7 54	4 13	7 55	4 10	8 01	4 00	8 05	4 07	8 20	4 20	8 21
16	4 08	7 45	4 18	7 55	4 11	7 56	4 08	8 03	3 58	8 07	4 05	8 22	4 18	8 23
17	4 07	7 47	4 17	7 57	4 10	7 58	4 07	8 05	3 57	8 09	4 03	8 24	4 17	8 25
18	4 05	7 48	4 15	7 58	4 08	7 59	4 05	8 06	3 55	8 10	4 02	8 26	4 15	8 26
19	4 04	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 07	8 01	4 04	8 08	3 54	8 12	4 00	8 28	4 13	8 28
20	4 02	7 51	4 13	8 01	4 05	8 02	4 02	8 09	3 52	8 14	3 58	8 30	4 12	8 30
21	4 01	7 53	4 12	8 03	4 04	8 04	4 01	8 11	3 50	8 15	3 56	8 31	4 10	8 31
22	4 00	7 54	4 10	8 04	4 03	8 05	4 00	8 12	3 49	8 17	3 55	8 33	4 09	8 33
23	3 58	7 55	4 09	8 05	4 01	8 06	3 58	8 13	3 47	8 19	3 53	8 35	4 07	8 35
24	3 57	7 57	4 08	8 07	4 00	8 08	3 57	8 15	3 46	8 20	3 52	8 36	4 06	8 36
25	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 09	3 56	8 16	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 38
26	3 55	8 00	4 06	8 09	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 43	8 24	3 49	8 40	4 03	8 40
27	3 54	8 01	4 05	8 11	3 56	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 41	8 25	3 47	8 41	4 01	8 41
28	3 53	8 02	4 04	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 43
29	3 52	8 03	4 03	8 13	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 22	3 39	8 28	3 45	8 44	3 59	8 44
30	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 29	3 43	8 46	3 58	8 45
31	3 50	8 06	4 01	8 15	3 52	8 18	3 49	8 25	3 37	8 31	3 42	8 47	3 57	8 47

JUPITER 21

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 49·4	18 55	21 35	22 00	25 12
11	15 44·5	18 40	20 49	21 14	24 28
21	15 39·3	18 24	20 03	20 26	23 43
31	15 34·1	18 07	19 16	19 40	22 59

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 45″; of Saturn 18″

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 29·8	22 18	24 42	25 15	27 52
11	18 28·5	22 19	24 02	24 34	27 12
21	18 26·6	22 21	23 21	23 53	26 30
31	18 24·2	22 22	22 39	23 12	25 49

Diameters of Saturn's rings 40″ and 18″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
		+		52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	8 59·8	17 46	18 24	24 50	24 58
11	9 00·3	17 44	17 45	24 11	24 19
21	9 01·2	17 40	17 07	23 32	23 40
31	9 02·4	17 34	16 29	22 54	23 02

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
		—		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 15·2	11 38	23 38	27 25	27 05
11	14 14·2	11 32	22 58	26 45	26 25
21	14 13·2	11 28	22 18	26 05	25 46
31	14 12·3	11 23	21 38	25 25	25 06

Diameter 2″

Month	Day of Week	
1	M.	Sir Hugh Walpole d. 1941. Leslie Howard d. 1943
2	Tu.	CORONATION DAY (1953)
3	W.	George V. b. 1865. Samuel Plimsoll d. 1898
4	Th.	George III b. 1738. Treaty of Trianon 1920
5	F.	O. Henry d. 1910. Lord Kitchener d. 1916
6	S.	R. C. Sherriff b. 1896. "D" Day 1944
7	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Pietro Annigoni b. 1910
8	M.	Sir Joseph Paxton d. 1865. George Wyndham d.
9	Tu.	Dickens d. 1870. Sir G. Newnes d. 1910 [1913
10	W.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921
11	Th.	St. Barnabas. Sir Frank Brangwyn d. 1956
12	F.	William Collins d. 1759.** Thomas Arnold d. 1842
13	S.	Fanny Burney b. 1752. W. B. Yeats b. 1865
14	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Edward Fitzgerald d. 1883
15	M.	Alcock and Brown's Atlantic Flight 1919 [1953
16	Tu.	Sir Maurice Powicke b. 1879. Dr. Scott Lidgett d.
17	W.	R. H. Barham d. 1845. Sir E. Burne-Jones d. 1898
18	Th.	WATERLOO DAY 1815. Laurence Housman b. 1867
19	F.	W. R. Hammond b. 1903. D. R. Jardine d. 1958
20	S.	William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756
21	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884
22	M.	Germany invaded U.S.S.R. 1941
23	Tu.	Duke of Windsor b. 1894. Sir Charles Oman d. 1946
24	W.	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day
25	Th.	Korean War began 1950
26	F.	George IV d. 1830. Sir John Wolfenden b. 1906
27	S.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944
28	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Raglan d. 1855
29	M.	St. Peter. I. J. Paderewski d. 1941
30	Tu.	James Gunn b. 1893

Junius, Roman *gens* (family).

Sun's Longitude 90° ♋ 22d 04h

PHENOMENA

June 3. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

10d 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° N.

10d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

14d 13h. Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0°·8 N.

18d 11h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

21d 5h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

22. Summer Solstice.

23. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (45°).

26. Saturn in opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
May	1 24	May	16 23
June	1 22	June	15 21
July	1 20	July	16 19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	6	11	53
☽ First Quarter.....	14	05	22
○ Full Moon.....	20	20	00
☾ Last Quarter.....	27	22	12

	d	h
Apogee (252,480 miles)...	4	08
Perigee (223,450 ,,)...	19	13

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 190°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

June 4. Eton celebration day (George III's birthday).

5. Constitution Day, Denmark.

12. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.

22. Longest day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 32 28	21 55	+ 2 28	16 34 56	7 23 51	3 47	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 33
2	4 36 33	22 03	+ 2 19	16 38 52	7 19 56	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34
3	4 40 39	22 11	+ 2 09	16 42 49	7 16 00	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 35
4	4 44 46	22 19	+ 2 00	16 46 45	7 12 04	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 37
5	4 48 52	22 26	+ 1 50	16 50 42	7 08 08	3 44	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38
6	4 52 59	22 33	+ 1 39	16 54 38	7 04 12	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39
7	4 57 07	22 39	+ 1 28	16 58 35	7 00 16	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40
8	5 01 14	22 45	+ 1 17	17 02 32	6 56 20	3 42	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 41
9	5 05 22	22 51	+ 1 06	17 06 28	6 52 24	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 42
10	5 09 30	22 56	+ 0 54	17 10 25	6 48 28	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 43
11	5 13 39	23 01	+ 0 42	17 14 21	6 44 32	3 40	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44
12	5 17 47	23 05	+ 0 30	17 18 18	6 40 36	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45
13	5 21 56	23 09	+ 0 18	17 22 14	6 36 41	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46
14	5 26 05	23 13	+ 0 06	17 26 11	6 32 45	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 20	20 47
15	5 30 14	23 16	− 0 07	17 30 07	6 28 49	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47
16	5 34 23	23 19	− 0 20	17 34 04	6 24 53	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 22	20 48
17	5 38 33	23 21	− 0 32	17 38 01	6 20 57	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 49
18	5 42 42	23 23	− 0 45	17 41 57	6 17 01	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 22	20 49
19	5 46 52	23 24	− 0 58	17 45 54	6 13 05	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50
20	5 51 01	23 26	− 1 11	17 49 50	6 09 09	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50
21	5 55 11	23 26	− 1 24	17 53 47	6 05 13	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
22	5 59 20	23 27	− 1 37	17 57 43	6 01 17	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
23	6 03 30	23 26	− 1 50	18 01 40	5 57 21	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
24	6 07 39	23 26	− 2 03	18 05 36	5 53 26	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
25	6 11 48	23 25	− 2 15	18 09 33	5 49 30	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51
26	6 15 58	23 23	− 2 28	18 13 30	5 45 34	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51
27	6 20 07	23 22	− 2 41	18 17 26	5 41 38	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
28	6 24 16	23 19	− 2 53	18 21 23	5 37 42	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
29	6 28 25	23 17	− 3 06	18 25 19	5 33 46	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50
30	6 32 34	23 14	− 3 18	18 29 16	5 29 50	3 43	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8 ; in time 1m 09s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From June 1–14 apply as in May (see page 107) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 115).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 3rd, and then becomes an evening star, but will be difficult to see in the bright sky after sunset.

VENUS is at its greatest elongation east of the Sun on the 23rd, but is now south of the Sun, and sets only about two hours after sunset. Venus passes nearly a degree north of Mars on the 14th, and rather more than a degree north of Uranus on the 20th.

MARS is an evening star in Cancer, but passes into Leo at the end of the month. On the night of June 12th, Mars will be found in the southern part of the *Praesepe* cluster, and on the 24th, it passes less than a degree north of Uranus. The planet Mars is now at aphelion, and is about 155 million miles from the Sun and 210 million miles from the earth; by the end of the month it is only of the second magnitude.

JUPITER is still a brilliant evening star (magnitude −2·0) retrograding in Libra.

SATURN is at opposition on the 26th and reaches magnitude +0·2. Although the rings are wide open, the planet is not as bright as it would be at a December opposition, because its distance is much greater. It is now nearing aphelion, at a distance of 840 million miles from the Earth; at a December opposition it would be at perihelion at a distance of about 750 million miles, and fully half a magnitude brighter.

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 36	+ 4·1	54·6	14·9	25	337	25	24·2	1 43	1 39	8 16	15 00	15 05
2	1 22	+ 7·7	54·3	14·8	− 37	337	17	25·2	2 06	2 00	8 59	16 02	16 11
3	2 08	+10·9	54·1	14·7	− 49	338	11	26·2	2 32	2 22	9 43	17 04	17 16
4	2 55	+13·7	54·0	14·7	− 62	338	6	27·2	3 00	2 47	10 28	18 04	18 19
5	3 43	+16·0	54·0	14·7	− 74	335	2	28·2	3 32	3 17	11 14	19 02	19 18
6	4 32	+17·6	54·1	14·7	− 86	313	0	29·2	4 10	3 53	12 01	19 56	20 14
7	5 23	+18·4	54·3	14·8	+ 82	37	0	0·5	4 53	4 35	12 49	20 45	21 03
8	6 13	+18·4	54·6	14·9	+ 69	18	2	1·5	5 43	5 25	13 38	21 29	21 45
9	7 04	+17·6	54·9	15·0	+ 57	16	6	2·5	6 39	6 22	14 26	22 07	22 22
10	7 55	+15·9	55·4	15·1	+ 45	17	11	3·5	7 40	7 25	15 15	22 41	22 53
11	8 46	+13·4	55·9	15·2	+ 33	19	19	4·5	8 44	8 33	16 03	23 11	23 19
12	9 37	+10·3	56·5	15·4	+ 20	21	27	5·5	9 52	9 45	16 51	23 38	23 44
13	10 27	+ 6·6	57·2	15·6	+ 8	22	37	6·5	11 03	10 59	17 40	..	..
14	11 18	+ 2·5	57·9	15·8	− 4	23	48	7·5	12 16	12 15	18 29	0 04	0 06
15	12 10	− 1·8	58·7	16·0	− 16	23	59	8·5	13 31	13 34	19 20	0 31	0 29
16	13 04	− 6·1	59·5	16·2	− 28	23	69	9·5	14 48	14 56	20 13	0 58	0 53
17	14 00	−10·2	60·1	16·4	− 41	22	80	10·5	16 06	16 18	21 10	1 29	1 20
18	14 58	−13·8	60·6	16·5	− 53	20	88	11·5	17 24	17 40	22 09	2 05	1 52
19	15 59	−16·5	60·9	16·6	− 65	20	95	12·5	18 38	18 56	23 10	2 48	2 32
20	17 02	−18·1	60·9	16·6	− 77	27	99	13·5	19 44	20 02	..	3 40	3 22
21	18 05	−18·5	60·7	16·5	− 89	295	100	14·5	20 40	20 57	0 12	4 41	4 23
22	19 07	−17·5	60·1	16·4	+ 78	337	98	15·5	21 25	21 40	1 12	5 49	5 33
23	20 07	−15·5	59·4	16·2	+ 66	340	93	16·5	22 02	22 14	2 10	7 02	6 48
24	21 04	−12·5	58·5	15·9	+ 54	339	87	17·5	22 33	22 41	3 04	8 15	8 04
25	21 57	− 9·0	57·5	15·7	+ 42	338	78	18·5	23 00	23 05	3 55	9 27	9 20
26	22 48	− 5·1	56·7	15·4	+ 30	337	69	19·5	23 25	23 26	4 43	10 36	10 33
27	23 36	− 1·2	55·8	15·2	+ 17	336	59	20·5	23 48	23 46	5 29	11 43	11 44
28	0 23	+ 2·7	55·2	15·0	+ 5	337	49	21·5	..	..	6 13	12 48	12 52
29	1 10	+ 6·5	54·7	14·9	− 7	338	40	22·5	0 12	0 06	6 56	13 52	13 59
30	1 56	+ 9·9	54·3	14·8	− 19	339	31	23·5	0 36	0 28	7 40	14 54	15 05

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m				h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	4 21	21 8	5	99	11 48	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	6 39	25 1	6	83	13 07	20 55	21 16
4	4 49	23·2	5	100	12 05			19	7 03	24·7	6	77	13 20	21 03	21 23
7	5 17	24·3	5	98	12 21			22	7 26	23·9	6	71	13 30	21 08	21 27
10	5 45	25·0	5	94	12 38			25	7 47	22·9	6	66	13 39	21 10	21 28
13	6 13	25·2	5	89	12 53			28	8 06	21·8	7	60	13 46	21 09	21 26
16	6 39	25·1	6	83	13 07			31	8 23	20·5	7	55	13 50	21 06	21 21

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	7 44	23·8	19	61	15 10	22 47	23 06
6	8 07	22·7	20	58	15 12	22 42	23 00
11	8 29	21·4	21	56	15 14	22 36	22 52
16	8 49	19·9	22	53	15 15	22 28	22 42
21	9 09	18·3	23	51	15 15	22 18	22 31
26	9 28	16·6	25	48	15 14	22 07	22 18
31	9 45	14·7	26	45	15 12	21 54	22 03

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	8 10	21·6	4	94	15 34	22 57	23 13
6	8 22	20·9	4	94	15 27	22 45	23 01
11	8 35	20·1	4	95	15 19	22 33	22 48
16	8 47	19·3	4	95	15 12	22 21	22 35
21	8 59	18·5	4	95	15 04	22 09	22 22
26	9 11	17·6	4	96	14 57	21 56	22 08
31	9 23	16·6	4	96	14 49	21 43	21 54

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	4 00	8 16	3 51	8 19	3 48	8 26	3 36	8 32	3 41	8 49	3 56	8 48
2	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 47	8 27	3 35	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 55	8 49
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 46	8 28	3 34	8 34	3 39	8 51	3 54	8 50
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 30	3 33	8 36	3 38	8 53	3 53	8 52
5	3 47	8 11	3 57	8 20	3 48	8 23	3 44	8 31	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 53
6	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 43	8 33	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 51	8 55
8	3 45	8 14	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 40	3 34	8 57	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 42	8 35	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 57
10	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 25	3 45	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 42	3 33	8 59	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 25	3 44	8 28	3 40	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 48	8 58
12	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
14	3 43	8 18	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04

JUPITER 2|

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. −	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 33·6	18 06	22 54	26 37	26 14	18 23 9	22 23	22 35	23 08	25 44
11	15 29·0	17 51	22 11	25 55	25 32	18 21 0	22 25	21 53	22 26	25 02
21	15 25·1	17 39	21 28	25 13	24 51	18 18·0	22 27	21 11	21 44	24 20
31	15 22·2	17 30	20 45	24 32	24 10	18 14 8	22 29	20 29	21 02	23 37

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44″; of Saturn 18″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 41″ and 18″.

SATURN h

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 02·6	17 34	16 25	22 50	22 58	14 12 2	11 23	21 34	25 22	25 02
11	9 04 1	17 27	15 47	22 11	22 19	14 11 5	11 19	20 54	24 42	24 22
21	9 05 9	17 19	15 10	21 33	21 41	14 10 9	11 17	20 14	24 02	23 43
31	9 08 0	17 10	14 32	20 55	21 03	14 10·5	11 15	19 34	23 23	23 03

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″

NEPTUNE Ψ



Julius Caesar, formerly *Quintilis*, 5th month (from March).
Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23d 15h



Month	Day of Week	
1	W.	Canada Day (1867). Charles Laughton b. 1899
2	Th.	Earl of Home b. 1903. Tchehov d. 1904
3	F.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908
4	S.	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776)
5	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Wigram b. 1873
6	M.	Edward VI d. 1553. Sedgemoor 1685
7	Tu.	Sheridan d. 1816. Sir A. Conan Doyle d. 1930
8	W.	Alec Waugh b. 1898. Vic Oliver b. 1898
9	Th.	Caen captured 1944
10	F.	Lord Fisher d. 1920. Albert Chevalier d. 1923
11	S.	Gertrude Bell d. 1926. Aga Khan d. 1957
12	S.	7th S. after Trinity. Alexander Hamilton d. 1804
13	M.	Sidney Webb b. 1859.** Treaty of Berlin 1878
14	Tu.	Fête Nationale, France. Pres. Kruger d. 1904
15	W.	St. Swithin's Day. Massacre of Cawnpore 1857
16	Th.	Sir Sydney Cockerell b. 1867. Hilaire Belloc d. 1953
17	F.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Whistler d. 1903
18	S.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1817
19	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. A. J. Cronin b. 1896
20	M.	C. V. Wedgwood b. 1910. Andrew Lang d. 1912
21	Tu.	Ernest Hemingway b. 1898. Sir Herbert Barker d.
22	W.	St. Mary Magdalen. Salamanca 1812 [1950
23	Th.	General Grant d. 1885. James Maxton d. 1946
24	F.	Sacha Guitry d. 1957
25	S.	St. James. Blériot's Channel Flight 1909
26	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. C. G. Jung b. 1875
27	M.	Korean Truce signed 1953
28	Tu.	Robespierre d. 1794. Bismarck d. 1898
29	W.	Schumann d. 1856. Joseph Grimond b. 1913
30	Th.	Walter Pater d. 1894. Henry Moore b. 1898
31	F.	Trinity Law Sittings end

PHENOMENA

July 5. Earth at aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,600,000 miles) from the Sun.

8. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (26°).

9d 9h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

9d 23h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.

15d 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

18d 11h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

26. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
June	1	24	June	15	23
July	1	22	July	16	21
Aug.	1	20	Aug.	16	19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	6	02	00
☽ First Quarter	13	12	01
○ Full Moon	20	03	33
☾ Last Quarter	27	14	22

	d	h
Apogee (251,960 miles)	1	19
Perigee (226,240 ,,)	17	14
Apogee (251,380 ,,)	29	12

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 188°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held [this month.
3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).
5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
7. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1379).
8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
13. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.
15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."
21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).
31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 36 42	23 10	− 3 30	18 33 12	5 25 54	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49
2	6 40 51	23 07	− 3 42	18 37 09	5 21 58	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
3	6 44 59	23 02	− 3 53	18 41 05	5 18 02	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 23	20 48
4	6 49 06	22 58	− 4 04	18 45 02	5 14 06	3 45	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48
5	6 53 14	22 53	− 4 15	18 48 59	5 10 11	3 46	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47
6	6 57 21	22 47	− 4 26	18 52 55	5 06 15	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 47
7	7 01 28	22 41	− 4 36	18 56 52	5 02 19	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 21	20 46
8	7 05 35	22 35	− 4 46	19 00 48	4 58 23	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45
9	7 09 41	22 29	− 4 56	19 04 45	4 54 27	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 19	20 44
10	7 13 47	22 22	− 5 05	19 08 41	4 50 31	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 19	20 43
11	7 17 52	22 14	− 5 14	19 12 38	4 46 35	3 52	3 27	12 05	20 18	20 42
12	7 21 57	22 06	− 5 22	19 16 34	4 42 39	3 53	3 29	12 05	20 17	20 41
13	7 26 01	21 58	− 5 30	19 20 31	4 38 43	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40
14	7 30 05	21 50	− 5 37	19 24 28	4 34 47	3 55	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 39
15	7 34 08	21 41	− 5 44	19 28 24	4 30 51	3 56	3 33	12 06	20 14	20 38
16	7 38 11	21 32	− 5 51	19 32 21	4 26 56	3 58	3 34	12 06	20 13	20 36
17	7 42 14	21 22	− 5 57	19 36 17	4 23 00	3 59	3 36	12 06	20 12	20 35
18	7 46 16	21 12	− 6 02	19 40 14	4 19 04	4 00	3 37	12 06	20 11	20 34
19	7 50 17	21 02	− 6 07	19 44 10	4 15 08	4 01	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 32
20	7 54 18	20 51	− 6 11	19 48 07	4 11 12	4 02	3 41	12 06	20 09	20 31
21	7 58 18	20 40	− 6 15	19 52 03	4 07 16	4 04	3 42	12 06	20 08	20 29
22	8 02 18	20 28	− 6 18	19 56 00	4 03 20	4 05	3 44	12 06	20 06	20 28
23	8 06 17	20 17	− 6 20	19 59 57	3 59 24	4 07	3 45	12 06	20 05	20 26
24	8 10 15	20 04	− 6 22	20 03 53	3 55 28	4 08	3 47	12 06	20 04	20 24
25	8 14 13	19 52	− 6 24	20 07 50	3 51 32	4 09	3 49	12 06	20 02	20 23
26	8 18 11	19 39	− 6 25	20 11 46	3 47 36	4 11	3 51	12 06	20 01	20 21
27	8 22 08	19 26	− 6 25	20 15 43	3 43 40	4 12	3 52	12 06	20 00	20 19
28	8 26 04	19 13	− 6 25	20 19 39	3 39 45	4 14	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 18
29	8 30 00	18 59	− 6 24	20 23 36	3 35 49	4 15	3 56	12 06	19 56	20 16
30	8 33 55	18 45	− 6 22	20 27 32	3 31 53	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 55	20 14
31	8 37 49	18 31	− 6 20	20 31 29	3 27 57	4 18	4 00	12 06	19 54	20 12

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8 ; in time $1^m\ 08^s$.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation east on the 8th, but is unlikely to be seen as an evening star during the month.

VENUS is now drawing noticeably nearer to the Sun, and is visible for little more than an hour after sunset; it reaches greatest brilliancy on the 26th, when its magnitude is −4·2. An outstanding event of this month is the occultation of *Regulus* by Venus on the 7th; the phenomenon takes place in daylight (for details see p. 146).

MARS is still an evening star, and forms an interesting group with the stars of the Sickle of Leo. On the 18th Mars passes less than a degree north of *Regulus*, the star (magnitude +1·3) being about three-quarters of a magnitude brighter than the planet.

JUPITER is an evening star and will be seen in the south at sunset. It reaches a stationary point on the 20th, some degrees to the east of α Librae (*Zuben-el-genubi*) and fades slightly during the month to magnitude −1·8.

SATURN is an evening star and is visible in the south in the late evening. It is still much brighter than any of the stars of Sagittarius which will be seen below it. (Magnitude +0·2 to +0·4.) Titan is at eastern elongation on the 8th and 24th, and at western elongation on the 16th.

An occultation of *Aldebaran* by the Moon takes place on July 30, and will be visible in Scotland and northern England (see p. 147).

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 43	+12·9	54·1	14·7	−32	341	22	24·5	1 03	0 52	8 25	15 55	16 09
2	3 30	+15·3	54·1	14·7	−44	342	15	25·5	1 34	1 20	9 10	16 54	17 10
3	4 19	+17·1	54·2	14·8	−56	344	9	26·5	2 09	1 53	9 57	17 50	18 07
4	5 09	18·2	54·4	14·8	68	344	4	27·5	2 50	2 32	10 45	18 41	18 59
5	6 00	+18·5	54·7	14·9	−81	338	1	28·5	3 38	3 20	11 34	19 28	19 45
6	6–51	+17·9	55·0	15·0	+87	286	0	29·5	4 32	4 15	12 23	20 08	20 24
7	7 43	+16·5	55·5	15·1	+75	34	1	0·9	5 32	5 16	13 12	20 44	20 57
8	8 34	+14·2	55·9	15·2	+63	25	4	1·9	6 36	6 24	14 01	21 16	21 26
9	9 25	+11·3	56·4	15·4	+50	24	9	2·9	7 43	7 35	14 50	21 44	21 51
10	10 16	+ 7·7	56·9	15·5	+38	24	15	3·9	8 53	8 48	15 38	22 11	22 14
11	11 07	+ 3·7	57·5	15·7	+26	24	24	4·9	10 05	10 03	16 26	22 37	22 36
12	11 58	− 0·5	58·0	15·8	+14	24	34	5·9	11 18	11 20	17 16	23 03	22 59
13	12 50	− 4·8	58·6	16·0	+ 1	23	44	6·9	12 33	12 39	18 07	23 32	23 24
14	13 44	− 8·9	59·1	16·1	−11	21	56	7·9	13 48	13 58	19 00	..	23 53
15	14 40	−12·6	59·6	16·2	−23	19	67	8·9	15 04	15 18	19 56	0 04	..
16	15 38	−15·5	60·0	16·3	−35	16	77	9·9	16 18	16 34	20 55	0 42	0 28
17	16 39	−17·6	60·2	16·4	−47	13	86	10·9	17 26	17 44	21 55	1 28	1 11
18	17 40	−18·4	60·2	16·4	−60	11	93	11·9	18 26	18 44	22 55	2 23	2 05
19	18 42	−18·1	60·0	16·3	−72	13	98	12·9	19 16	19 32	23 54	3 27	3 09
20	19 42	−16·5	59·6	16·2	−84	57	100	13·9	19 58	20 11	..	4 37	4 22
21	20 41	−13·9	59·0	16·1	+84	325	99	14·9	20 32	20 42	0 50	5 51	5 38
22	21 36	−10·6	58·2	15·9	+ 72	334	95	15·9	21 01	21 08	1 44	7 04	6 55
23	22 29	− 6·8	57·4	15·6	+60	335	90	16·9	21 28	21 31	2 34	8 16	8 11
24	23 19	− 2·8	56·6	15·4	+ 47	336	83	17·9	21 52	21 52	3 21	9 25	9 24
25	0 07	+ 1·2	55·9	15·2	+35	336	74	18·9	22 16	22 12	4 07	10 33	10 35
26	0 55	+ 5·0	55·2	15·0	+23	338	65	19·9	22 40	22 33	4 52	11 38	11 44
27	1 41	+ 8·6	54·7	14·9	+11	339	56	20·9	23 07	22 57	5 36	12 42	12 51
28	2 28	+11·8	54·4	14·8	− 2	341	46	21·9	23 36	23 23	6 20	13 44	13 56
29	3 16	+14·4	54·2	14·8	−14	344	37	22·9	..	23 53	7 05	14 43	14 58
30	4 04	+16·5	54·2	14·8	−26	347	28	23·9	0 09	..	7 52	15 40	15 57
31	4 54	+17·8	54·4	14·8	−38	350	20	24·9	0 47	0 30	8 39	16 34	16 52

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	′		h m		
1	8 23	20·5	7	55	13 50	21 06	21 21	16	9 18	13·9	9	30	13 44	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	8 38	19 2	7	50	13 53	21 01	21 14	19	9 22	12·8	10	25	13 36		
7	8 51	17·8	8	45	13 54	20 54	21 05	22	9 23	12·0	10	19	13 25		
10	9 02	16·4	8	40	13 53	20 45	20 55	25	9 22	11·4	11	14	13 11		
13	9 11	15 1	9	35	13 50	20 34	20 43	28	9 17	11·2	11	9	12 55		
16	9 18	13·9	9	30	13 44	20 22	20 30	31	9 11	11·3	11	5	12 36		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	9 45	14·7	26	45	15 12	21 54	22 03
6	10 01	12·8	28	42	15 08	21 40	21 47
11	10 16	10·8	30	38	15 03	21 25	21 30
16	10 29	8·9	32	35	14 56	21 08	21 12
21	10 40	7·0	35	31	14 47	20 49	20 52
26	10 50	5·2	37	27	14 36	20 29	20 30
31	10 56	3·5	40	23	14 23	20 08	20 07

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	9 23	16·6	4	96	14 49	21 43	21 54
6	9 36	15·6	4	96	14 42	21 30	21 40
11	9 47	14·6	4	97	14 34	21 17	21 25
16	9 59	13·5	4	97	14 26	21 03	21 11
21	10 11	12·4	4	97	14 18	20 49	20 56
26	10 23	11·2	4	97	14 10	20 35	20 41
31	10 35	10·1	4	98	14 02	20 21	20 26

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 30	3 49	8 33	3 45	8 41	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 03
4	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 49	8 19	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 54	9 02
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 47	8 39	3 35	8 46	3 40	9 03	3 55	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 28	3 52	8 31	3 48	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 56	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 57	9 00
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 50	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 58	8 59
10	3 54	8 17	4 04	8 26	3 55	8 29	3 51	8 36	3 39	8 42	3 44	8 59	3 59	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 52	8 35	3 40	8 41	3 45	8 58	4 00	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 47	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 23	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 33	3 43	8 39	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 08	8 23	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 38	3 50	8 55	4 04	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 09	8 22	4 00	8 24	3 57	8 31	3 45	8 37	3 51	8 54	4 05	8 53
16	4 00	8 11	4 11	8 21	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 52	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 01	8 10	4 12	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
18	4 02	8 09	4 13	8 19	4 04	8 21	4 01	8 28	3 49	8 34	3 55	8 50	4 09	8 50
19	4 03	8 08	4 14	8 18	4 06	8 19	4 03	8 26	3 51	8 32	3 57	8 48	4 11	8 48
20	4 05	8 07	4 15	8 17	4 07	8 18	4 04	8 25	3 53	8 31	3 59	8 47	4 13	8 47
21	4 06	8 06	4 17	8 16	4 09	8 17	4 06	8 24	3 54	8 29	4 00	8 45	4 14	8 45
22	4 07	8 04	4 18	8 14	4 10	8 15	4 07	8 22	3 56	8 28	4 02	8 44	4 16	8 44
23	4 09	8 03	4 19	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 57	8 26	4 03	8 42	4 17	8 42
24	4 10	8 02	4 21	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	3 59	8 24	4 05	8 40	4 19	8 40
25	4 11	8 00	4 22	8 10	4 14	8 11	4 11	8 18	4 01	8 23	4 07	8 39	4 21	8 39
26	4 13	7 59	4 23	8 09	4 16	8 10	4 13	8 17	4 02	8 21	4 09	8 37	4 22	8 37
27	4 14	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 17	8 09	4 14	8 16	4 04	8 20	4 10	8 35	4 24	8 36
28	4 16	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 19	8 07	4 16	8 14	4 06	8 18	4 12	8 34	4 26	8 34
29	4 17	7 54	4 27	8 04	4 20	8 05	4 17	8 12	4 07	8 16	4 14	8 32	4 27	8 32
30	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 11	4 09	8 15	4 16	8 30	4 29	8 31
31	4 20	7 52	4 30	8 02	4 23	8 03	4 21	8 09	4 11	8 13	4 18	8 28	4 31	8 29

JUPITER 2[4]

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 22·2	17 30	20 45	24 32	24 10
11	15 20·4	17 26	20 04	23 52	23 29
21	15 19·8	17 27	19 25	23 12	22 50
31	15 20·4	17 32	18 46	22 32	22 10

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 14·8	22 29	23 37	26 46	26 13
11	18 11·7	22 31	22 55	26 03	25 30
21	18 08·8	22 33	22 13	25 21	24 48
31	18 06·3	22 34	21 31	24 39	24 06

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41″; of Saturn 18″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 41″ and 18″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	9 08·0	17 10	14 32	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	9 10·2	17 00	13 55		
21	9 12·5	16 50	13 18		
31	9 14·9	16 39	12 42		

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 10·5	11 15	19 34	23 23	23 03
11	14 10·2	11 14	18 54	22 43	22 24
21	14 10·2	11 15	18 15	22 04	21 44
31	14 10·4	11 16	17 36	21 24	21 05

Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		Julius Caesar *Augustus*, formerly *Sextilis*, 6th month (from March). *Sun's Longitude* 150° ♍ 23d 22h
1	S.	Lammas. Queen Anne d. 1714
2	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891
3	M.	Sir R. Arkwright d. 1792. Joseph Conrad d. 1924
4	Tu.	Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, born 1900
5	W.	First Atomic Bomb dropped 1945
6	Th.	Transfiguration. Sir William Slim b. 1891
7	F.	Sir Rabindranath Tagore d. 1941
8	S.	Canning d. 1827. Lord Evershed b. 1899
9	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. Sir B. Partridge d. 1945
10	M.	W. S. Morrison b. 1893. Treaty of Trianon 1921
11	Tu.	D. W. Brogan b. 1900. Sir William Watson d. 1935
12	W.	William Blake d. 1827. Sir H. Gough b. 1870
13	Th.	Basil Spence b. 1907. H. G. Wells d. 1946
14	F.	Richard Jefferies d. 1887. Sir Landon Ronald d.
15	S.	Princess Anne born 1950 [1938
16	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Earl Jowitt d. 1957
17	M.	Admiral Blake d. 1657. Balzac d. 1850
18	Tu.	Basil Cameron b. 1884. W. H. Hudson d. 1922
19	W.	James Watt d. 1819. Ogden Nash b. 1902
20	Th.	General Booth d. 1912. Lord Mountevans d. 1957
21	F.	Princess Margaret born 1930
22	S.	Warren Hastings d. 1818. E. J. Dent d. 1957
23	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Sir G. Faber b. 1889
24	M.	St. Bartholomew. William Wilberforce b. 1759**
25	Tu.	Seán O'Kelly b. 1882. Paris liberated 1944
26	W.	Prince Richard b. 1944
27	Th.	C. S. Forester b. 1899. Sir Donald Bradman b. 1908
28	F.	Leigh Hunt d. 1859.** Gen. Botha d. 1919
29	S.	Brigham Young d. 1877. Walter Lindrum b. 1898
30	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. John Gunther b. 1901
31	M.	Bunyan d. 1688. Queen Wilhelmina b. 1880

PHENOMENA

August 5. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

6d 22h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

7d 3h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

10. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.

11d 2h. Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 7° S.

12d 0h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

14d 17h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

23. Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).

27. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
July	1 24	July	16 23
Aug.	1 22	Aug.	16 21
Sept.	1 20	Sept.	15 19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	4	14	34
☽ First Quarter	11	17	10
○ Full Moon	18	12	50
☾ Last Quarter	26	08	03

	d	h
Perigee (229,180 miles)	13	16
Apogee (251,170 „)	26	06

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 187°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.

2. British Caribbean Federation Day.

3. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

5. Oyster season opens.

11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 41 43	18 16	− 6 18	20 35 26	3 24 01	4 20	4 01	12 06	19 52	20 10
2	8 45 36	18 01	− 6 14	20 39 22	3 20 05	4 21	4 03	12 06	19 50	20 08
3	8 49 29	17 46	− 6 11	20 43 19	3 16 09	4 23	4 05	12 06	19 48	20 06
4	8 53 21	17 30	− 6 06	20 47 15	3 12 13	4 24	4 07	12 06	19 47	20 04
5	8 57 13	17 14	− 6 01	20 51 12	3 08 17	4 26	4 09	12 06	19 45	20 02
6	9 01 04	16 58	− 5 56	20 55 08	3 04 21	4 28	4 11	12 06	19 43	20 00
7	9 04 54	16 42	− 5 49	20 59 05	3 00 25	4 29	4 13	12 06	19 41	19 58
8	9 08 44	16 25	− 5 42	21 03 01	2 56 30	4 31	4 15	12 06	19 40	19 55
9	9 12 33	16 08	− 5 35	21 06 58	2 52 34	4 32	4 17	12 06	19 38	19 53
10	9 16 22	15 51	− 5 27	21 10 55	2 48 38	4 34	4 19	12 05	19 36	19 51
11	9 20 09	15 34	− 5 18	21 14 51	2 44 42	4 36	4 21	12 05	19 34	19 49
12	9 23 57	15 16	− 5 09	21 18 48	2 40 46	4 37	4 23	12 05	19 32	19 46
13	9 27 44	14 58	− 4 59	21 22 44	2 36 50	4 39	4 24	12 05	19 30	19 44
14	9 31 30	14 40	− 4 49	21 26 41	2 32 54	4 40	4 26	12 05	19 28	19 42
15	9 35 15	14 22	− 4 38	21 30 37	2 28 58	4 42	4 28	12 05	19 26	19 40
16	9 39 00	14 03	− 4 26	21 34 34	2 25 02	4 44	4 30	12 04	19 24	19 37
17	9 42 45	13 44	− 4 14	21 38 30	2 21 06	4 45	4 32	12 04	19 22	19 35
18	9 46 29	13 25	− 4 02	21 42 27	2 17 10	4 47	4 34	12 04	19 20	19 32
19	9 50 12	13 06	− 3 49	21 46 24	2 13 15	4 48	4 36	12 04	19 18	19 30
20	9 53 55	12 46	− 3 35	21 50 20	2 09 19	4 50	4 38	12 03	19 16	19 28
21	9 57 38	12 27	− 3 21	21 54 17	2 05 23	4 52	4 40	12 03	19 14	19 25
22	10 01 20	12 07	− 3 07	21 58 13	2 01 27	4 53	4 42	12 03	19 12	19 23
23	10 05 01	11 47	− 2 52	22 02 10	1 57 31	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 10	19 20
24	10 08 42	11 26	− 2 36	22 06 06	1 53 35	4 57	4 46	12 02	19 08	19 18
25	10 12 23	11 06	− 2 20	22 10 03	1 49 39	4 58	4 48	12 02	19 05	19 15
26	10 16 03	10 45	− 2 04	22 13 59	1 45 43	5 00	4 50	12 02	19 03	19 13
27	10 19 43	10 25	− 1 47	22 17 56	1 41 47	5 02	4 52	12 02	19 01	19 10
28	10 23 23	10 04	− 1 30	22 21 52	1 37 51	5 03	4 54	12 01	18 59	19 08
29	10 27 02	9 43	− 1 13	22 25 49	1 33 56	5 05	4 56	12 01	18 56	19 05
30	10 30 41	9 21	− 0 55	22 29 46	1 30 00	5 06	4 58	12 01	18 54	19 02
31	10 34 19	9 00	− 0 37	22 33 42	1 26 04	5 08	5 00	12 00	18 52	19 00

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 5th and moves rapidly to greatest elongation west on the 23rd. There will be a favourable opportunity of seeing the planet as a morning star low in the dawn sky to the north of east in the last ten days of the month.

VENUS now sets shortly after the Sun and is only likely to be visible as an evening star in the first half of the month.

MARS is also an evening star, and passes from Leo into Virgo at the end of the month. It is now only a second-magnitude object, and is too close to the Sun to be readily visible.

JUPITER is an evening star and now sets before midnight. It is now moving direct again, and fades during the month to magnitude −1·6. The shorter evenings make it possible to observe the phenomena of the four great satellites again (see p. 150).

SATURN is still an evening star, moving retrograde in Sagittarius. Its brightness diminishes during the month to magnitude +0·6. Titan is at western elongation on the 1st and 17th, and at eastern elongation on the 8th and 24th.

The well-known meteor shower of the Perseids comes to a maximum on the 12th; on that date the Moon will be at First Quarter, but it sets before midnight, after which there is always a better chance of seeing a greater number of shooting stars.

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 44	+18·4	54·7	14·9	−50	353	13	25·9	1 32	1 14	9 27	17 22	17 40
2	6 36	+18·1	55·1	15·0	−63	355	7	26·9	2 23	2 06	10 17	18 06	18 22
3	7 27	+17·0	55·6	15·1	−75	355	3	27·9	3 21	3 05	11 06	18 44	18 58
4	8 20	+15·0	56·1	15·3	−87	342	1	28·9	4 24	4 11	11 56	19 18	19 29
5	9 11	+12·2	56·6	15·4	+81	56	0	0·4	5 32	5 22	12 46	19 48	19 56
6	10 03	+ 8·8	57·2	15·6	+68	30	2	1·4	6 42	6 36	13 35	20 16	20 20
7	10 55	+ 4·9	57·7	15·7	+56	26	6	2·4	7 54	7 51	14 24	20 42	20 43
8	11 46	+ 0·7	58·1	15·8	+44	24	13	3·4	9 08	9 09	15 14	21 09	21 06
9	12 39	− 3·6	58·5	15·9	+32	23	21	4·4	10 22	10 27	16 05	21 37	21 31
10	13 32	− 7·8	58·8	16·0	+19	21	31	5·4	11 37	11 46	16 57	22 08	21 58
11	14 27	−11·6	59·1	16·1	+ 7	18	42	6·4	12 52	13 04	17 51	22 43	22 30
12	15 24	−14·7	59·3	16·2	− 5	15	53	7·4	14 05	14 20	18 47	23 25	23 09
13	16 22	−16·9	59·4	16·2	−17	11	65	8·4	15 13	15 31	19 45	...	23 57
14	17 22	−18·1	59·4	16·2	−30	7	75	9·4	16 14	16 33	20 44	0 15	..
15	18 22	−18·2	59·3	16·2	−42	3	84	10·4	17 07	17 24	21 41	1 13	0 55
16	19 21	−17·1	59·1	16·1	−54	360	92	11·4	17 52	18 07	22 38	2 19	2 03
17	20 19	−15·0	58·7	16·0	−66	359	97	12·4	18 29	18 41	23 32	3 30	3 16
18	21 15	−12·0	58·3	15·9	−78	11	100	13·4	19 01	19 09	..	4 42	4 32
19	22 09	− 8·4	57·7	15·7	+90	314	100	14·4	19 29	19 33	0 23	5 55	5 48
20	23 00	− 4·5	57·0	15·5	+77	332	97	15·4	19 54	19 55	1 12	7 06	7 03
21	23 50	− 0·4	56·3	15·3	+65	336	93	16·4	20 19	20 16	1 59	8 15	8 15
22	0 38	+ 3·5	55·7	15·2	+53	338	87	17·4	20 43	20 38	2 45	9 22	9 26
23	1 25	+ 7·2	55·1	15·0	+41	339	80	18·4	21 09	21 00	3 30	10 27	10 34
24	2 13	+10·6	54·7	14·9	+29	342	72	19·4	21 37	21 25	4 14	11 30	11 41
25	3 00	+13·4	54·4	14·8	+16	345	63	20·4	22 08	21 54	4 59	12 31	12 44
26	3 48	+15·7	54·3	14·8	+ 4	348	53	21·4	22 44	22 28	5 45	13 29	13 45
27	4 37	+17·3	54·3	14·8	− 8	351	44	22·4	23 26	23 09	6 32	14 24	14 41
28	5 27	+18·1	54·5	14·9	−20	355	34	23·4	..	23 56	7 20	15 14	15 32
29	6 18	+18·2	54·9	15·0	−32	359	26	24·4	0 14	..	8 08	15 59	16 16
30	7 09	+17·3	55·4	15·1	−45	2	18	25·4	1 09	0 52	8 57	16 40	16 55
31	8 01	+15·7	56·0	15·3	−57	6	11	26·4	2 10	1 55	9 47	17 16	17 28

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W 52°	5° high W 56°	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E 52°	5° high E 56°	Souths
	h m	°	′		h m				h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	9 08	11·4	11	4	12 29			16	8 37	15·6	9	16	4 12	4 02	11 01
4	9 00	11·9	11	1	12 09	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		19	8 41	16·3	8	25	4 00	3 50	10 53
7	8 51	12·7	11	1	11 48			22	8 48	16·7	8	36	3 54	3 43	10 50
10	8 43	13·7	11	4	11 30			25	9 00	16·7	7	48	3 55	3 44	10 51
13	8 38	14·7	10	8	11 13			28	9 16	16·3	6	60	4 02	3 51	10 55
16	8 37	15·6	9	16	11 01			31	9 35	15·4	6	72	4 13	4 04	11 02

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	10 57	+3·2	41	22	14 20		
6	11 01	+1·7	45	18	14 03	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	11 01	+0·6	48	13	13 43		
16	10 57	−0·2	52	9	13 20		
21	10 50	−0·5	55	5	12 53		
26	10 41	−0·3	58	3	12 23		
31	10 29	+0·3	59	1	11 52		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	10 37	9·8	4	98	14 01	20 18	20 23
6	10 49	8·6	4	98	13 53	20 04	20 08
11	11 00	7·4	4	98	13 45	19 50	19 52
16	11 12	6·1	4	98	13 37	19 35	19 37
21	11 24	4·8	4	99	13 29	19 21	19 21
26	11 35	3·5	4	99	13 21	19 06	19 05
31	11 47	2·2	4	99	13 13	18 51	18 50

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 50	4 32	8 00	4 25	8 01	4 22	8 07	4 12	8 11	4 19	8 26	4 32	8 27
2	4 23	7 48	4 33	7 58	4 26	7 59	4 24	8 05	4 14	8 09	4 21	8 24	4 34	8 25
3	4 25	7 46	4 35	7 56	4 28	7 57	4 26	8 04	4 16	8 07	4 23	8 22	4 36	8 24
4	4 26	7 45	4 36	7 55	4 29	7 56	4 27	8 02	4 18	8 05	4 25	8 20	4 37	8 22
5	4 28	7 43	4 38	7 53	4 31	7 54	4 29	8 00	4 20	8 03	4 27	8 18	4 39	8 20
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 51	4 33	7 52	4 31	7 58	4 22	8 01	4 29	8 16	4 41	8 18
7	4 31	7 40	4 41	7 49	4 34	7 50	4 32	7 56	4 23	7 59	4 31	8 14	4 43	8 16
8	4 33	7 38	4 43	7 48	4 36	7 49	4 34	7 54	4 25	7 57	4 33	8 11	4 45	8 13
9	4 34	7 36	4 44	7 46	4 37	7 47	4 36	7 52	4 27	7 55	4 35	8 09	4 47	8 11
10	4 36	7 34	4 46	7 44	4 39	7 45	4 38	7 50	4 29	7 53	4 37	8 07	4 49	8 09
11	4 38	7 33	4 48	7 42	4 41	7 43	4 39	7 48	4 31	7 51	4 39	8 05	4 50	8 07
12	4 39	7 31	4 49	7 40	4 42	7 41	4 41	7 46	4 33	7 48	4 41	8 02	4 52	8 05
13	4 41	7 29	4 51	7 38	4 44	7 39	4 43	7 44	4 34	7 46	4 42	8 00	4 54	8 03
14	4 42	7 27	4 52	7 36	4 46	7 37	4 45	7 42	4 36	7 44	4 44	7 58	4 56	8 01
15	4 44	7 25	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 34	4 47	7 39	4 38	7 42	4 46	7 56	4 58	7 58
16	4 45	7 23	4 55	7 32	4 49	7 32	4 48	7 37	4 40	7 39	4 48	7 53	4 59	7 56
17	4 47	7 21	4 57	7 31	4 51	7 30	4 50	7 35	4 42	7 37	4 50	7 51	5 01	7 54
18	4 48	7 19	4 58	7 29	4 53	7 28	4 52	7 33	4 44	7 35	4 52	7 49	5 03	7 52
19	4 50	7 17	5 00	7 27	4 54	7 26	4 53	7 31	4 46	7 33	4 54	7 47	5 05	7 50
20	4 51	7 15	5 01	7 25	4 56	7 24	4 55	7 29	4 47	7 30	4 55	7 44	5 06	7 47
21	4 53	7 13	5 03	7 23	4 58	7 22	4 57	7 27	4 49	7 28	4 57	7 42	5 08	7 45
22	4 54	7 11	5 04	7 21	4 59	7 20	4 58	7 25	4 51	7 26	4 59	7 40	5 10	7 43
23	4 56	7 09	5 06	7 19	5 01	7 18	5 00	7 23	4 53	7 23	5 01	7 37	5 12	7 41
24	4 58	7 07	5 08	7 17	5 03	7 16	5 02	7 20	4 55	7 21	5 03	7 35	5 14	7 38
25	4 59	7 04	5 09	7 14	5 04	7 13	5 03	7 18	4 57	7 18	5 05	7 32	5 15	7 36
26	5 01	7 02	5 11	7 12	5 06	7 11	5 05	7 16	4 59	7 16	5 07	7 30	5 17	7 34
27	5 03	7 00	5 13	7 10	5 08	7 09	5 07	7 13	5 01	7 13	5 09	7 27	5 19	7 32
28	5 04	6 58	5 14	7 08	5 09	7 07	5 09	7 11	5 03	7 11	5 11	7 25	5 21	7 29
29	5 06	6 55	5 16	7 05	5 11	7 04	5 10	7 08	5 04	7 08	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
30	5 07	6 53	5 17	7 03	5 12	7 02	5 12	7 06	5 06	7 06	5 15	7 19	5 25	7 23
31	5 09	6 51	5 19	7 01	5 14	7 00	5 14	7 04	5 08	7 04	5 17	7 17	5 27	7 21

JUPITER 2

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 20·6	17 32	18 42	22 28	22 06
11	15 22·5	17 42	18 05	21 50	21 28
21	15 25·7	17 56	17 29	21 12	20 49
31	15 29·8	18 13	16 54	20 35	20 12

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38″; of Saturn 18″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 06·1	22 35	21 27	24 35	24 01
11	18 04·1	22 36	20 46	23 53	23 20
21	18 02·8	22 38	20 05	23 12	22 39
31	18 02·1	22 39	19 25	22 32	21 59

Diameters of Saturn's rings 40″ and 18″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West 52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	9 15·2	16 38	12 38	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	9 17·6	16 26	12 01		
21	9 20·1	16 15	11 24		
31	9 22·5	16 04	10 47		

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	10° high in West 52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 10·4	11 17	17 32	21 20	21 01
11	14 10·8	11 19	16 53	20 41	20 22
21	14 11·4	11 23	16 14	20 02	19 43
31	14 12·2	11 28	15 36	19 23	19 04

Diameter 2″



Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 180° ~ 23d 19h



Month	Day of Week		
1	Tu.	Louis XIV d. 1715. Steele d. 1729	
2	W.	Fire of London 1666. Capitulation of Sedan 1870	
3	Th.	Britain at War 1939. President Benes d. 1948	
4	F.	Grieg d. 1907. Count Sforza d. 1952	
5	S.	Auguste Comte d. 1857	
6	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Birkett b. 1883	
7	M.	Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. Bernard Darwin b. 1876	
8	Tu.	King Feisal d. 1933. Richard Strauss d. 1949	
9	W.	Battle of Flodden 1513	
10	Th.	Treaty of St. Germain 1919	
11	F.	Malplaquet 1709. Sir Gerald Templer b. 1898	
12	S.	Blücher d. 1819. Guizot d. 1874	
13	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. Gen. Wolfe d. 1759**	
14	M.	Wellington d. 1852. Visct. Cecil of Chelwood b.	
15	Tu.	I. K. Brunel d. 1859.**	[1864
16	W.	Alfred Noyes b. 1880. Sir James Jeans d. 1946	
17	Th.	James II d. 1701. Stirling Moss b. 1929	
18	F.	Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905	
19	S.	Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1808	
20	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Sibelius d. 1957	
21	M.	St. Matthew. King Haakon d. 1957	
22	Tu.	Zutphen 1586. Ian Hay d. 1952	
23	W.	Wilkie Collins d. 1889. Visct. Morley d. 1923	
24	Th.	Horace Walpole b. 1717	
25	F.	Johann Strauss d. 1849	
26	S.	Dominion Day, New Zealand (1907)	
27	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. Adelina Patti d. 1919	
28	M.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895	
29	Tu.	St. Michael and All Angels. Sir W. Orpen d. 1931	
30	W.	Sir M. Adeane b. 1910. Rudolf Diesel d. 1913	

PHENOMENA

September 1. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

4d 12h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° N.

5d 20h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 11° N.

8d 10h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

10d 22h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

17. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

23. Autumnal Equinox.

29d 18h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Aug.	1 24	Aug.	16 23
Sept.	1 22	Sept.	15 21
Oct.	1 20	Oct.	16 19

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon.....	3	01	55
☽ First Quarter.....	9	22	07
○ Full Moon.....	17	00	51
☾ Last Quarter.....	25	02	22

	d	h
Perigee (229,070 miles)...	7	17
Apogee (251,480 „)...	23	01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 185°.

See note on *Summer time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

17. Harvest Moon.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	10 37 58	+8 38	− 0 19	22 37 39	1 22 08	5 10	5 02	12 00	18 50	18 57
2	10 41 35	+8 17	− 0 00	22 41 35	1 18 12	5 11	5 04	12 00	18 48	18 55
3	10 45 13	+7 55	+ 0 19	22 45 32	1 14 16	5 13	5 06	12 00	18 45	18 52
4	10 48 50	+7 33	+ 0 38	22 49 28	1 10 20	5 14	5 08	11 59	18 43	18 50
5	10 52 27	+7 11	+ 0 58	22 53 25	1 06 24	5 16	5 10	11 59	18 41	18 47
6	10 56 04	+6 49	+ 1 17	22 57 21	1 02 28	5 18	5 12	11 59	18 38	18 44
7	10 59 41	+6 26	+ 1 37	23 01 18	0 58 32	5 19	5 14	11 58	18 36	18 42
8	11 03 17	+6 04	+ 1 58	23 05 15	0 54 36	5 21	5 15	11 58	18 34	18 39
9	11 06 53	+5 41	+ 2 18	23 09 11	0 50 41	5 23	5 17	11 58	18 31	18 36
10	11 10 29	+5 19	+ 2 39	23 13 08	0 46 45	5 24	5 19	11 57	18 29	18 34
11	11 14 05	+4 56	+ 3 00	23 17 04	0 42 49	5 26	5 21	11 57	18 27	18 31
12	11 17 40	+4 33	+ 3 20	23 21 01	0 38 53	5 28	5 23	11 56	18 24	18 29
13	11 21 16	+4 10	+ 3 42	23 24 57	0 34 57	5 29	5 25	11 56	18 22	18 26
14	11 24 51	+3 47	+ 4 03	23 28 54	0 31 01	5 31	5 27	11 56	18 20	18 23
15	11 28 26	+3 24	+ 4 24	23 32 50	0 27 05	5 32	5 29	11 55	18 18	18 21
16	11 32 02	+3 01	+ 4 45	23 36 47	0 23 09	5 34	5 31	11 55	18 15	18 18
17	11 35 37	+2 38	+ 5 07	23 40 44	0 19 13	5 36	5 33	11 55	18 13	18 15
18	11 39 12	+2 15	+ 5 28	23 44 40	0 15 17	5 38	5 35	11 54	18 10	18 13
19	11 42 47	+1 52	+ 5 50	23 48 37	0 11 21	5 39	5 37	11 54	18 08	18 10
20	11 46 22	+1 29	+ 6 11	23 52 33	0 07 26	5 41	5 39	11 54	18 06	18 07
21	11 49 57	+1 05	+ 6 32	23 56 30	{0 03 30 / 23 59 34}	5 42	5 41	11 53	18 03	18 04
22	11 53 33	+0 42	+ 6 54	0 00 26	23 55 38	5 44	5 43	11 53	18 01	18 02
23	11 57 08	+0 19	+ 7 15	0 04 23	23 51 42	5 46	5 45	11 53	17 59	17 59
24	12 00 44	−0 05	+ 7 36	0 08 19	23 47 46	5 47	5 47	11 52	17 56	17 57
25	12 04 19	−0 28	+ 7 57	0 12 16	23 43 50	5 49	5 49	11 52	17 54	17 54
26	12 07 55	−0 51	+ 8 17	0 16 13	23 39 54	5 50	5 51	11 52	17 52	17 51
27	12 11 31	−1 15	+ 8 38	0 20 09	23 35 58	5 52	5 53	11 51	17 49	17 49
28	12 15 07	−1 38	+ 8 58	0 24 06	23 32 02	5 54	5 55	11 51	17 47	17 46
29	12 18 44	−2 02	+ 9 18	0 28 02	23 28 07	5 55	5 57	11 51	17 45	17 43
30	12 22 20	−2 25	+ 9 38	0 31 59	23 24 11	5 57	5 59	11 50	17 42	17 41

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·9; in time 1m 04s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Except on September 1 and 2 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 17th, and will not be visible during the month.

VENUS moves to inferior conjunction on the 1st, but moves rapidly out from the Sun to become a brilliant morning star in the east at sunrise. By the end of the month it rises nearly three hours before the Sun.

MARS is now moving direct in Virgo, but set very shortly after the Sun, and will not be seen.

JUPITER is still an evening star, setting about two hours after the Sun; its magnitude fades to −1·4 by the end of the month.

SATURN is an evening star, and will be seen in the south at sunset. It reaches a stationary point on the 5th, and then begins to move direct again; the magnitude fades to +0·7. Titan is at western elongation on the 2nd and 18th, and at eastern elongation on the 9th and 25th.

An occultation of *Aldebaran* by the Moon will be visible throughout the British Isles on the morning of the 23rd at sunrise. A small telescope will be necessary to see this 1st magnitude star disappear at the bright limb of the Moon. (See p. 147 for details.)

Day	THE MOON R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	MOONRISE 52°	MOONRISE 56°	Moon Souths	MOONSET 52°	MOONSET 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 53	+13·2	56·7	15·4	−69	7	5	27·4	3 15	3 04	10 37	17 48	17 57
2	9 46	+10·0	57·4	15·6	−81	6	1	28·4	4 25	4 17	11 27	18 17	18 23
3	10 38	+ 6·2	58·0	15·8	+86	316	0	29·4	5 38	5 33	12 17	18 45	18 47
4	11 31	+ 2·0	58·6	16·0	+74	28	1	0·9	6 52	6 52	13 08	19 12	19 11
5	12 24	− 2·4	59·0	16·1	+62	23	5	1·9	8 08	8 12	14 00	19 40	19 35
6	13 18	− 6·7	59·3	16·2	+50	20	11	2·9	9 25	9 32	14 53	20 11	20 02
7	14 14	−10·6	59·5	16·2	+37	17	19	3·9	10 41	10 52	15 47	20 46	20 33
8	15 11	−13·9	59·5	16·2	+25	14	29	4·9	11 55	12 10	16 43	21 26	21 10
9	16 09	−16·4	59·4	16·2	+13	10	39	5·9	13 05	13 22	17 40	22 13	21 55
10	17 08	−17·8	59·2	16·1	+ 1	5	51	6·9	14 08	14 26	18 38	23 08	22 50
11	18 07	−18·2	59·0	16·1	− 11	1	62	7·9	15 03	15 20	19 35	..	23 53
12	19 06	−17·4	58·6	16·0	−24	356	73	8·9	15 49	16 04	20 30	0 09	..
13	20 03	−15·6	58·3	15·9	−36	352	82	9·9	16 28	16 40	21 24	1 17	1 02
14	20 58	−12·9	57·9	15·8	−48	349	90	10·9	17 01	17 10	22 15	2 27	2 15
15	21 51	− 9·6	57·4	15·6	−60	347	95	11·9	17 30	17 36	23 04	3 38	3 30
16	22 43	− 5·8	56·9	15·5	−72	348	99	12·9	17 56	17 58	23 52	4 48	4 44
17	23 32	− 1·9	56·3	15·4	−85	44	100	13·9	18 21	18 20	..	5 58	5 57
18	0 21	+ 2·1	55·8	15·2	+83	337	99	14·9	18 45	18 41	0 38	7 05	7 08
19	1 09	+ 5·9	55·3	15·1	+71	341	96	15·9	19 11	19 03	1 23	8 11	8 18
20	1 57	+ 9·4	54·9	14·9	+59	343	91	16·9	19 38	19 27	2 08	9 16	9 25
21	2 44	+12·4	54·5	14·9	+47	346	85	17·9	20 08	19 55	2 53	10 18	10 30
22	3 32	+14·9	54·3	14·8	+35	349	78	18·9	20 42	20 26	3 39	11 18	11 32
23	4 21	+16·7	54·2	14·8	+22	352	69	19·9	21 21	21 04	4 25	12 14	12 30
24	5 10	+17·8	54·3	14·8	+10	356	60	20·9	22 06	21 48	5 12	13 06	13 23
25	6 00	+18·2	54·5	14·8	− 2	0	51	21·9	22 57	22 40	6 00	13 52	14 10
26	6 51	+17·7	54·9	15·0	−14	4	41	22·9	23 54	23 39	6 48	14 34	14 50
27	7 42	+16·3	55·5	15·1	−26	8	32	23·9	..	..	7 37	15 12	15 25
28	8 33	+14·2	56·2	15·3	−39	12	23	24·9	0 57	0 44	8 26	15 45	15 56
29	9 25	+11·3	57·0	15·5	−51	14	15	25·9	2 04	1 54	9 15	16 15	16 23
30	10 17	+ 7·8	57·8	15·8	−63	17	8	26·9	3 15	3 09	10 06	16 44	16 48

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	9 42	15·0	6	76	11 05	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	10 03	13·6	6	85	11 15		
7	10 24	11·8	5	92	11 25		
10	10 46	9·7	5	96	11 35		
13	11 08	7·5	5	99	11 44		
16	11 29	5·2	5	100	11 53		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
16	11 29	+5·2	5	100	11 53	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	11 49	+2·8	5	100	12 01		
22	12 08	+0·5	5	99	12 09		
25	12 27	−1·9	5	98	12 16		
28	12 45	−4·2	5	97	12 22		
31	13 03	−6·4	5	96	12 28		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	10 27	0·5	59	1	6 16	6 19	11 46
6	10 16	1 6	58	2	5 40	5 42	11 15
11	10 06	2 9	56	4	5 05	5 06	10 47
16	10 01	4 1	54	8	4 33	4 33	10 22
21	9 59	5·1	50	12	4 06	4 05	10 00
26	10 00	6·0	47	17	3 44	3 43	9 43
31	10 06	6·5	43	21	3 28	3 26	9 29

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	11 50	+2·0	4	99	13 11	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	12 01	+0·7	4	99	13 03		
11	12 13	−0·7	4	99	12 55		
16	12 25	−2·0	4	99	12 47		
21	12 37	−3·3	4	100	12 40		
26	12 49	−4·6	4	100	12 32		
31	13 01	−5·9	4	100	12 24		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 49	5 21	6 59	5 16	6 58	5 16	7 01	5 10	7 01	5 19	7 14	5 29	7 18
2	5 12	6 47	5 22	6 57	5 17	6 56	5 18	6 59	5 12	6 59	5 21	7 12	5 31	7 16
3	5 14	6 44	5 24	6 54	5 19	6 53	5 19	6 57	5 14	6 56	5 23	7 09	5 32	7 14
4	5 15	6 42	5 25	6 52	5 20	6 51	5 21	6 54	5 16	6 54	5 25	7 07	5 34	7 11
5	5 17	6 40	5 27	6 50	5 22	6 49	5 23	6 52	5 18	6 51	5 27	7 04	5 36	7 09
6	5 19	6 38	5 29	6 47	5 24	6 46	5 25	6 49	5 20	6 48	5 29	7 01	5 38	7 06
7	5 20	6 36	5 30	6 45	5 26	6 44	5 27	6 47	5 22	6 46	5 31	6 59	5 40	7 04
8	5 22	6 33	5 32	6 43	5 27	6 41	5 28	6 44	5 23	6 43	5 32	6 56	5 41	7 01
9	5 24	6 31	5 34	6 40	5 29	6 39	5 30	6 42	5 25	6 41	5 34	6 53	5 43	6 59
10	5 25	6 29	5 35	6 38	5 31	6 36	5 32	6 39	5 27	6 38	5 36	6 51	5 45	6 56
11	5 27	6 27	5 37	6 36	5 33	6 34	5 34	6 37	5 29	6 36	5 38	6 48	5 47	6 54
12	5 28	6 24	5 38	6 34	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 33	5 40	6 46	5 49	6 51
13	5 30	6 22	5 40	6 32	5 36	6 29	5 37	6 32	5 32	6 31	5 42	6 43	5 50	6 49
14	5 31	6 20	5 41	6 29	5 38	6 27	5 39	6 30	5 34	6 28	5 44	6 40	5 52	6 46
15	5 33	6 18	5 43	6 27	5 39	6 25	5 40	6 28	5 36	6 26	5 46	6 38	5 54	6 44
16	5 34	6 15	5 44	6 25	5 41	6 22	5 42	6 25	5 38	6 23	5 48	6 35	5 56	6 41
17	5 36	6 13	5 46	6 23	5 43	6 20	5 44	6 23	5 40	6 20	5 50	6 32	5 58	6 38
18	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 20	5 45	6 17	5 46	6 20	5 42	6 18	5 52	6 30	6 00	6 36
19	5 39	6 08	5 49	6 18	5 46	6 15	5 47	6 18	5 44	6 15	5 54	6 27	6 02	6 33
20	5 41	6 06	5 51	6 16	5 48	6 13	5 49	6 15	5 46	6 12	5 56	6 24	6 04	6 30
21	5 42	6 03	5 52	6 13	5 49	6 10	5 51	6 13	5 48	6 10	5 58	6 21	6 06	6 28
22	5 44	6 01	5 54	6 11	5 51	6 08	5 52	6 11	5 49	6 08	6 00	6 19	6 07	6 26
23	5 46	5 59	5 56	6 09	5 53	6 06	5 54	6 08	5 51	6 05	6 02	6 16	6 09	6 23
24	5 47	5 56	5 57	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 56	6 05	5 53	6 02	6 04	6 14	6 11	6 20
25	5 49	5 54	5 59	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 58	6 03	5 55	6 00	6 06	6 11	6 13	6 18
26	5 50	5 52	6 00	6 02	5 57	5 59	6 00	6 01	5 57	5 58	6 08	6 08	6 15	6 16
27	5 52	5 50	6 02	5 59	5 59	5 56	6 01	5 58	5 58	5 55	6 10	6 06	6 16	6 13
28	5 54	5 47	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 54	6 03	5 55	6 00	5 52	6 12	6 03	6 18	6 10
29	5 56	5 45	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 52	6 05	5 53	6 02	5 50	6 14	6 00	6 20	6 08
30	5 57	5 42	6 07	5 52	6 04	5 49	6 07	5 51	6 04	5 48	6 16	5 58	6 22	6 06

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52′	5° high in West 56′
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 30 3	18 15	16 50	20 31	20 08
11	15 35 5	18 35	16 16	19 55	19 31
21	15 41 6	18 58	15 43	19 19	18 54
31	15 48·4	19 21	15 10	18 44	18 18

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35″; of Saturn 17″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52′	5° high in West 56′
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 02 0	22 39	19 21	22 28	21 55
11	18 02 1	22 41	18 42	21 49	21 15
21	18 02 9	22 42	18 04	21 10	20 36
31	18 04 4	22 44	17 26	20 32	19 58

Diameters of Saturn's rings 38″ and 17″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East 52°	10° high in East 56°	Souths
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 22 7	16 03	4 27	4 20	10 43
11	9 25 0	15 53	3 50	3 44	10 06
21	9 27·2	15 43	3 14	3 08	9 29
31	9 29·1	15 34	2 38	2 31	8 52

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	10° high in West 52°	10° high in West 56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 12 3	11 28	15 32	19 19	19 00
11	14 13 2	11 34	14 54	18 40	18 21
21	14 14·4	11 40	14 16	18 02	17 42
31	14 15 6	11 47	13 38	17 23	17 03

Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. *Sun's Longitude* 210° ♏ 24d 04h
1	Th.	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin
2	F.	Sir Pelham Warner b. 1873. Graham Greene b. 1904
3	S.	Eleonora Duse b. 1859.** William Morris d. 1896
4	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. Rembrandt d. 1669
5	M.	R 101 Disaster 1930
6	Tu.	Ford Madox Brown d. 1893. Robert Lynd d. 1949
7	W.	Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849. W. W. Skeat d. 1912
8	Th.	Sir Alfred Munnings b. 1878. Mary Webb d. 1927
9	F.	Duke of Kent b. 1935. Alfred Dreyfus b. 1859**
10	S.	Visct. Nuffield b. 1877. Sir W. Grenfell d. 1940
11	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Camperdown 1797
12	M.	Elizabeth Fry d. 1845. Robert Stephenson d. 1859**
13	Tu.	Sir Henry Irving d. 1905. Anatole France d. 1924
14	W.	E. de Valera b. 1882. Pres. Eisenhower b. 1890
15	Th.	Raymond Poincaré d. 1934. Marie Tempest d. 1942
16	F.	Nüremberg Executions, 1946
17	S.	Sir Philip Sidney d. 1586. Chopin d. 1849
18	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. Henri Bergson b. 1859**
19	M.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937
20	Tu.	Navarino 1827. Grace Darling d. 1842
21	W.	Trafalgar Day (1805). Sir Muirhead Bone d. 1953
22	Th.	Sir John Fortescue d. 1933. Lord Carson d. 1935
23	F.	Cézanne d. 1906. W. G. Grace d. 1915
24	S.	Treaty of Westphalia 1648
25	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Agincourt 1415
26	M.	Danton b. 1759.** Hogarth d. 1764
27	Tu.	Lascelles Abercrombie d. 1938
28	W.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704
29	Th.	George Morland d. 1804. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877
30	F.	R. H. Mottram b. 1883. Bonar Law d. 1923
31	S.	Hallowmas Eve. Max Reinhardt d. 1943

PHENOMENA

October 2. Total Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

6d 0h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

8d 5h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 5° S.

8. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

28d 14h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° N.

30. Mars in conjunction with the Sun.

30. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
Sept. 1	24	Sept. 15	23
Oct. 1	22	Oct. 16	21
Nov. 1	20	Nov. 15	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	2	12	31
☽ First Quarter	9	04	22
○ Full Moon	16	15	58
☾ Last Quarter	24	20	22
● New Moon	31	22	41

	d	h
Perigee (225,970 miles)	4	21
Apogee (252,090 ,,)	20	19

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 184°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1959 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 19 and should end on October 4 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Pheasant shooting begins.
3. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5720).
12. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).
—. Columbus Day, U.S.A.
14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.
16. Hunter's Moon.
29. Turkish National Holiday.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. —	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 25 57	2 48	+ 9 58	0 35 55	23 20 15	5 59	6 01	11 50	17 40	17 38
2	12 29 34	3 12	+10 17	0 39 52	23 16 19	6 00	6 03	11 50	17 38	17 36
3	12 33 12	3 35	+10 36	0 43 48	23 12 23	6 02	6 05	11 49	17 35	17 33
4	12 36 50	3 58	+10 55	0 47 45	23 08 27	6 04	6 07	11 49	17 33	17 30
5	12 40 28	4 21	+11 14	0 51 41	23 04 31	6 06	6 09	11 49	17 31	17 28
6	12 44 06	4 44	+11 32	0 55 38	23 00 35	6 07	6 11	11 48	17 28	17 25
7	12 47 45	5 08	+11 49	0 59 35	22 56 39	6 09	6 13	11 48	17 26	17 22
8	12 51 24	5 31	+12 07	1 03 31	22 52 43	6 11	6 15	11 48	17 24	17 20
9	12 55 04	5 53	+12 24	1 07 28	22 48 47	6 12	6 17	11 47	17 22	17 17
10	12 58 44	6 16	+12 40	1 11 24	22 44 52	6 14	6 19	11 47	17 20	17 15
11	13 02 24	6 39	+12 56	1 15 21	22 40 56	6 16	6 21	11 47	17 17	17 12
12	13 06 05	7 02	+13 12	1 19 17	22 37 00	6 18	6 23	11 47	17 15	17 10
13	13 09 47	7 24	+13 27	1 23 14	22 33 04	6 19	6 25	11 46	17 13	17 07
14	13 13 28	7 47	+13 42	1 27 10	22 29 08	6 21	6 27	11 46	17 11	17 05
15	13 17 11	8 09	+13 56	1 31 07	22 25 12	6 23	6 29	11 46	17 08	17 02
16	13 20 54	8 31	+14 10	1 35 04	22 21 16	6 24	6 31	11 46	17 06	17 00
17	13 24 37	8 54	+14 23	1 39 00	22 17 20	6 26	6 33	11 46	17 04	16 57
18	13 28 21	9 16	+14 36	1 42 57	22 13 24	6 28	6 35	11 45	17 02	16 55
19	13 32 06	9 38	+14 47	1 46 53	22 09 28	6 30	6 37	11 45	17 00	16 52
20	13 35 51	9 59	+14 59	1 50 50	22 05 33	6 31	6 39	11 45	16 58	16 50
21	13 39 37	10 21	+15 09	1 54 46	22 01 37	6 33	6 41	11 45	16 56	16 47
22	13 43 23	10 42	+15 19	1 58 43	21 57 41	6 35	6 43	11 45	16 53	16 45
23	13 47 11	11 04	+15 29	2 02 39	21 53 45	6 37	6 45	11 44	16 51	16 42
24	13 50 58	11 25	+15 37	2 06 36	21 49 49	6 38	6 48	11 44	16 49	16 40
25	13 54 47	11 46	+15 45	2 10 33	21 45 53	6 40	6 50	11 44	16 47	16 38
26	13 58 36	12 06	+15 53	2 14 29	21 41 57	6 42	6 52	11 44	16 45	16 35
27	14 02 26	12 27	+15 59	2 18 26	21 38 01	6 44	6 54	11 44	16 43	16 33
28	14 06 17	12 47	+16 05	2 22 22	21 34 05	6 46	6 56	11 44	16 41	16 31
29	14 10 09	13 08	+16 10	2 26 19	21 30 09	6 47	6 58	11 44	16 39	16 28
30	14 14 01	13 28	+16 14	2 30 15	21 26 13	6 49	7 00	11 44	16 38	16 26
31	14 17 54	13 47	+16 17	2 34 12	21 22 18	6 51	7 02	11 44	16 36	16 24

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is an evening star during the month, but will not be favourably placed for observation.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star in the east at sunrise. It is noticeably brighter than it was in the spring when it was an evening star, and at the time of greatest brilliancy on the 8th, it reaches magnitude −4·3. The planet will be seen about 6 degrees south of *Regulus* on the 1st.

MARS is at conjunction on the 30th, and will not be visible during the month.

JUPITER is an evening star, but sets only about an hour after the Sun. It moves into Scorpius during the month, forming an interesting group with the stars of that constellation. On the evening of the 19th it passes less than half a degree south of the third-magnitude star β Scorpii.

SATURN is still visible for an hour or two after sunset in the south-west, but now fades to magnitude +0·8.

A partial Eclipse of the Sun will be visible throughout the British Isles at mid-day on the 2nd; about a third of the Sun's disc will be obscured by the Moon (see p. 146 for details).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Moonrise 52°	Moonrise 56°	Moon Souths	Moonset 52°	Moonset 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	11 10	+ 3·7	58·6	16·0	− 75	19	3	27·9	4 29	4 27	10 56	17 11	17 12
2	12 04	− 0·7	59·3	16·2	− 87	21	0	28·9	5 46	5 48	11 49	17 40	17 36
3	12 59	− 5·1	59·9	16·3	+ 80	13	0	0·5	7 04	7 10	12 42	18 10	18 03
4	13 55	− 9·3	60·2	16·4	+ 68	14	3	1·5	8 23	8 33	13 38	18 44	18 33
5	14 53	− 13·0	60·3	16·4	+ 56	12	9	2·5	9 41	9 54	14 35	19 23	19 09
6	15 53	− 15·8	60·2	16·4	+ 44	8	16	3·5	10 55	11 11	15 34	20 09	19 52
7	16 53	− 17·6	59·8	16·3	+ 31	4	26	4·5	12 01	12 19	16 32	21 03	20 45
8	17 53	− 18·2	59·4	16·2	+ 19	359	37	5·5	13 00	13 17	17 30	22 03	21 46
9	18 53	− 17·6	58·9	16·0	+ 7	355	48	6·5	13 49	14 05	18 26	23 09	22 53
10	19 50	− 16·1	58·3	15·9	− 5	350	59	7·5	14 29	14 43	19 20	..	..
11	20 45	− 13·6	57·7	15·7	− 17	347	70	8·5	15 03	15 14	20 11	0 18	0 05
12	21 38	− 10·5	57·2	15·6	− 29	344	79	9·5	15 33	15 40	21 00	1 27	1 18
13	22 29	− 6·9	56·6	15·4	− 42	341	87	10·5	15 59	16 03	21 47	2 37	2 31
14	23 19	− 3·0	56·1	15·3	− 54	339	93	11·5	16 24	16 24	22 33	3 45	3 43
15	0 07	+ 0·9	55·7	15·2	− 66	337	97	12·5	16 48	16 45	23 18	4 53	4 54
16	0 54	+ 4·8	55·2	15·0	− 78	330	100	13·5	17 13	17 07	..	5 59	6 04
17	1 42	+ 8·4	54·8	14·9	+ 90	7	100	14·5	17 39	17 30	0 03	7 04	7 12
18	2 29	+ 11·6	54·5	14·9	+ 78	353	98	15·5	18 08	17 56	0 48	8 07	8 18
19	3 17	+ 14·2	54·2	14·8	+ 65	353	95	16·5	18 40	18 26	1 33	9 08	9 22
20	4 06	+ 16·3	54·1	14·7	+ 53	355	90	17·5	19 17	19 01	2 20	10 05	10 21
21	4 55	+ 17·6	54·1	14·7	+ 41	358	84	18·5	20 00	19 42	3 06	10 59	11 16
22	5 45	+ 18·2	54·2	14·8	+ 29	2	76	19·5	20 48	20 30	3 53	11 47	12 05
23	6 35	+ 18·0	54·4	14·8	+ 17	5	67	20·5	21 42	21 25	4 41	12 31	12 48
24	7 25	+ 16·9	54·8	14·9	+ 5	9	58	21·5	22 41	22 27	5 29	13 09	13 24
25	8 15	+ 15·1	55·4	15·1	− 8	13	49	22·5	23 45	23 34	6 17	13 43	13 55
26	9 05	+ 12·6	56·1	15·3	− 20	16	39	23·5	..	..	7 05	14 14	14 23
27	9 56	+ 9·3	57·0	15·5	− 32	18	29	24·5	0 52	0 45	7 53	14 42	14 48
28	10 48	+ 5·5	57·9	15·8	− 44	21	20	25·5	2 04	1 59	8 43	15 10	15 12
29	11 40	+ 1·3	58·9	16·0	− 56	22	12	26·5	3 18	3 18	9 34	15 37	15 35
30	12 34	− 3·2	59·7	16·3	− 69	24	5	27·5	4 35	4 39	10 26	16 06	16 01
31	13 30	− 7·5	60·5	16·5	− 81	29	1	28·5	5 55	6 03	11 22	16 38	16 29

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	13 03	6 4	5	96	12 28	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	13 21	8 6	5	95	12 34		
7	13 38	10·7	5	93	12 40		
10	13 55	12·6	5	91	12 45		
13	14 12	14·5	5	89	12 50		
16	14 29	16 2	5	87	12 55		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
16	14 29	16·2	5	87	12 55	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	14 46	17·8	5	84	13 00		
22	15 02	19·3	5	82	13 04		
25	15 18	20·7	6	78	13 08		
28	15 34	21·8	6	74	13 12		
31	15 49	22·8	6	70	13 15		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	10 06	6 5	43	21	3 28	3 26	9 29
6	10 14	6·7	40	25	3 16	3 13	9 18
11	10 25	6·6	37	30	3 07	3 05	9 09
16	10 38	6·2	34	33	3 03	3 01	9 03
21	10 53	5·5	32	37	3 01	3 00	8 58
26	11 09	4·6	30	40	3 02	3 02	8 54
31	11 26	3·5	28	44	3 05	3 06	8 51

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	13 01	5·9	4	100	12 24	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	13 13	7·3	4	100	12 17		
11	13 26	8 5	4	100	12 10		
16	13 38	9 8	4	100	12 03		
21	13 51	11·1	4	100	11 56		
26	14 04	12·3	4	100	11 49		
31	14 17	13·5	4	100	11 42		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 59	5 40	6 09	5 50	6 06	5 47	6 09	5 48	6 06	5 45	6 18	5 55	6 24	6 03
2	6 00	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 07	5 45	6 10	5 46	6 08	5 43	6 20	5 53	6 26	6 01
3	6 02	5 35	6 12	5 45	6 09	5 42	6 12	5 43	6 10	5 40	6 21	5 50	6 28	5 58
4	6 04	5 33	6 14	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 14	5 41	6 12	5 37	6 23	5 47	6 30	5 55
5	6 06	5 31	6 15	5 41	6 13	5 38	6 16	5 39	6 14	5 35	6 25	5 45	6 32	5 53
6	6 07	5 29	6 17	5 39	6 14	5 35	6 17	5 36	6 16	5 32	6 27	5 42	6 34	5 50
7	6 09	5 27	6 18	5 37	6 16	5 33	6 19	5 34	6 18	5 29	6 29	5 39	6 36	5 47
8	6 11	5 25	6 20	5 35	6 18	5 31	6 21	5 32	6 20	5 27	6 31	5 37	6 38	5 45
9	6 12	5 23	6 22	5 33	6 19	5 29	6 22	5 30	6 21	5 25	6 34	5 34	6 39	5 43
10	6 14	5 21	6 23	5 31	6 21	5 26	6 24	5 27	6 23	5 22	6 36	5 32	6 41	5 40
11	6 16	5 18	6 25	5 28	6 23	5 24	6 26	5 25	6 25	5 20	6 38	5 29	6 43	5 38
12	6 17	5 16	6 27	5 26	6 25	5 21	6 28	5 22	6 27	5 17	6 40	5 27	6 45	5 35
13	6 19	5 14	6 28	5 24	6 27	5 19	6 30	5 20	6 29	5 15	6 42	5 24	6 47	5 33
14	6 20	5 12	6 30	5 22	6 29	5 17	6 32	5 18	6 31	5 13	6 44	5 22	6 49	5 31
15	6 22	5 09	6 32	5 19	6 31	5 14	6 34	5 15	6 33	5 10	6 46	5 19	6 51	5 28
16	6 24	5 07	6 33	5 17	6 32	5 12	6 36	5 13	6 35	5 08	6 48	5 17	6 53	5 26
17	6 25	5 05	6 35	5 15	6 34	5 10	6 37	5 11	6 37	5 05	6 50	5 14	6 54	5 24
18	6 27	5 03	6 37	5 13	6 36	5 08	6 39	5 08	6 39	5 03	6 52	5 12	6 56	5 21
19	6 29	5 01	6 39	5 11	6 38	5 06	6 41	5 06	6 41	5 00	6 54	5 09	6 58	5 19
20	6 30	4 59	6 40	5 09	6 39	5 04	6 43	5 04	6 43	4 58	6 56	5 07	7 00	5 17
21	6 32	4 57	6 42	5 07	6 41	5 02	6 45	5 02	6 45	4 56	6 58	5 04	7 02	5 14
22	6 34	4 54	6 44	5 04	6 43	4 59	6 47	4 59	6 47	4 53	7 00	5 02	7 04	5 12
23	6 36	4 52	6 46	5 02	6 45	4 57	6 49	4 57	6 49	4 51	7 02	4 59	7 06	5 09
24	6 37	4 50	6 47	5 00	6 46	4 55	6 51	4 55	6 51	4 49	7 05	4 57	7 09	5 07
25	6 39	4 48	6 49	4 58	6 48	4 53	6 53	4 53	6 53	4 47	7 07	4 55	7 11	5 05
26	6 41	4 46	6 51	4 56	6 50	4 51	6 55	4 50	6 55	4 44	7 09	4 52	7 13	5 02
27	6 43	4 44	6 53	4 54	6 52	4 49	6 57	4 48	6 57	4 42	7 11	4 50	7 15	5 00
28	6 45	4 42	6 55	4 52	6 54	4 47	6 59	4 46	6 59	4 40	7 13	4 48	7 17	4 58
29	6 46	4 40	6 56	4 50	6 55	4 45	7 00	4 44	7 01	4 37	7 15	4 45	7 19	4 56
30	6 48	4 39	6 58	4 49	6 57	4 44	7 02	4 43	7 03	4 35	7 17	4 43	7 21	4 54
31	6 50	4 37	7 00	4 47	6 59	4 42	7 04	4 41	7 05	4 33	7 19	4 41	7 22	4 52

JUPITER ♃ SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52°	5° high in West 56°	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West 52°	5° high in West 56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	15 48·4	19 21	15 10	18 44	18 18	18 04·4	22 44	17 26	20 32	19 58
11	15 56·0	19 46	14 39	18 09	17 42	18 06·5	22 45	16 48	19 55	19 21
21	16 04·1	20 11	14 08	17 35	17 07	18 09·2	22 46	16 12	19 18	18 44
31	16 12·7	20 35	13 37	17 01	16 32	18 12·5	22 46	15 36	18 42	18 08

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32″; of Saturn 16″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 36″ and 16″.

URANUS ♅ NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A	Dec. +	10° high in East 52°	10° high in East 56°	Souths	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	10° high in West 52°	10° high in West 56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 29·1	15 34	2 38	2 31	8 52	14 15·6	11 47	13 38	Neptune is too	
11	9 30·8	15 26	2 01	1 54	8 14	14 16·9	11 54	13 00	close to the	
21	9 32·3	15 19	1 23	1 17	7 36	14 18·3	12 01	12 22	Sun for	
31	9 33·4	15 14	0 46	0 40	6 58	14 19·8	12 08	11 44	observation	

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″



Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 240° *t* 23d 01h



Day of Month	Day of Week	
1	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. All Saints
2	M.	All Souls' Day. G. B. Shaw d. 1950
3	Tu.	Admiral Benbow d. 1702. Matisse d. 1954
4	W.	Eden Philpotts b. 1862. Sir John Dill d. 1944
5	Th.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605). Inkerman 1854 [1937
6	F.	Visct. Samuel b. 1870. Sir J. Forbes-Robertson d.
7	S.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723. Norman Shaw d. 1912
8	S.	24th Sunday after Trinity. Milton d. 1674
9	M.	Edward VII b. 1841. Chaim Weizmann d. 1952
10	Tu.	Schiller b. 1759.** Kemal Ataturk d. 1938
11	W.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Violet Vanburgh d. 1942
12	Th.	Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865. *Tirpitz* sunk 1944
13	F.	R. L. Stevenson b. 1850. Lord Weeks b. 1890
14	S.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN 1948
15	S.	25th Sunday after Trinity. Aneurin Bevan b. 1897
16	M.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632
17	Tu.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887
18	W.	T. P. O'Connor d. 1929
19	Th.	Charles I b. 1600. Schubert d. 1828
20	F.	THE QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947)
21	S.	Sir Harold Nicolson b. 1886
22	S.	26th Sunday after Trinity. Benjamin Britten b.
23	M.	Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934 [1913
24	Tu.	Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857. Lionel Curtis d. 1955
25	W.	Sir F. L. Chantrey d. 1841. J. G. Lockhart d. 1854
26	Th.	Marshal Soult d. 1851. Sven Hedin d. 1952
27	F.	Dumas Fils d. 1895. Eugene O'Neill d. 1953 [1881
28	S.	Washington Irving d. 1859.** Visct. Simonds d.
29	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Puccini d. 1924
30	M.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874

PHENOMENA

November 2d 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

3. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (24°).

4d 16h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 5°S.

7d 10h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 3° S.

11. Venus at greatest western elongation (47°).

17d 6h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 2° S.

24. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

27d 2h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0°·6 N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Oct.	1 24	Oct.	16 23
Nov.	1 22	Nov.	15 21
Dec.	1 20	Dec.	16 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☽ First Quarter	7	13	23
○ Full Moon	15	09	42
☾ Last Quarter	23	13	03
● New Moon	30	08	46

	d	h
Perigee (223,050 miles)	2	01
Apogee (252,530 „)	17	07
Perigee (221,630 „)	30	12

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 182°.

MONTHLY NOTES

November 1. Hallowmas. Fox-hunting begins.

8. Remembrance Sunday.

10. Lord Mayor's Day.

11. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day.

—. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

12. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.

26. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 21 48	14 07	+16 20	2 38 08	21 18 22	6 53	7 05	11 44	16 34	16 22
2	14 25 43	14 26	+16 22	2 42 05	21 14 26	6 55	7 07	11 44	16 32	16 20
3	14 29 38	14 45	+16 23	2 46 01	21 10 30	6 56	7 09	11 44	16 30	16 18
4	14 33 35	15 04	+16 23	2 49 58	21 06 34	6 58	7 11	11 44	16 28	16 15
5	14 37 32	15 23	+16 23	2 53 55	21 02 38	7 00	7 13	11 44	16 26	16 13
6	14 41 30	15 41	+16 21	2 57 51	20 58 42	7 02	7 15	11 44	16 25	16 11
7	14 45 28	15 59	+16 19	3 01 48	20 54 46	7 04	7 17	11 44	16 23	16 09
8	14 49 28	16 17	+16 16	3 05 44	20 50 50	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 21	16 07
9	14 53 28	16 35	+16 13	3 09 41	20 46 54	7 07	7 22	11 44	16 20	16 05
10	14 57 29	16 52	+16 08	3 13 37	20 42 58	7 09	7 24	11 44	16 18	16 03
11	15 01 31	17 09	+16 02	3 17 34	20 39 03	7 11	7 26	11 44	16 16	16 01
12	15 05 34	17 26	+15 56	3 21 30	20 35 07	7 13	7 28	11 44	16 15	15 59
13	15 09 38	17 42	+15 49	3 25 27	20 31 11	7 14	7 30	11 44	16 13	15 58
14	15 13 42	17 58	+15 41	3 29 24	20 27 15	7 16	7 32	11 44	16 12	15 56
15	15 17 48	18 14	+15 32	3 33 20	20 23 19	7 18	7 34	11 45	16 10	15 54
16	15 21 54	18 30	+15 23	3 37 17	20 19 23	7 20	7 36	11 45	16 09	15 52
17	15 26 01	18 45	+15 12	3 41 13	20 15 27	7 22	7 38	11 45	16 08	15 51
18	15 30 09	19 00	+15 01	3 45 10	20 11 31	7 23	7 40	11 45	16 06	15 49
19	15 34 18	19 14	+14 49	3 49 06	20 07 35	7 25	7 42	11 45	16 05	15 47
20	15 38 27	19 28	+14 36	3 53 03	20 03 39	7 27	7 44	11 46	16 04	15 46
21	15 42 38	19 42	+14 22	3 56 59	19 59 43	7 28	7 46	11 46	16 02	15 44
22	15 46 49	19 55	+14 07	4 00 56	19 55 48	7 30	7 48	11 46	16 01	15 43
23	15 51 01	20 08	+13 52	4 04 53	19 51 52	7 32	7 50	11 46	16 00	15 41
24	15 55 14	20 21	+13 35	4 08 49	19 47 56	7 33	7 52	11 47	15 59	15 40
25	15 59 28	20 33	+13 18	4 12 46	19 44 00	7 35	7 54	11 47	15 58	15 39
26	16 03 42	20 45	+13 00	4 16 42	19 40 04	7 37	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 38
27	16 07 57	20 57	+12 42	4 20 39	19 36 08	7 38	7 58	11 47	15 56	15 36
28	16 12 13	21 08	+12 22	4 24 35	19 32 12	7 40	8 00	11 48	15 55	15 35
29	16 16 30	21 19	+12 02	4 28 32	19 28 16	7 41	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34
30	16 20 47	21 29	+11 41	4 32 28	19 24 20	7 43	8 03	11 48	15 54	15 33

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·2; in time 1m 09s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation east on the 3rd, but conditions are unfavourable for its appearance as an evening star.

VENUS is at greatest western elongation on the 11th, and then rises more than four hours before the Sun; it is now less bright, but is still a magnificent object in the east at dawn.

MARS now appears as a morning star, rising shortly before dawn in the south-east. It is, however, a faint object, and is unlikely to be seen.

JUPITER is an evening star (magnitude −1·3) and passes from Scorpius into the constellation of Ophiuchus. On the 15th its eastward movement carries it 5° north of *Antares*. At the end of the month the planet sets shortly after the Sun.

SATURN may perhaps be seen low in the south-west after sunset (magnitude +0·8). It has now reached its most southerly declination, nearly 23° south of the equator.

An occultation of *Aldebaran* by the Moon, then one day past Full, will take place at a convenient hour in the evening of the 16th (for details see p. 147).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Moonrise 52°	Moonrise 56°	Moon Souths	Moonset 52°	Moonset 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 29	−11·5	60·9	16·6	+87	303	0	0·1	7 15	7 27	12 19	17 15	17 03
2	15 29	−14·8	61·1	16·6	+75	359	2	1·1	8 34	8 49	13 19	17 59	17 43
3	16 31	−17·1	61·0	16·6	+63	0	6	2·1	9 47	10 05	14 20	18 51	18 34
4	17 34	−18·2	60·5	16·5	+50	357	14	3·1	10 52	11 10	15 21	19 51	19 33
5	18 36	−18·0	59·9	16·3	+38	353	23	4·1	11 46	12 03	16 20	20 58	20 41
6	19 35	−16·7	59·2	16·1	+26	349	33	5·1	12 30	12 45	17 16	22 08	21 54
7	20 32	−14·4	58·4	15·9	+14	345	44	6·1	13 07	13 18	18 09	23 18	23 08
8	21 26	−11·4	57·6	15·7	+ 2	342	55	7·1	13 38	13 46	18 58	..	..
9	22 18	− 7·8	56·8	15·5	−11	340	65	8·1	14 05	14 10	19 46	0 28	0 21
10	23 07	− 4·0	56·2	15·3	−23	338	75	9·1	14 30	14 31	20 31	1 37	1 33
11	23 55	− 0·1	55·6	15 2	−35	337	83	10·1	14 53	14 51	21 16	2 44	2 44
12	0 42	+ 3·8	55·1	15·0	−47	336	90	11·1	15 17	15 12	22 00	3 50	3 53
13	1 29	+ 7·4	54·7	14·9	−59	335	95	12·1	15 42	15 34	22 45	4 54	5 01
14	2 16	+10·8	54·4	14·8	−71	331	98	13·1	16 10	15 59	23 30	5 58	6 08
15	3 04	+13·6	54·2	14·8	−83	305	100	14·1	16 41	16 27	..	6 59	7 12
16	3 52	+15·9	54·0	14·7	+84	21	100	15·1	17 16	17 00	0 16	7 56	8 14
17	4 42	+17·4	54·0	14·7	+72	7	98	16·1	17 56	17 39	1 02	8 54	9 11
18	5 31	+18·2	54·0	14·7	+60	6	94	17·1	18 42	18 24	1 49	9 44	10 02
19	6 21	+18·3	54·1	14·7	+48	8	89	18·1	19 34	19 17	2 37	10 30	10 47
20	7 11	+17·5	54·4	14·8	+36	11	82	19·1	20 30	20 15	3 24	11 10	11 25
21	8 01	+15·9	54·8	14·9	+24	14	74	20·1	21 31	21 19	4 12	11 45	11 58
22	8 50	+13·6	55·3	15·1	+12	17	65	21·1	22 36	22 26	4 58	12 16	12 26
23	9 39	+10·7	56·0	15·2	− 1	19	56	22·1	23 44	23 37	5 46	12 44	12 51
24	10 29	+ 7·1	56·8	15·5	−13	21	45	23·1	..	..	6 33	13 10	13 14
25	11 20	+ 3·1	57·7	15·7	−25	23	35	24·1	0 54	0 52	7 21	13 37	13 37
26	12 11	− 1·1	58·7	16·0	−37	24	25	25·1	2 08	2 09	8 11	14 03	14 00
27	13 05	− 5·5	59·6	16·2	−49	24	16	26·1	3 24	3 30	9 04	14 33	14 26
28	14 01	− 9·7	60·4	16·5	−62	24	8	27·1	4 43	4 53	9 59	15 06	14 56
29	15 01	−13·4	61·1	16·6	−74	26	3	28·1	6 03	6 17	10 58	15 46	15 32
30	16 02	−16·2	61·4	16·7	−86	51	0	29·1	7 21	7 38	12 00	16 34	16 17

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	15 53	23·1	6	68	13 16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	16 07	23·8	7	62	13 17		
7	16 18	24 2	7	54	13 16		
10	16 27	24 4	8	46	13 12		
13	16 31	24·2	8	35	13 04		
16	16 30	23·7	9	23	12 50		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
16	16 30	23·7	9	23	12 50	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	16 24	22·7	9	10	12 31		
22	16 11	21·2	10	2	12 05		
25	15 55	19 4	10	2	11 38		
28	15 40	17·7	10	5	11 12		
31	15 31	16·6	9	16	10 52		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	11 29	+3·2	28	44	3 06	3 07	8 51
6	11 47	+1·9	26	47	3 11	3 13	8 49
11	12 06	+0·4	25	50	3 18	3 21	8 48
16	12 25	−1·3	23	53	3 26	3 31	8 48
21	12 45	−3·0	22	55	3 36	3 42	8 48
26	13 06	−4·9	21	58	3 46	3 54	8 49
31	13 26	−6·7	20	60	3 58	4 07	8 50

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	14 20	13 7	4	100	11 41	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	14 33	14·8	4	100	11 35		
11	14 47	15·9	4	100	11 29		
16	15 00	17·0	4	100	11 23		
21	15 14	18·0	4	100	11 17		
26	15 29	18·9	4	100	11 12		
31	15 43	19 8	4	100	11 06		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 52	4 35	7 02	4 45	7 01	4 40	7 06	4 39	7 07	4 31	7 21	4 39	7 24	4 50
2	6 54	4 33	7 04	4 43	7 03	4 38	7 08	4 37	7 09	4 29	7 23	4 37	7 26	4 48
3	6 55	4 31	7 05	4 41	7 04	4 36	7 09	4 35	7 11	4 27	7 25	4 35	7 28	4 46
4	6 57	4 30	7 07	4 40	7 06	4 34	7 11	4 33	7 13	4 25	7 27	4 33	7 30	4 44
5	6 59	4 28	7 08	4 38	7 08	4 32	7 13	4 31	7 15	4 23	7 29	4 31	7 32	4 42
6	7 01	4 26	7 10	4 36	7 10	4 30	7 15	4 29	7 17	4 21	7 31	4 29	7 34	4 40
7	7 03	4 25	7 12	4 35	7 12	4 28	7 17	4 27	7 19	4 19	7 33	4 27	7 36	4 38
8	7 05	4 23	7 14	4 33	7 14	4 27	7 19	4 26	7 22	4 17	7 36	4 25	7 38	4 37
9	7 06	4 22	7 15	4 32	7 16	4 25	7 21	4 24	7 24	4 15	7 38	4 23	7 40	4 35
10	7 08	4 20	7 17	4 30	7 18	4 23	7 23	4 22	7 26	4 13	7 40	4 21	7 42	4 33
11	7 09	4 18	7 19	4 28	7 20	4 21	7 25	4 20	7 28	4 11	7 42	4 19	7 44	4 31
12	7 11	4 17	7 21	4 27	7 22	4 20	7 27	4 19	7 30	4 10	7 44	4 17	7 46	4 29
13	7 13	4 15	7 22	4 25	7 23	4 18	7 29	4 17	7 32	4 08	7 46	4 16	7 48	4 28
14	7 14	4 14	7 24	4 24	7 25	4 17	7 31	4 15	7 34	4 06	7 48	4 14	7 50	4 26
15	7 16	4 12	7 26	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 33	4 14	7 36	4 05	7 50	4 12	7 52	4 24
16	7 18	4 11	7 28	4 21	7 29	4 14	7 35	4 12	7 38	4 03	7 52	4 10	7 54	4 22
17	7 20	4 10	7 30	4 20	7 31	4 13	7 36	4 11	7 39	4 02	7 54	4 09	7 56	4 21
18	7 21	4 08	7 31	4 18	7 32	4 11	7 38	4 09	7 41	4 00	7 56	4 07	7 58	4 19
19	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 40	4 08	7 43	3 58	7 58	4 05	8 00	4 18
20	7 25	4 06	7 35	4 16	7 36	4 09	7 42	4 06	7 45	3 57	8 00	4 04	8 02	4 16
21	7 26	4 04	7 36	4 14	7 37	4 07	7 44	4 05	7 47	3 55	8 02	4 02	8 04	4 15
22	7 28	4 03	7 38	4 13	7 39	4 06	7 46	4 04	7 49	3 54	8 04	4 01	8 06	4 14
23	7 30	4 02	7 40	4 12	7 41	4 05	7 47	4 02	7 51	3 52	8 06	3 59	8 07	4 12
24	7 31	4 01	7 41	4 11	7 42	4 04	7 49	4 01	7 53	3 51	8 08	3 58	8 09	4 11
25	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 10	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 10	3 57	8 11	4 10
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 10	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 57	3 49	8 12	3 56	8 13	4 09
27	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 09	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 58	3 48	8 14	3 54	8 14	4 08
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 08	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 00	3 47	8 16	3 53	8 16	4 07
29	7 39	3 56	7 49	4 07	7 50	3 59	7 57	3 56	8 02	3 46	8 18	3 52	8 18	4 06
30	7 41	3 56	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 59	7 59	3 56	8 03	3 45	8 19	3 51	8 19	4 05

JUPITER 2

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	16 13·6	20 37	13 34	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	16 22·6	21 00	13 03		
21	16 31·9	21 22	12 33		
31	16 41·4	21 42	12 04		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31″; of Saturn 15″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	18 12·9	22 46	15 32	18 39	18 05
11	18 16·7	22 46	14 57	18 03	17 29
21	18 21·0	22 45	14 22	17 28	16 54
31	18 25·5	22 44	13 47	16 54	16 20

Diameters of Saturn's rings 35″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 33·5	15 14	24 38	24 32	30 50
11	9 34·3	15 10	24 00	23 54	30 12
21	9 34·7	15 09	23 21	23 15	29 33
31	9 34·8	15 09	22 42	22 36	28 54

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	14 19·9	12 09	11 40	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	14 21·4	12 16	11 02		
21	14 22·8	12 23	10 24		
31	14 24·1	12 29	9 46		

Diameter 2″



Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 270° ♑ 22d 15



Month	Day of Week		
1	Tu.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844	
2	W.	Austerlitz 1805. John Brown executed 1859**	
3	Th.	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894. Nigel Balchin b. 1908	
4	F.	Richelieu d. 1642. John Gay d. 1732	
5	S.	Earl Jellicoe b. 1859.** Claude Monet d. 1926	
6	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Jefferson Davis d. 1889	
7	M.	Marshal Ney d. 1815. Pearl Harbour 1941 [d. 1956	
8	Tu.	Thomas de Quincey d. 1859.** Princess Marie Louise	
9	W.	R. A. Butler b. 1902. Sir Arthur Pearson d. 1921	
10	Th.	Pirandello d. 1936. Damon Runyon d. 1946	
11	F.	Robert Henriques b. 1905. Visct. Addison d. 1951	
12	S.	Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b. 1885. R. Browning d. 1889	
13	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. Duchess of Kent. b. 1906	
14	M.	George VI b, 1895. Maurice Baring d. 1945	
15	Tu.	Vermeer d. 1675. Izaak Walton d. 1683	
16	W.	Sir J. B. Hobbs b. 1882. William Terriss d. 1897	
17	Th.	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson d. 1917	[1907
18	F.	Francis Thompson b. 1859.**. Christopher Fry b.	
19	S.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884	
20	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. R. G. Menzies b. 1894	
21	M.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END	
22	Tu.	George Eliot d. 1880	
23	W.	Lord Rank b. 1888	
24	Th.	W. M. Thackeray d. 1863	
25	F.	Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901	
26	S.	St. Stephen. D. Heathcoat Amory b. 1899	
27	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John	
28	M.	Holy Innocents'. Lord Macaulay d. 1859**	
29	Tu.	Incendiary raids on City of London 1940	
30	W.	Josephine Butler d. 1906. Ruth Draper d. 1956	
31	Th.	Gen. G. C. Marshall b. 1880. P. B. H. May b. 1929	

PHENOMENA

December 2d 6h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

5. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

12. Mercury at greatest western elongation (21°).

22. Winter Solstice.

25d 13h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 1° N.

26d 19h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° S.

27d 1h. Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 0°.0 S.

28d 12h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

28d 12h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

29d 1h. Mars in conjunction with Jupiter. Mars 0°.8 S.

31. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Nov.	1 24	Nov.	15 23
Dec.	1 22	Dec.	16 21
Jan.	1 20	Jan.	16 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☽ First Quarter	7	02	11
○ Full Moon	15	04	49
☾ Last Quarter	23	03	28
● New Moon	29	19	09

	d	h
Apogee (252,580 miles)	14	07
Perigee (222,270 ,,)	29	01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 180°.

MONTHLY NOTES

December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. Common Council Elections, City of London.

25. Quarter Day.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.

26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W., N. Ireland.

31. Various licences expire.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	Sunrise: 52°	Sunrise: 56°	Sun Souths	Sunset: 52°	Sunset: 56°
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	16 25 06	21 39	+11 20	4 36 25	19 20 24	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32
2	16 29 24	21 49	+10 57	4 40 22	19 16 28	7 46	8 07	11 49	15 52	15 31
3	16 33 44	21 58	+10 34	4 44 18	19 12 32	7 47	8 08	11 50	15 52	15 30
4	16 38 04	22 06	+10 11	4 48 15	19 08 37	7 48	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 30
5	16 42 24	22 15	+ 9 47	4 52 11	19 04 41	7 50	8 12	11 50	15 51	15 29
6	16 46 46	22 22	+ 9 22	4 56 08	19 00 45	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28
7	16 51 07	22 30	+ 8 57	5 00 04	18 56 49	7 52	8 14	11 51	15 50	15 27
8	16 55 29	22 37	+ 8 32	5 04 01	18 52 53	7 54	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27
9	16 59 52	22 43	+ 8 05	5 07 58	18 48 57	7 55	8 17	11 52	15 49	15 26
10	17 04 15	22 49	+ 7 39	5 11 54	18 45 01	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26
11	17 08 39	22 55	+ 7 12	5 15 51	18 41 05	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26
12	17 13 03	23 00	+ 6 44	5 19 47	18 37 09	7 58	8 21	11 53	15 48	15 25
13	17 17 27	23 05	+ 6 17	5 23 44	18 33 13	7 59	8 22	11 54	15 48	15 25
14	17 21 52	23 09	+ 5 49	5 27 40	18 29 17	8 00	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25
15	17 26 17	23 13	+ 5 20	5 31 37	18 25 22	8 01	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25
16	17 30 42	23 16	+ 4 51	5 35 33	18 21 26	8 02	8 25	11 55	15 49	15 25
17	17 35 08	23 19	+ 4 22	5 39 30	18 17 30	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25
18	17 39 33	23 22	+ 3 53	5 43 27	18 13 34	8 04	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25
19	17 43 59	23 23	+ 3 24	5 47 23	18 09 38	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 25
20	17 48 25	23 25	+ 2 54	5 51 20	18 05 42	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26
21	17 52 52	23 26	+ 2 24	5 55 16	18 01 46	8 06	8 29	11 58	15 50	15 26
22	17 57 18	23 26	+ 1 55	5 59 13	17 57 50	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 27
23	18 01 45	23 26	+ 1 25	6 03 09	17 53 54	8 07	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27
24	18 06 11	23 26	+ 0 55	6 07 06	17 49 58	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 52	15 28
25	18 10 38	23 25	+ 0 25	6 11 02	17 46 02	8 07	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 28
26	18 15 04	23 24	− 0 05	6 14 59	17 42 07	8 08	8 32	12 00	15 53	15 29
27	18 19 30	23 22	− 0 35	6 18 56	17 38 11	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30
28	18 23 57	23 20	− 1 05	6 22 52	17 34 15	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 31
29	18 28 23	23 17	− 1 34	6 26 49	17 30 19	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 55	15 32
30	18 32 49	23 14	− 2 04	6 30 45	17 26 23	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 33
31	18 37 15	23 10	− 2 33	6 34 42	17 22 27	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 57	15 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·3 ; in time 1m 11s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From December 1–25 apply as in November (see page 131) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 91).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest elongation on the 12th, and the planet may perhaps be glimpsed in the south-east at dawn in the first half of the month.

VENUS is still a brilliant morning star, rising more than three hours before the Sun. On the 14th it passes less than a degree north of the planet Neptune, but the latter is only visible in a telescope.

MARS is a morning star in Libra at the beginning of the month, moving direct towards Scorpius and rising about an hour before the Sun. On the 15th the planet will be about 4° north of *Antares*, but its position is then actually in the constellation of Ophiuchus. On the 29th Mars passes less than a degree south of the more brilliant Jupiter. The next opposition of Mars will occur in December, 1960, when the planet will be in Gemini.

JUPITER is in conjunction on the 5th, and will not be visible until the end of the month, when it becomes a morning star. In the New Year the planet, then in the constellation Ophiuchus, will reach its lowest southern declination.

SATURN is also in conjunction this month (31st) and will not be visible. In the spring of 1960 it will be a morning star, still in Sagittarius, and will be at opposition in July.

Another occultation of *Aldebaran*, visible in Scotland, is predicted for the 14th (see p. 147).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase
	h m	°	′	′	°	°	
1	17 06	−18·0	61·4	16·7	+82	337	1
2	18 10	−18·4	61·1	16·6	+70	348	4
3	19 13	−17·5	60·5	16·5	+58	347	10
4	20 13	−15·5	59·7	16·3	+45	344	19
5	21 10	−12·6	58·7	16·0	+33	341	28
6	22 04	−9·1	57·8	15·7	+21	339	39
7	22 55	−5·2	56·9	15·5	+9	338	49
8	23 44	−1·2	56·1	15·3	−3	337	59
9	0 31	+2·7	55·4	15·1	−16	336	69
10	1 18	+6·4	54·9	15·0	−28	337	77
11	2 05	+9·9	54·5	14·8	−40	338	85
12	2 52	+12·9	54·2	14·8	−52	338	91
13	3 40	+15·3	54·0	14·7	−64	338	96
14	4 29	+17·1	53·9	14·7	−76	332	99
15	5 18	+18·2	54·0	14·7	88	290	100
16	6 08	+18·4	54·1	14·7	+80	30	99
17	6 58	+17·9	54·3	14·8	+67	19	97
18	7 48	+16·6	54·5	14·9	+55	18	93
19	8 38	+14·5	54·9	15·0	+43	19	87
20	9 27	+11·7	55·4	15·1	+31	21	80
21	10 16	+8·4	55·9	15·2	+19	22	71
22	11 05	+4·6	56·6	15·4	+7	23	62
23	11 55	+0·5	57·4	15·6	−5	23	52
24	12 46	−3·7	58·3	15·9	−18	23	41
25	13 39	−7·9	59·1	16·1	−30	22	30
26	14 35	−11·7	60·0	16·3	−42	21	20
27	15 34	−14·9	60·7	16·5	−54	19	12
28	16 36	−17·2	61·1	16·7	−66	18	5
29	17 40	−18·4	61·3	16·7	−79	25	1
30	18 44	−18·2	61·2	16·7	+89	296	0
31	19 46	−16·7	60·7	16·5	+77	335	2

MOONRISE

Day	Age	52°	56°	Moon Souths
	d	h m	h m	h m
1	0·6	8 32	8 51	13 02
2	1·6	9 34	9 52	14 05
3	2·6	10 25	10 41	15 04
4	3·6	11 07	11 20	16 01
5	4·6	11 41	11 51	16 54
6	5·6	12 10	12 16	17 43
7	6·6	12 36	12 38	18 30
8	7·6	13 00	12 59	19 15
9	8·6	13 23	13 20	19 59
10	9·6	13 48	13 41	20 43
11	10·6	14 14	14 04	21 28
12	11·6	14 43	14 30	22 13
13	12·6	15 16	15 01	22 59
14	13·6	15 54	15 37	23 46
15	14·6	16 38	16 20	..
16	15·6	17 28	17 10	0 34
17	16·6	18 23	18 07	1 22
18	17·6	19 23	19 09	2 09
19	18·6	20 26	20 15	2 56
20	19·6	21 32	21 24	3 43
21	20·6	22 39	22 35	4 29
22	21·6	23 50	23 49	5 16
23	22·6	..	..	6 04
24	23·6	1 02	1 05	6 53
25	24·6	2 17	2 24	7 45
26	25·6	3 34	3 45	8 40
27	26·6	4 51	5 06	9 38
28	27·6	6 06	6 23	10 39
29	28·6	7 13	7 32	11 42
30	0·2	8 12	8 29	12 44
31	1·2	9 00	9 14	13 44

MOONSET

Day	52°	56°
	h m	h m
1	17 31	17 13
2	18 37	18 20
3	..	..
4	19 49	19 33
5	21 02	20 50
6	22 15	22 07
7	23 26	23 21
8	..	..
9	0 34	0 33
10	1 41	1 44
11	2 46	2 52
12	3 50	3 59
13	4 52	5 04
14	5 52	6 06
15	6 49	7 05
16	7 41	7 59
17	8 29	8 47
18	9 11	9 28
19	9 48	10 02
20	10 20	10 32
21	10 49	10 58
22	11 15	11 21
23	11 41	11 43
24	12 06	12 05
25	12 33	12 28
26	13 03	12 54
27	13 38	13 25
28	14 19	14 04
29	15 10	14 53
30	16 11	15 53
31	17 21	17 04

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	15 31	16 6	9	16	6 59	7 19	10 52
4	15 28	16 1	8	31	6 42	7 02	10 38
7	15 31	16 3	8	44	6 36	6 56	10 30
10	15 39	16 9	7	55	6 36	6 58	10 27
13	15 50	17 8	6	65	6 42	7 05	10 27
16	16 04	18 9	6	72	6 52	7 17	10 29
19	16 20	19 9	6	78	7 04	7 31	10 33
22	16 36	20 9	6	82	7 17	7 46	10 38
25	16 54	21 9	5	86	7 30	8 02	10 44
28	17 12	22 7	5	89	7 43	8 18	10 51
31	17 32	23 3	5	91	7 56	8 33	10 58

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	13 26	6·7	20	60	3 58	4 07	8 50
6	13 48	8 6	19	62	4 10	4 21	8 52
11	14 09	10·5	19	64	4 23	4 36	8 54
16	14 32	12 3	18	66	4 36	4 51	8 56
21	14 55	14·1	17	68	4 50	5 07	9 00
26	15 18	15·7	17	70	5 04	5 24	9 03
31	15 42	17·3	16	71	5 19	5 41	9 08

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Souths
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	15 43	19·8	4	100	7 36	8 02	11 06
6	15 58	20·6	4	100	7 37	8 05	11 01
11	16 13	21·3	4	99	7 38	8 08	10 57
16	16 28	22·0	4	99	7 39	8 10	10 52
21	16 43	22·5	4	99	7 39	8 13	10 48
26	16 59	23·0	4	99	7 39	8 14	10 44
31	17 15	23·4	4	99	7 39	8 15	10 40

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 42	3 55	7 52	4 06	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 07	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 23	4 03
3	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 05	7 56	3 57	8 03	3 54	8 08	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 24	4 02
4	7 46	3 53	7 56	4 04	7 57	3 56	8 04	3 53	8 10	3 42	8 26	3 48	8 26	4 02
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 04	7 59	3 55	8 06	3 52	8 12	3 41	8 28	3 47	8 28	4 01
6	7 49	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 00	3 55	8 07	3 52	8 13	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00
7	7 50	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 14	3 39	8 30	3 45	8 30	3 59
8	7 52	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 10	3 51	8 16	3 39	8 32	3 45	8 32	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 02	4 02	8 04	3 53	8 11	3 50	8 17	3 38	8 33	3 44	8 33	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 44	8 35	3 58
11	7 55	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 36	3 58
12	7 56	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 43	8 37	3 58
13	7 57	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 38	3 43	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 42	3 58
19	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 43	8 43	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 58
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 45	8 45	3 59
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 00
25	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 47	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 03
29	8 06	3 58	8 16	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 26	3 56	8 32	3 44	8 48	3 50	8 48	4 04
30	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 09	8 18	4 00	8 26	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 05
31	8 06	4 00	8 16	4 10	8 18	4 01	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 52	8 48	4 06

JUPITER 4

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	16 41·4	21 42	12 04	Jupiter is too	
11	16 51·1	22 00	11 34	close to the	
21	17 00·7	22 15	11 04	Sun for	
31	17 10·2	22 28	10 34	observation	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31″; of Saturn 15″.

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
		−		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	18 25·5	22 44	13 47	Saturn is too	
11	18 30·4	22 41	13 13	close to the	
21	18 35·4	22 38	12 38	Sun for	
31	18 40 5	22 34	12 04	observation	

Diameters of Saturn's rings 34″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
		+	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 34·8	15 09	22 42	22 36	28 54
11	9 34·5	15 11	22 02	21 56	28 14
21	9 33·8	15 14	21 21	21 15	27 34
31	9 32·8	15 20	20 41	20 35	26 54

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
		−	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 24·1	12 29	6 06	6 27	9 46
11	14 25·4	12 35	5 28	5 50	9 08
21	14 26·5	12 40	4 51	5 12	8 30
31	14 27·4	12 45	4 13	4 35	7 52

Diameter 2″

Introduction to Astronomical Section

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Nautical Almanac* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which, although given by the Summer Time Act, 1925, may be altered by Order in Council.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 13th edition, 1957; 17*s.* 6*d.*), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and − indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa, as illustrated on page 141.

The time SUN SOUTHS is the G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich, or the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34′, and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16′, the time

given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° + 34′ + 16′ or 90° 50′, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is 50′. The upper limb is then 34′ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° 50′ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

(1) *Sunset*, defined as above.

(2) *Civil twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 50 minutes after sunset.

(3) *Nautical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.

(4) *Astronomical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

These four steps are now tabulated each year in the *Nautical Almanac*. Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less by the amount of the horizontal parallax, i.e. nearly 1°.

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as 8°, because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude, or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from −90° to +90°. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180°, and changing the sign. Thus the value −83° may be treated as +97°, or the value +85° as −95°.

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-axis minor is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about 9″, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about 57′. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is 90° 50′ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56°. They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be *added* if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or *subtracted* if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of 1° = 4m and 15′ = 1m.

The column MOON SOUTHS gives the G.M.T.

of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich. It is independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda°/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^h\ 05^m$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h\ 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0·58. The transit on the local date 1959 Jan. 7 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich.....Jan.	7	10	24
λ.....		13	55
$0{\cdot}58 \times (11^h\ 22^m - 10^h\ 24^m)$.....			34
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	8	0	53
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
Local standard time of transit	8	10	53

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^h\ 55^m$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. when the planet souths at Greenwich is also given; it follows columns relating to times when the planet is in the east and precedes those relating to times when the planet is in the west. By this arrangement the times given for any date are consecutive, but it has sometimes been necessary to extend the hours beyond 24; thus Jan. $21^d\ 26^h$ is the same as January $22^d\ 02^h$. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about 3″ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about 2″ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and open at their widest extent in the Summer of 1958.

TIME

Greenwich Mean Time

Time is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere with respect to the Sun; it is 4^m longer than a rotation with respect to the stars, because of the revolution of the Earth round the Sun. The length of the solar day varies for two reasons, namely the ellipticity of the Earth's orbit and the fact that the plane of the equator does not coincide with the plane of the ecliptic. Mean time clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. The length of the mean solar day is constant, although that of the apparent day, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons given above.

The mean solar day may be regarded as the period of rotation about the earth of a fictitious body called the Mean Sun, whose motion is uniform; and the zero of measurement is the instant when the Mean Sun is on the meridian. At this instant it is mean noon for all places on that meridian, and Mean Time, measured in this way for some standard meridian, is usually chosen as the standard time for a whole country. It is the use of the meridian of Greenwich which gives rise to the expression Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.), which is taken as a standard. For astronomical purposes, G.M.T. is used, the day beginning at midnight, and a 24-hour system being adopted. Thus Greenwich p.m. times, in civil reckoning, must be increased by 12 hours to give G.M.T.

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called apparent solar time. It differs from mean solar time by the equation of time, which is the total effect of the two causes mentioned that make the length of a

solar day non-uniform. The equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14^m) and early November ($+16^m$); it has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approximately April 15, June 14, September 1 and December 25) that a sundial shows mean time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. As that point has a slow retrograde motion (50″ a year), known as precession, the length of the sidereal day, or $23^h\ 56^m\ 04^s{\cdot}091$ of mean time, is $0^s{\cdot}008$ less than the true period of rotation. The zero for sidereal time is when the First Point of Aries is on the meridian. In observatory practice sidereal time is found by comparing the observed time of transit of a star, as recorded by a sidereal clock, with the known true time of transit, namely the star's apparent right ascension. Any discrepancy, when adjusted for certain instrumental corrections, is the error of the sidereal clock. From this corrected sidereal time, the error of a mean time clock is found by comparison and computation as described below.

To convert standard mean time to local sidereal time, if many conversions are to be done for any one place, we may form once and for all the constant P, defined as

P = longitude of standard meridian + acceleration corresponding to this longitude − local longitude

where the acceleration of sidereal on mean time is taken from the table on page 145. West longitudes are considered to be positive, but, to avoid any subtractions, negative values of P may be replaced by their complement to 24^h. Then

L.S.T. = sidereal time at 0^h G.M.T. (page II of each month) + P + standard mean time + acceleration corresponding to this time.

Example.—Required the L.S.T. at Melbourne (Long. = $-\ 9^h\ 39^m\ 54^s$) at 1959 February $26^d\ 12^h\ 34^m\ 56^s$ Standard Time (10^h fast on G.M.T.).

	h	m	s
Long. of standard meridian	−10	00	00
Acceleration (same sign)	−	1	39
Sum	−10	01	39
Local long. with reversed sign	+ 9	39	54
P	−	21	45
Complement to 24^h	23	38	15

For the given mean time	h	m	s
Sidereal time (page 95)	10	20	23
P, as found above	23	38	15
Standard mean time	12	34	56
Acceleration from page 145 (always positive)		1	58
			6
Sum = L.S.T.	22	35	38

One line may be saved by making a special table in which P is combined permanently with the acceleration for integral hours. Such a table for Melbourne would have the entry $23^h\ 40^m\ 13^s$ ($= 23^h\ 38^m\ 15^s + 1^m\ 58^s$) for the argument 12^h.

To convert local sidereal time to standard mean time we may first form the constant Q from

Q = local longitude − retardation corresponding to this longitude − longitude of standard meridian.

For Melbourne	h	m	s
Local longitude	− 9	39	54
Retardation from page 145 (opposite sign)	+	1	28
Long. of standard meridian, with reversed sign	+		7
	+10	00	00
Sum = Q	+	21	41

We then have

Standard mean time = *preceding* transit of First Point of Aries (page II of each month) + Q + L.S.T. − retardation corresponding to L.S.T.

To reverse the above example, we first note that the L.S.T. is greater than the complement to 24^h of the transit of Aries, so that the transit required is that on Feb. 25.

	d	h	m	s
Transit of Aries (page 95)	25	13	41	19
Q, as found above			21	41
L.S.T.		22	35	38
Sum	26	12	38	38
Retardation from page 145 (always negative)		−	3	36
		−		6
Sum = standard mean time	26	12	34	56

An alternative method is:

Standard mean time = (L.S.T. − sidereal time at 0^h G.M.T., as tabulated) − retardation corresponding to this difference + Q.

In the example	h	m	s
L.S.T.	22	35	38
Sidereal time at 0^h	10	20	23
Difference	12	15	15
Retardation from page 145 (always negative)	−	1	58
	−		2
Sum	12	13	15
Q, here positive		21	41
Sum = standard mean time	12	34	56

Owing to the omission of decimals of a second from the times given on the monthly pages, the answers obtained by these two methods may differ by one second.

Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio

time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. These are of adequate accuracy for normal domestic and commercial needs but for precision users engaged in scientific and survey work special time signals controlled by the Royal Observatory are broadcast by the Post Office each day at 1000 and 1800 U.T. These signals consist of a series of pips marking the seconds, and extending over five minutes: the minute pips are lengthened to facilitate identification. These signals are monitored at the Observatory, and corrections to the times of reception are published. They are normally radiated by Rugby GBR (16 kc/s), with Criggion GBZ (19·6 kc/s) as reserve, together with associated short-wave transmitters.

During recent years there has been a great increase in the number of stations broadcasting standard frequencies with superposed seconds pulses. In the United Kingdom the Post Office transmitter MSF broadcasts standard carrier frequencies of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 10 mc/s, which are maintained within ± 5 parts in 10^9 of nominal frequency. The frequencies are measured in terms of the caesium resonator at the National Physical Laboratory; the superposed seconds pulses are periodically adjusted to conform to G.M.T. as determined at the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

"*Astronomical*" and "*Atomic*" *Time*

Until recently the periodic motions observed in astronomy have provided the only practicable basis for a standard of time. The diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis has long served to define the second, and must still remain the basic unit in common usage, but unpredictable irregularities in the period of rotation have led to the search for an alternative. A more uniform time system may be defined in terms of the annual revolution of the Earth around the Sun, and measured in terms of the monthly motion of the Moon around the Earth. Observations of an artificial satellite may also be used, in theory, for the establishment of a uniform time system.

An innovation is the utilisation of atomic and molecular oscillations to define a standard frequency and a unit of time interval. By means of quartz clocks, the time intervals may be integrated over periods of months or years, thus providing an "atomic" or "molecule" time scale.

Comparisons during 1956–1957 between the "atomic" time scale of the caesium resonator at the National Physical Laboratory and G.M.T. indicate a divergence of 5 parts in 10^9 per year, corresponding to an increase in the period of rotation of the Earth amounting to 0·4 milliseconds in a year.

SUMMER TIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Acts*, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since its inception are:

1916 May 21—Oct. 1	1938 Apr. 10—Oct. 2
1917 Apr. 8—Sept. 17	1939 Apr. 16—Nov. 19
1918 Mar. 24—Sept. 30	1940 Feb. 25—Dec. 31
1919 Mar. 30—Sept. 29	1941 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1920 Mar. 28—Oct. 25	1942 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1921 Apr. 3—Oct. 3	1943 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1922 Mar. 26—Oct. 8	1944 Jan. 1—Dec. 31
1923 Apr. 22—Sept. 16	1945 Jan. 1—Oct. 7
1924 Apr. 13—Sept. 21	1946 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1925 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1947 Mar. 16—Nov. 2
1926 Apr. 18—Oct. 3	1948 Mar. 14—Oct. 31
1927 Apr. 10—Oct. 2	1949 Apr. 3—Oct. 30
1928 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1950 Apr. 16—Oct. 22
1929 Apr. 21—Oct. 6	1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21
1930 Apr. 13—Oct. 5	1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26
1931 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1932 Apr. 17—Oct. 2	1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3
1933 Apr. 9—Oct. 8	1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2
1934 Apr. 22—Oct. 7	1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7
1935 Apr. 14—Oct. 6	1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1936 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1958 Apr. 20.—Oct. 5
1937 Apr. 18—Oct. 3	

DOUBLE SUMMER TIME

1941 May 4—Aug. 10	1944 Apr. 2—Sept. 17
1942 Apr. 5—Aug. 9	1945 Apr. 2—July 15
1943 Apr. 4—Aug. 15	1947 Apr. 13—Aug. 10

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

Variations of the Standard time may be used and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations occur in winter and are called Winter Time†.

British Commonwealth.—	*Foreign Countries.*—	
Bermuda	Albania	Israel
British Honduras†	Azores	Korea
Canada (except Yukon)	Brazil	Macao
Channel Islands	Parts of China	Madagascar
Hong Kong	Formosa	Madeira
	Hungary	Morocco
	Iceland	Pescadores Is.
	Indo-China	Poland
	Irish Republic	Portugal
		Parts of U.S.A.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Nautical Almanac*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Standard Time

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In some countries (†) Standard Time is no longer used and the time given in the table below is that in normal use.

The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).
11½ „ F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.
11 „ F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.
10 „ F...Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Marianas Is.
9½ „ F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.
9 „ F...Manchuria, Japan, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuril Is.
8½ „ F...Moluccа Is., Korea.
8 „ F...East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, N. Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is.
7½ „ F...Federation of Malay, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.
7 „ F...China (on the Yangtze Kiang from Chungking to Shasze), Hainan I., Pakhoi, S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam.
6½ „ F...Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is., Cocos-Keeling Is., N. Sumatra.
6 „ F...Pakistan (East).
5½ „ F...India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5 „ F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).
4 „ F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, 'Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to 52°30' E.
3½ „ F...Iran (Persia).
3 „ F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
2 „ F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Republic of Sudan Belgian Congo (East), Cyrenaica †, Crete, Lebanon, Tripolitania.

1 hr. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France †, Luxemburg †, Spain †, Gibraltar †, Monaco †, Balearic Is. †, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo (West), Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica †, Sardinia.

Mid-European.

Greenwich Time..Great Britain, Ireland, Faroë, Channel Is., Portugal, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togoland, Ghana, Principé I., French Guinea, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is. †, Ascension I., Tristan Da Cunha.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

1 hr. S...Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.
2 hrs. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.
3 „ S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina †.
3½ „ S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.
3¾ „ S...British Guiana.
4 „ S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.

Atlantic

4½ hrs. S...Venezuela, Curaçao I.
5 „ S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.

Eastern.

6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102°W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

Central.

7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

Mountain.

8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A.

Pacific.

9 hrs. S...Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141°W., Yukon.
10 „ S...Alaska from 141°W. to 162°W., Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Christmas I. (Pacific Ocean), Fanning I.
11 „ S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time *12h. 20m.* fast and in Chatham Is.† *12h. 45m.* fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15° S.	172½°W.	53° N.	170° E.
51° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	65½° N.	169°W.
45° S.	172½°W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Day	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs						Latitude and Declination of Same Signs					
	50°	45	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 34
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 54
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 12	6 21	6 32	6 46	6 54	7 04
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 58	7 09
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 26
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 36	7 55
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 41	8 02
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 08
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of "Sun Souths" given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50′ south (or minus) and the longitude $11^h\ 39^m$ east. Taking the declination as +20°·6, we find

	h m
Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec. 20°, opposite signs	5 16
Proportional part for 6° 50′ of Lat.	— 15
Proportional part for 0°·6 of Dec.	— 2
Hour angle	4 59
Sun Souths, i.e. on meridian	11 57
Longitudinal correction	+ 21
N.Z. Mean Time	17 17

Astronomical Constants

Solar Parallax	8″·80
Precession for the year 1959	50″·27
,, in R.A.	3s·073
,, in Declination	20″·04
Constant of Nutation	9″·21
Constant of Aberration	20″·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1959)	23° 26′ 41″
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57′ 02″·70
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	186,324 miles
Solar motion *per sec.*	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles
Equatorial radius of the Earth	3963·35 miles
Polar radius of the Earth	3950·01 miles

Pole of Galactic Plane (I.A.U. *Standard*)	R.A. 190° (or 12*h*. 40*m*.) Dec. 28° N. (1900).
Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Length of Year	Tropical 365·24220
(*In Mean Solar Days*)	Sidereal 365·25636
	Anomalistic 365·25964 (*Perihelion to Perihelion*)
	Eclipse 346·6200

Length of Month (*Mean Values*)	*d.* *h.* *m.* *s.*
New Moon to New	29 12 44 02·8
Sidereal	27 07 43 11·5
Anomalistic	27 13 18 33·1 (*Perigee to Perigee*)

POLE STAR TABLE, 1959

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′
0 00	−48	4 00	−48	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+49	16 00	+48	20 00	− 0
0 20	−50	4 20	−45	8 20	+ 6	12 20	+51	16 20	+45	20 20	− 5
0 40	−52	4 40	−42	8 40	+11	12 40	+52	16 40	+42	20 40	−10
1 00	−54	5 00	−38	9 00	+16	13 00	+54	17 00	+39	21 00	−15
1 20	−55	5 20	−35	9 20	+20	13 20	+55	17 20	+35	21 20	−19
1 40	−55	5 40	−31	9 40	+25	13 40	+55	17 40	+32	21 40	−24
2 00	−56	6 00	−27	10 00	+29	14 00	+56	18 00	+28	22 00	−28
2 20	−55	6 20	−23	10 20	+33	14 20	+55	18 20	+23	22 20	−32
2 40	−54	6 40	−18	10 40	+37	14 40	+55	18 40	+19	22 40	−36
3 00	−53	7 00	−13	11 00	+40	15 00	+54	19 00	+14	23 00	−40
3 20	−52	7 20	− 8	11 20	+43	15 20	+52	19 20	+ 9	23 20	−43
3 40	−50	7 40	− 4	11 40	+46	15 40	+50	19 40	+ 5	23 40	−46
4 00	−48	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+49	16 00	+48	20 00	− 0	24 00	−48

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1′ throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at $23^h\ 17^m$ G.M.T. in longitude $2^h\ 34^m$ west, the altitude of *Polaris* (corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56′.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 to be $15^h\ 32^m$. Hence

	°	′
Observed altitude	41	56
Correction from table		+51
Latitude	42	47

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

Acceleration							Retardation							
h	m	s	h	m	s	m	s	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	m	s	s
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0	1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	02	1	2	0	20	14	2	18	3	03	1
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	07	2	3	0	29	15	2	27	9	09	2
						15	13	3							15	15	3
4	0	39	16	2	38	21	18	4	4	0	39	16	2	37	21	21	4
5	0	49	17	2	48	27	23	5	5	0	49	17	2	47	27	28	5
6	0	59	18	2	57	33	28	6	6	0	59	18	2	57	33	34	6
7	1	09	19	3	07	39	34	7	7	1	09	19	3	07	39	40	7
8	1	19	20	3	17	45	39	8	8	1	19	20	3	17	45	46	8
9	1	29	21	3	27	51	44	9	9	1	28	21	3	26	51	53	9
10	1	39	22	3	37	57	49	10	10	1	38	22	3	36	57	59	10
11	1	48	23	3	47	60	00		11	1	48	23	3	46	60	00	
12	1	58	24	3	57				12	1	58	24	3	56			

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is $23^h\ 56^m\ 04^s{\cdot}09$. Hence 1^h M.T. $= 1^h + 9^s{\cdot}86$ S.T. and 1^h S.T. $= 1^h - 9^s{\cdot}83$ M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for $11^m\ 26^s$ (which lies between the entries $9^m\ 07^s$ and $15^m\ 13^s$) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column *above* the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for $45^m\ 46^s$ is 7^s.

Example.—Convert $14^h\ 27^m\ 35^s$ from S.T. to M.T.

	h	m	s
Given S.T.	14	27	35
Retardation for 14^h		2	18
Retardation for $27^m\ 35^s$			5
Corresponding M.T.	14	25	12

For further explanation, see page 141.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

MEAN REFRACTION

Alt.	Ref.	Alt.	Ref.
° ′	′	° ′	′
1 20	21	4 30	10
1 30	20	5 06	9
1 41	19	5 50	8
1 52	18	6 44	7
2 05	17	7 54	6
2 19	16	9 27	5
2 35	15	11 39	4
2 52	14	15 00	3
3 12	13	20 42	2
3 34	12	32 20	1
4 00	11	62 17	0
4 30		90 00	

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1959

ECLIPSES, 1959

In 1959 there will be three eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon.

1. A partial eclipse of the Moon on March 24, visible in the British Isles. The shadow of the Earth first appears at the upper left edge of the Full Moon at $19^h\ 16^m$, and reaches maximum phase at $20^h\ 11^m$, when 27 per cent of the upper part of the Moon will be obscured. The shadow passes off the upper edge of the Moon at $21^h\ 07^m$. This eclipse will be visible generally throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and Antarctica.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun on April 8, invisible in this country. The track of the annular phase begins in the South Atlantic Ocean and passes from south-west to north-east across Australia, to end in the Pacific Ocean. The maximum duration of the annular phase is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. A partial eclipse will be seen in all parts of Australasia and the East Indies.

3. A total eclipse of the Sun on October 2, visible as a partial eclipse in the British Isles. The path of totality begins in the eastern United States, crosses the Atlantic Ocean and north Africa to end in the Indian Ocean. The maximum duration of the total phase will be a little more than three minutes. At Greenwich the Moon will be seen to pass from right to left across the lower part of the Sun's disk. The eclipse begins at $11^h\ 01^m$, reaches greatest phase (33 per cent. of the lower part of the Sun being obscured) at $11^h\ 58^m$, and ends at $12^h\ 56^m$. These events occur a minute or two earlier at places to the north or west of Greenwich.

OCCULTATIONS, 1959

A series of occultations of *Aldebaran* (α Tauri, magnitude 1·1) begins on July 30, and these phenomena are visible from the northern hemisphere. The occultations of July 30, September 23, November 16 and December 14 will be visible in the British Isles.

The planet Venus will be occulted by the Moon on March 12 (visible in central America), October 28 (South America) and November 27 (South Africa, Australasia).

The outstanding event of the year 1959 will be the occultation of *Regulus* by Venus on July 7. This unusual event has not hitherto been recorded, and is of some importance since accurately-timed observations can lead to an improved value of the diameter of the planet. The occultation occurs in daylight hours, and some optical aid will be necessary. Venus at this time, 14 days after greatest eastern elongation, will be of magnitude $-4{\cdot}1$, and *Regulus* magnitude 1·3; the occultation will begin for the British Isles at about $14^h\ 20^m$ and will last for about 10^m only. The planet is moving direct at the time, and disappearance will take place at the dark limb.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6·5 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29′, Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 56′, Long. 3° 11′ west). The coefficients a and b are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of α Tauri on November 16 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude	0·0	+3·2
Long. of Liverpool	+3·0	+3·0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3·0	−0·2
Latitude	51·5	55·9
Lat. of Liverpool	53·4	53·4
$\Delta\phi$	+1·9	−2·5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.	18 32·0	18 38·9
$a.\Delta\lambda$	+0·3	−0·0
$b.\Delta\phi$	+2·7	−4·0
G.M.T. at Liverpool	18 35·0	18 34·9

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occn.	= star not occulted.
Low	= star's altitude less than 10°.
Sun	= Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.
Graze	= occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients a and b are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1959

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	Greenwich				Edinburgh			
					G.M.T.	*a*	*b*	*P*	G.M.T.	*a*	*b*	*P*
				d	h m	m	m		h m	m	m	
Jan. 1	ν Leonis	4·5	D	21·5	5 08·8	—	—	188	4 53·9	−0·3	−2·5	174
1	ν Leonis	4·5	R	21·5	5 31·2	—	—	223	5 30·8	−2·1	+1·1	235
22	26 Geminorum	5·1	D	13·7	22 09·8	−1·6	+0·7	77	22 09·7	−1·4	+1·4	63
26	6 Leonis	5·3	R	16·9	3 04·9	−0·9	−1·9	314	2 53·8	−0·8	−1·9	321
Feb. 17	115 Tauri	5·3	D	10·1	21 43·6	−1·4	−0·8	82	21 37·0	−1·3	−0·3	70
18	124 H^1. Orionis	5·7	D	11·0	18 20·9	−1·3	+1·6	73	18 25·7	−1·0	+2·2	58
18	292 B. (Orionis)	6·5	D	11·1	22 39·5	−1·3	−0·7	80	22 32·9	−1·3	−0·3	69
20	λ Geminorum	3·6	D	12·2	0 23·0	−1·3	−0·6	65	0 17·2	−1·3	−0·1	55
21	+14° 1850	6·4	D	13·2	0 44·8	−0·1	−3·9	167	0 29·0	−0·5	−2·9	155
21	α Cancri	4·3	D	14·0	19 14·2	−0·8	+0·6	115	19 15·9	−0·7	+1·1	101
Mar. 13	31 Arietis	5·7	D	4·3	19 03·8	−0·9	+0·7	33	19 07·9	—	—	10
21	A^1 Cancri	5·7	D	11·5	0 19·2	−1·2	−0·6	61	0 13·0	−1·3	−0·3	52
21	A^2 Cancri	5·7	D	11·6	2 13·4	0·0	−1·9	123	2 04·6	−0·1	−1·9	119
21	6 Leonis	5·3	D	12·4	21 00·4	−1·6	+0·3	88	20 58·3	−1·5	+0·9	77
29	χ Ophiuchi	4·8	R	19·7	3 47·7	−1·6	+0·6	242	3 45·4	−1·4	+0·5	247
May 10	115 Tauri	5·3	D	3·0	20 08·3	—	—	21	No occn.	..	..	..
11	287 B. Orionis	6·2	D	4·0	20 49·3	+0·8	−3·8	164	Sun	..	..	..
12	51 Geminorum	5·3	D	5·1	Low	..	..	..	22 20·2	+0·5	−2·7	158
14	60 Cancri	5·7	D	7·1	22 48·8	+0·2	−2·5	154	22 38·2	+0·1	−2·4	149
18	162 B. Virginis	6·0	D	11·1	23 41·8	−0·7	−2·0	142	23 31·1	−0·7	−1·7	138
June 11	6 Leonis	5·3	D	5·4	21 21·2	−0·2	−1·8	114	Sun	..	..	..
July 30	α Tauri	1·1	D	24·5	No occn.	..	..	..	15 05·6	—	—	157
30	α Tauri	1·1	R	24·5	No occn.	..	..	..	15 26·3	—	—	200
Aug. 14	γ Sagittarii	5·4	D	10·3	23 16·9	−0·6	+0·2	35	23 17·3	—	—	19
15	ρ Sagitarii	4·0	D	11·4	23 13·9	−1·1	−0·2	60	23 10·1	−1·0	0·0	51
Sept. 11	−18° 5155	6·3	D	8·8	20 09·8	−1·7	−0·7	116	20 02·6	−1·4	−0·3	109
14	96 B. (Aquarii)	6·5	D	11·9	24 04·4	−1·7	−1·5	108	23 54·7	−1·3	−0·8	94
23	75 Tauri	5·3	R	20·0	2 24·3	−1·2	+1·6	251	2 26·8	−1·2	+1·3	264
23	264 B. Tauri	4·8	R	20·1	No occn.	..	..	..	3 13·1	—	—	187
23	α Tauri	1·1	D	20·2	6 15·0	−1·4	−2·6	125	6 01·6	−1·4	−1·5	110
23	α Tauri	1·1	R	20·2	7 16·3	−1·4	+0·6	225	7 12·8	−1·2	−0·2	240
29	o Leonis	3·8	D	26·2	5 06·1	−0·6	+3·0	57	5 23·5	—	—	27
Oct. 10	τ Capricorni	5·3	D	8·3	20 13·4	−2·2	−1·8	130	20 02·2	−1·6	−0·8	117
17	ξ Arietis	5·5	R	15·3	20 04·4	−0·5	+1·6	271	20 09·9	−0·5	+1·5	279
21	130 Tauri	5·5	R	19·5	23 38·6	−0·9	+0·9	294	23 38·9	−0·9	+0·5	310
28	58 Leonis	5·0	R	25·7	4 22·0	—	—	222	4 35·0	−0·6	+2·6	244
Nov. 4	γ Sagittarii	5·4	D	3·8	17 47·6	−0·7	0·0	39	17 46·3	−0·5	+0·3	26
5	ρ Sagittarii	4·0	D	4·8	17 23·7	−1·2	+0·1	54	17 21·0	−1·0	+0·2	45
14	ξ Arietis	5·5	D	13·2	3 53·9	−0·2	−3·5	131	3 40·0	0·4	−2·5	114
16	α Tauri	1·1	D	15·9	18 32·0	+0·1	+1·4	96	18 38·9	+0·1	+1·6	87
16	α Tauri	1·1	R	15·9	19 28·9	0·0	+2·0	242	19 37·5	0·0	+1·9	251
20	λ Geminorum	3·6	D	19·2	Graze	..	..	..	1 36·7	−1·3	−1·4	143
20	λ Geminorum	3·6	R	19·2	Graze	..	..	..	2 30·0	−1·4	+2·6	228
Dec. 5	96 B. (Aquarii)	6·5	D	5·4	18 31·8	0·6	+1·2	21	18 38·5	—	—	359
6	67 Aquarii	6·3	D	6·4	16 31·0	−1·4	+0·9	73	16 31·5	−1·1	+1·1	65
13	75 Tauri	5·3	D	13·6	22 10·3	—	—	147	21 55·3	−1·7	−0·7	122
14	α Tauri	1·1	D	13·7	No occn.	..	..	..	2 57·7	—	—	155
14	α Tauri	1·1	R	13·7	No occn.	..	..	..	3 23·4	—	—	198
20	o Leonis	3·8	D	19·9	6 09·4	−0·8	−2·3	140	5 57·4	−0·8	−2·0	134
20	o Leonis	3·8	R	19·9	7 12·6	−1·0	−1·3	262	7 03·5	−1·0	−1·4	267
27	θ Librae	4·3	R	26·9	6 34·1	−1·1	+1·4	261	Low	..	..	..

FIXED STARS, 1959

Name	Mag.	R.A.	Dec	Spectrum
		h m	° ′	
α Andromedæ *Alpheratz*	2·1	0 06·3	+28 52	Ao,
β Cassiopeiæ *Caph*	2·4	0 07·0	+58 55	F5
γ Pegasi *Algenib*	2·9	0 11·1	+14 57	B2
α Phœnicis	2·4	0 24·3	−42 32	Ko
α Cassiopeiæ *Schedar**	Var.	0 32·2	+56 19	Ko
β Ceti *Diphda*	2·2	0 41·5	−18 13	Ko
γ Cassiopeiæ*	Var.	0 54·2	+60 30	Bop
β Andromedæ *Mirach*	2·4	1 07·4	+35 24	Mo
δ Cassiopeiæ	2·8	1 23·1	+60 01	A5
α Eridani *Achernar*	0·6	1 36·2	−57 27	B5
β Arietis *Sheratan*	2·7	1 52·4	+20 27	A5
α Ursæ Minoris *Polaris*	2·1	1 55·0	+89 04	F8
γ Andromedæ *Almak*	2·3	2 01·4	+42 08	Ko
α Arietis *Hamal*	2·2	2 04·9	+23 16	K2
β Persei *Algol**	Var.	3 05·5	+40 48	B8
α Persei *Mirfak*	1·9	3 21·4	+49 43	F5
η Tauri *Alcyone*	3·0	3 45·0	+23 59	B5p
α Tauri *Aldebaran*	1·1	4 33·6	+16 26	K5
β Orionis *Rigel*	0·3	5 12·6	− 8 15	B8p
α Aurigæ *Capella*	0·2	5 13·7	+45 58	Go
γ Orionis *Bellatrix*	1·7	5 22·9	+ 6 19	B2
β Tauri *Elnath*	1·8	5 23·7	+28 34	B8
δ Orionis	2·5	5 29·9	− 0 20	Bo
ε Leporis	2·7	5 30·9	−17 51	Fo
ε Orionis	1·7	5 34·1	− 1 14	Bo
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 38·7	− 1 58	Bo
κ Orionis	2·2	5 45·8	− 9 41	Bo
α Orionis *Betelgeuse**	Var.	5 53·0	+ 7 24	M2
β Aurigæ *Menkalinan*	2·1	5 56·5	+44 57	Ao,
β Canis Majoris *Mirzam*	2·0	6 20·9	−17 56	B1
α Carinæ *Canopus*	−0·9	6 23·0	−52 40	Fo
ζ Geminorum *Alhena*	1·9	6 35·3	+16 26	Ao
α Canis Majoris *Sirius*	−1·6	6 43·3	−16 40	Ao
ε Canis Majoris	1·6	6 57·0	−28 55	B2
ζ Canis Majoris	2·0	7 06·7	−26 20	F8p
ε Geminorum *Castor*	1·6	7 32·0	+31 59	Ao
ε Canis Minoris *Procyon*	0·5	7 37·2	+ 5 20	F5
δ Geminorum *Pollux*	1·2	7 42·8	+28 08	Ko
ζ Puppis (ζ Argus)	2·3	8 02·1	−39 53	Od
γ Velorum (γ Argus)	1·9	8 08·3	−47 13	Oa,
ε Carinæ (ε Argus)	1·7	8 21·7	−59 23	Ko
δ Velorum (δ Argus)	2·0	8 43·6	−54 33	Ao
λ Velorum (λ Argus)	2·2	9 06·5	−43 16	K5
β Carinæ (β Argus)	1·8	9 12·8	−69 33	Ao
ι Carinæ (ι Argus)	2·2	9 16·0	−59 00	Fo
α Hydræ *Alphard*	2·2	9 25·6	− 8 29	K2
α Leonis *Regulus*	1·3	10 06·2	+12 10	B3
γ Leonis *Algeiba*	2·6	10 17·7	+20 03	Ko
β Ursæ Majoris *Merak*	2·4	10 59·4	+56 36	Ao
δ Ursæ Majoris *Dubhe*	1·9	11 01·2	+62 58	Ko

*α Cassiopeiæ, mag. 2·1 to 2·6. β Persei, mag. 2·2 to 3·5. γ Cassiopeiæ, mag. 1·6 to 2·3. α Orionis, mag. 0·1 to 1·2.

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the Star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3^s a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between $+20''$ and $-20''$ according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

FIXED STARS, 1959

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m	° ′	
ε Leonis	2·6	11 11·9	+20 45	A3
β Leonis *Denebola*	2·2	11 47·0	+14 48	A2
γ Ursæ Majoris *Phecda*	2·5	11 51·7	+53 55	A0
γ Corvi	2·8	12 13·7	−17 19	B3
α Crucis	1·0	12 24·3	−62 52	B1
γ Crucis	1·6	12 28·9	−56 53	M3
γ Centauri	2·4	12 39·2	−48 44	A0
γ Virginis	2·9	12 39·6	− 1 13	F0
β Crucis	1·5	12 45·3	−59 28	B1
ε Ursæ Majoris *Alioth*	1·7	12 52·2	+56 11	A0p
α Canum Venaticorum	2·9	12 54·1	+38 32	A0p
ζ Ursæ Majoris *Mizar*	2·4	13 22·3	+55 08	A2p
α Virginis *Spica*	1·2	13 23·0	− 10 57	B2
η Ursæ Majoris *Benetnasch*	1·9	13 45·9	+49 31	B3
β Centauri	0·9	14 00·9	−60 11	B1
θ Centauri	2·3	14 04·3	−36 10	K0
α Bootis *Arcturus*	0·2	14 13·8	+ 19 24	K0
ε Centauri	0·1	14 36·8	−60 40	G0
ε Bootis	2·7	14 43·2	+27 15	K0
β Ursæ Minoris *Kochab*	2·2	14 50·8	+ 74 19	K5
α Coronæ Borealis *Alphecca*	2·3	15 33·0	+26 51	A0
ζ Scorpii	2·5	15 57·9	−22 30	B0
β Scorpii	2·9	16 03·0	−19 42	B1
α Scorpii *Antares*	1·2	16 26·9	−26 21	M0
α Trianguli Australis	1·9	16 44·3	−68 57	K2
ε Scorpii	2·4	16 47·5	−34 13	K0
α Herculis*	Var.	17 12·8	+ 14 26	M3
λ Scorpii	1·7	17 30·8	−37 05	B2
α Ophiuchi *Ras Alhague*	2·1	17 33·0	+ 12 35	A5
θ Scorpii	2·0	17 34·4	−42 58	F0
κ Scorpii	2·5	17 39·6	−39 01	B2
γ Draconis	2·4	17 55·7	+51 30	K5
ε Sagittarii	1·9	18 21·5	−34 24	A0
α Lyræ *Vega*	0·1	18 33·5	+38 45	A0
σ Sagittarii	2·1	18 52·7	−26 21	B3
β Cygni *Albireo*	3·2	19 29·1	+27 52	K0
α Aquilæ *Altair*	0·9	19 48·8	+ 8 46	A5
β Capricorni	3·2	20 18·7	−14 55	G0
γ Cygni	2·3	20 20·8	+40 07	F8p
α Pavonis	2·1	20 22·4	−56 52	B3
α Cygni *Deneb*	1·3	20 40·0	+45 08	A2p
α Cephei *Alderamin*	2·6	21 17·6	+62 25	A5
ε Pegasi	2·5	21 42·2	+ 9 41	K0
δ Capricorni	3·0	21 44·8	−16 19	A5
α Gruis	2·2	22 05·7	−47 10	B5
δ Cephei*	Var.	22 27·6	+58 12	*
β Gruis	2·2	22 40·2	−47 06	M3
α Piscis Austrini *Fomalhaut*	1·3	22 55·4	−29 50	A3
β Pegasi *Scheat*	2·6	23 01·8	+27 52	M0
α Pegasi *Markab*	2·6	23 05·7	+14 59	A0

*α Herculis, mag. 3·1 to 3·9.
δ Cephei, mag. 3·7 to 4·4. Spectrum F5 to G0.

Thus in London (Lat. 51° 30′) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

	°	′
Altitude of equator	38	30
Declination south	16	40
Difference	21	50

The Altitude of *Capella* (Dec. +45° 58′) at lower transit is:

	°	′
Altitude of pole	51	30
Polar distance of Star	44	02
Difference	7	28

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 138). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1959

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
		January		
d	h	m		
2	5	46	III	Ec.f.
6	6	40	I	Sh.f.
10	4	39	II	Sh.c.
	6	55	II	Sh.f.
13	6	24	I	Sh.c.
21	5	38	I	Ec.c.
22	4	55	I	Sh.f.
26	6	12	II	Ec.f.
27	5	30	III	Sh.c.
	7	39	III	Sh.f.
29	4	39	I	Sh.c.
	6	48	I	Sh.f.
		February		
2	6	29	II	Ec.c.
4	3	54	II	Sh.f.
6	3	52	I	Ec.c.
7	3	10	I	Sh.f.
11	4	12	II	Sh.c.
	6	27	II	Sh.f.
13	5	45	I	Ec.c.
14	2	54	I	Sh.c.
	3	20	III	Ec.c.
	5	03	I	Sh.f.
	5	31	III	Ec.f.
20	3	14	II	Ec.f.
21	4	48	I	Sh.c.
	6	56	I	Sh.f.
22	2	06	I	Ec.c.
27	3	32	II	Ec.c.
	5	50	II	Ec.f.
		March		
1	3	59	I	Ec.c.
2	3	18	I	Sh.f.
4	3	26	III	Sh.f.
8	3	24	II	Sh.f.
9	3	03	I	Sh.c.
	5	12	I	Sh.f.
11	5	15	III	Sh.c.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
15	3	42	II	Sh.c.
	5	57	II	Sh.f.
16	4	56	I	Sh.c.
17	2	13	I	Ec.c.
18	1	34	I	Sh.f.
22	1	18	III	Ec.f.
24	0	36	II	Ec.c.
	4	06	I	Ec.c.
25	1	18	I	Sh.c.
	3	27	I	Sh.f.
29	3	04	III	Ec.c.
	5	16	III	Ec.f.
31	3	12	II	Ec.c.
		April		
1	3	11	I	Sh.c.
	5	21	I	Sh.f.
2	0	21	II	Sh.f.
	0	27	I	Ec.c.
9	0	37	II	Sh.c.
	2	20	I	Ec.c.
	2	53	II	Sh.f.
	23	33	I	Sh.c.
10	1	43	I	Sh.f.
16	1	03	III	Sh.c.
	3	09	II	Sh.c.
	3	14	III	Sh.f.
	4	14	I	Ec.c.
17	1	27	I	Sh.c.
	3	37	I	Sh.f.
24	3	21	I	Sh.c.
25	0	18	II	Ec.c.
	0	35	I	Ec.c.
	23	59	I	Sh.f.
		May		
2	2	29	I	Ec.c.
	2	55	II	Ec.c.
	23	43	I	Sh.c.
3	1	53	I	Sh.f.
	21	32	II	Sh.c.
	22	52	III	Ec.c.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
3	23	49	II	Sh.f.
10	1	37	I	Sh.c.
	3	48	I	Sh.f.
	22	51	I	Ec.c.
11	0	05	II	Sh.c.
	2	23	II	Sh.f.
	2	49	III	Ec.c.
	22	16	I	Sh.f.
18	0	44	I	Ec.c.
	2	39	II	Sh.c.
	22	00	I	Sh.c.
19	0	11	I	Sh.f.
	21	22	I	Ec.f.
	23	45	II	Ec.f.
21	20	54	III	Sh.c.
	23	08	III	Sh.f.
25	23	55	I	Sh.c.
26	2	05	I	Sh.f.
	23	16	I	Ec.f.
27	2	22	II	Ec.f.
	20	34	I	Sh.f.
28	20	48	II	Sh.f.
29	0	52	III	Sh.c.
		June		
2	1	49	I	Sh.c.
3	1	10	I	Ec.f.
	22	28	I	Sh.f.
4	21	04	II	Sh.c.
	23	22	II	Sh.f.
8	20	58	III	Ec.f.
10	22	13	I	Sh.c.
11	0	23	I	Sh.f.
	21	33	I	Ec.f.
	23	38	II	Sh.c.
12	1	56	II	Sh.f.
13	20	54	II	Ec.f.
15	22	40	III	Ec.c.
16	0	57	III	Ec.f.
18	0	08	I	Sh.c.
	23	27	I	Ec.f.
20	23	31	II	Ec.f.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
26	1	22	I	Ec.f.
	22	41	I	Sh.f.
		July		
3	22	26	I	Sh.c.
	23	03	III	Sh.f.
4	21	45	I	Ec.f.
6	22	58	II	Sh.f.
11	23	40	I	Ec.f.
12	20	59	I	Sh.f.
13	23	14	II	Sh.c.
15	20	40	II	Ec.f.
19	20	45	I	Sh.c.
	22	54	I	Sh.f.
21	20	54	III	Ec.f.
22	20	56	II	Ec.c.
26	22	40	I	Sh.c.
27	21	58	I	Ec.f.
28	22	34	III	Ec.c.
		August		
4	21	13	I	Sh.f.
7	20	19	II	Sh.c.
11	20	59	I	Sh.c.
12	20	17	I	Ec.f.
15	20	41	III	Sh.c.
16	20	25	II	Ec.f.
20	19	32	I	Sh.f.
23	20	39	II	Ec.c.
27	19	18	I	Sh.c.
		September		
1	19	46	II	Sh.f.
8	20	02	II	Sh.c.
12	19	46	I	Sh.f.
20	18	50	I	Ec.f.
	19	00	III	Sh.f.
28	18	04	I	Sh.f.
		October		
5	17	49	I	Sh.c.

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disc from east to west, and pass behind the disc from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disc. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east of the planet. At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

Owing to the inclination of the plane of the satellites to the Sun and the Earth there are no phenomena of satellite IV during the year.

The list of phenomena given includes most of the eclipses and some of the shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse
Sh. = Shadow transit
c. = commences
f. = finishes

The Structure of the Universe

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes $1\frac{1}{3}$ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and about 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. 1 parsec equals 3·26 light years.

THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. Stars fainter than this are not visible to the naked eye; the 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearest star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in a variety of ways. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit; this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra. The distances of some double and variable stars can be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star. As mentioned earlier, light takes 3·26 years to travel a distance of one parsec.

When the distance of any star has been determined, and its apparent magnitude measured, the real intrinsic brightness of the star may be determined. As a convenient convention, astronomers adopt as the "absolute magnitude" of a star (or other object) that apparent magnitude which the star would have if it were moved from its real position to a distance of ten parsecs. Conversely, if the absolute magnitude of a star is known by spectroscopic or other methods, and its apparent magnitude is observed, its distance may be calculated.

STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7000°; G, 5500°; K, 4500°; M, 3000°. The sequence O to M is also a sequence of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types. There is the further advantage that colours can be measured for stars too faint for study by spectroscopic techniques.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence O to M is one of decreasing absolute brightness. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: O, −4; B, −2; A, +1; F, +3; G, +5; K, +7; M, +11. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used

instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types O to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from -4 to $+11$, or fainter, is known as the "main sequence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G, K and M have absolute magnitudes about 0; many of those of types O to F and a few of types G to M are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from -4 to -7. The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes: those with absolute magnitudes about 0 are called giants, those of -4 to -7 are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by calculation from known surface temperatures and absolute magnitudes. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

It is possible to determine the chemical composition of a star from a study of its spectrum. This has been done for main sequence stars and for giants and supergiants. All the stars appear to be of the same chemical composition, about 80 per cent by numbers of atoms being hydrogen, most of the remainder helium, heavier elements being less than one per cent of the total. All the differences between types O to M and main sequence, giant and supergiant stars can be accounted for by variations of surface temperature and of size (affecting the spectrum through the surface gravity).

A few stars cannot be classified according to the standard sequence O to M. Among these those classified as R and N stars show strong bands of carbon compounds instead of the titanium oxide of M stars, and the S stars show zirconium oxide instead of titanium oxide. A number of still less common types of stars show anomalous lines of strontium, barium, manganese, silicon, europium, lanthanum and other elements. The reasons for all these peculiarities are not known; it is probable that many of them are genuine differences from the standard chemical composition of the majority of the stars.

DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be seen separately even in large telescopes; their binary nature is revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be seen through the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. The periods of these stars, known as spectroscopic binaries, varies from a few hours to a few years. Some spectroscopic binaries are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is Algol, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude.

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the eclipsing variables, whose light variation is due to a geometrical cause. Some single stars vary in light. These include Cepheid variables, with periods of from a few hours up to about fifty days, long-period variables with periods of from a hundred to a thousand days, and numerous types of variable stars in which the periods and light fluctuations are entirely irregular. Many of these variations are attributed to pulsation of the stars by alternate expansion and contraction. The Cepheids are of particular interest because of the period-luminosity relation: the longer the period of a Cepheid the brighter is its mean absolute magnitude. An observation of the period of variation of the star immediately tells us its absolute magnitude and thence its distance.

Novæ are stars whose light increases by 10 to 15 magnitudes in a few days, and then fades gradually to normal brightness, reached a year or two later. The cause of the brightening is the sudden expansion of the star, but the reason for this is unknown. Supernovæ are stars whose brightness increases by up to 20 magnitudes; they are believed to be caused by the explosion of the whole star.

STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Praesepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when a cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but

differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude −3. There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which serves to dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulæ. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulæ, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulæ are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulæ because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novæ and supernovæ, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulæ, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy are not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulæ. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B stars; these stars trace out spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation has enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

Observations by both optical and radio methods have proved that the whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the galactic plane. The period of rotation varies with distance from the centre, an average value being 200 million years. The total mass of the Galaxy is about 100 thousand million times the mass of the Sun.

STELLAR POPULATIONS

The two different types of colour-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-Russell) diagram mentioned above appear to apply not only to star clusters but to other objects in our Galaxy and in other galaxies. There seems little doubt that there are two fundamentally different types of stellar population: Population I has a colour-magnitude diagram similar to that of nearby stars and open clusters, Population II has a diagram similar to that for globular clusters. Population I includes both open clusters, longer-period Cepheid variables and supergiant stars, and is intimately associated with interstellar matter; it occurs prominently in the spiral structure of our Galaxy, and is generally concentrated towards the galactic plane. Population II includes the globular clusters, short-period Cepheids and other objects, tends to avoid the spiral structure of the Galaxy, has little or no interstellar dust associated with it, but may be associated with interstellar hydrogen gas, and is not concentrated towards the galactic plane. All the available evidence suggests that Population II stars are old objects, with ages averaging 5000 million years, while Population I stars are much younger, with ages in a few cases of only a few million years.

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULÆ

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having a more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulæ, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulæ consist of a central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulæ and

NEBULÆ AND CLUSTERS

Object	Constellation	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Description
47 Tucanæ	Tucana	0 22	−72·4	2nd finest globular cluster, 42′ diam., lucid
M31	Andromeda	0 40	+41·0	Great Spiral Nebula, 2° × ½°, lucid
Nub. Minor	Tucana	0 50	−73·9	Lesser Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid
M33	Triangulum	1 31	+30·4	Spiral nebula, 1° × ½°
H VI 33, 34	Perseus	2 18	+56·9	Double cluster, each 36′ diam., lucid
Pleiades	Taurus	3 45	+23·9	Open cluster, 1½° × 1°, lucid
Hyades	Taurus	4 26	+15·8	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid
Nub. Major	Dor.-Mensa	5 25	−69·3	Greater Magellanic Cloud, lucid
M1	Taurus	5 32	+22·0	"Crab" nebula, 3′ × 1′
M42	Orion	5 33	− 5·4	"Great" nebula, lucid, round θ Orionis
30 Dor.	Dorado	5 39	−69·1	"Looped" nebula and cluster
M 44	Cancer	8 37	+20·2	"Præsepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq.
η Carinæ	Carina	10 43	−59·4	"Keyhole" nebula, 80′ diam.
κ Crucis	Crux	12 51	−60·1	Loose cluster, 10′ diam., just lucid
ω Centauri	Centaurus	13 24	−47·1	Finest globular cluster, 45′ diam., lucid
M51	Can. Ven.	13 28	+47·4	Bright double spiral nebula
M3	Can. Ven.	13 40	+28·6	Globular cluster, 18′ diam., lucid
M13	Hercules	16 40	+36·6	3rd finest globular cluster, 15′ diam., lucid
M7	Scorpius	17 51	−34·8	Bright open cluster
M20	Sagittarius	17 59	−23·0	"Trifid" nebula, 20′ diam.
M8	Sagittarius	18 01	−24·4	"Lagoon" nebula, 25′ diam., lucid
M57	Lyra	18 52	+33·0	"Ring" nebula, 1′ diam.
M27	Vulpecula	19 57	+22·6	"Dumb Bell" nebula, planetary, 5′ diam.

M = Messier. H = Sir W. Herschel. Lucid = visible to unaided eye.

the central bulges of the spiral nebulæ are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and some Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulæ; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing gas and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulæ frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulæ. Many extragalactic nebulæ are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

RADIO STARS

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulæ are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, "radio stars", do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulæ. A few strong sources have been identified with peculiar extragalactic nebulæ, and in other cases the source appears to be two colliding nebulæ. There is a growing feeling that many of the radio stars may be very distant objects, perhaps even beyond the range of optical telescopes. The process by which the radio waves are generated has not yet been explained.

COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe are concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulæ through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of nebulæ to cluster together, on a still larger scale the nebulæ are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant nebulæ have spectra showing "red-shifts", which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant nebulæ appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. There are two rival theories of the cause of this expansion. One postulates a gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. The other postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Observations have not yet succeeded in distinguishing between these theories.

The Solar System

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about 5,700° C., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches 1,000,000° and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of 14,000,000°. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas" does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling onto the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer near the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of 40°–50° north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on an axis which is inclined about 7° to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (1947 April) covered 7,000 million square miles at its greatest, or approximately 0·7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun: Radii of Earth's Orbit	Mean Distance from Sun: Millions of Miles	Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
			y d	Days	° ′	Miles		d h m
Sun	...	...	...	...	...	864,000	333,434	25 09
Mercury	0·39	36	88	116	7 00	3000	0·04	88
Venus	0·72	67	225	584	3 24	7600	0·83	Unknown
Earth	1·00	93	1 0	...	...	7927 *eq.*	1·09	23 56
Mars	1·52	142	1 322	780	1 51	4200	0·11	24 37
Jupiter	5·20	483	11 315	399	1 18	88,700 *eq.* 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn	9·54	886	29 167	378	2 29	75,100 *eq.* 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14 10 38
Uranus	19·19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune	30·07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	33,000	17	15 40
Pluto	39·46	3665	247 255	367	17 09	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11·1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837·2	1907·0	1833·9	1901·7
1848·1	1917·6	1843·5	1913·6
1860·1	1928·4	1856·0	1923·6
1870·6	1937·4	1867·2	1933·8
1883·9	1947·5	1878·9	1944·2
1894·1		1889·6	1954·3

The present sunspot maximum (1957–58) is unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the previous maxima in 1937–38 and 1947–49 were also notable for great activity.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as Hα, the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm. A very few large flares have had associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered sky-light is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west, as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 13° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutin-

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution
The Earth		Miles	d h m	*Saturn*		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
Mars				Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
Jupiter				Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed	15	112,000	11 57	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	417,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	*Uranus*			
VI. Unnamed	14	7,120,000	251	Miranda	19	80,000	1 10 0
X. ,,	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel	16	119,000	2 12 20
VII. ,,	18	7,290,000	260	Umbriel	16½	166,000	4 03 28
XII. ,,	19	13,000,000	620	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 56
XI. ,,	19	14,000,000	692	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. ,,	17	14,600,000	739	*Neptune*			
IX. ,,	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton	13	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19	3,500,000	359 10 0

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Its apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of its orbit, its elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; it can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of its phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, its extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that its true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at $3^h\ 32^m$, $+81°$, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Further observations will be required to deduce the speed of rotation of the planet, but it is considered that this cannot exceed a few weeks.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo change of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock flying round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 421 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150 and Vesta 241 miles.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photographic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced.

Similarly, certain other minor planets with suitable orbits can be used for special purposes, as in the precise measurement of the equinox and equator, or in finding the masses of Mercury or Venus.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately $9^h\ 50\frac{1}{2}^m$, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between $9^h\ 55^m$ and $9^h\ 56^m$, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about + 25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878–80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the

surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order − 120° C., which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by telescope by Galileo. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892; this satellite has the most rapid motion of any in the solar system. Seven other satellites have been discovered photographically but all are minute objects; the four outermost of these have retrograde motion and are so greatly disturbed by the solar attractions that their orbits are not even approximately elliptical.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January, 1955, on wavelengths of 13·5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^h\ 15^m$, in higher latitudes $10^h\ 38^m$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^h\ 37^m$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disc is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. Titan is the largest satellite in the solar system, and the only one which shows definite evidence of possessing an atmosphere. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phœbe, has a retrograde motion.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disc, which is quite obvious, though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disc of well over 2″ in diameter. A rotation period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, was discovered by Lassell soon after

the discovery of the planet. Triton revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite, found by Kuiper in 1949, revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th–15th magnitude.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18·6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27^d\ 7^h\ 43^m$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of 29½ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24–26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 110° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall on the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micrometeorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids,

Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+52	Quadrantids
April 20–22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2–6.....	337	− 1	η Aquarids*
June 27–30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10–13.....	47	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+55	Giacobinids*
October 18–23....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 16–17..	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10–13..	113	+32	Geminids
December 22	205	+75	Bečvář's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. The majority of comets are still found accidentally, and it is rare for any observer to search for these objects. There have been unusually few bright ones for nearly half a century, and the two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend–Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) therefore aroused considerable interest.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane —which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, move in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

Apart from these two annual comets there are five periodic comets for which predictions have been made of returns in 1959. These are the short period comets Wolf (1), Honda-Mrkos-Pajdusakova, Arend and Giacobini-Zinner. All of these are faint objects, but the last is of some importance because of its association with the meteor shower of October 9th. Further information about these comets may be found in the British Astronomical Association's *Handbook* for 1959.

The Earth

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}°$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h\ 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (*see* p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h\ 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

High Water in the Thames, 1959

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge is 23 feet or more

February	25–28	September	6
March	25–29	October	4–6
April	23–27	November	2–4
May	22–26	December	1–3
June	22	do.	30–31

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-north-west at the end.

In 1576 Robert Norman, an English instrument maker, was impressed by the fact that a compass needle perfectly balanced before magnetization, was no longer in balance after being magnetized, but its north-seeking end was always lower. He devised an instrument to show that, in London, the needle would incline at about 72° to the horizontal if allowed to swing in a vertical plane defined by the direction indicated by an ordinary compass needle.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634,

found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15′ in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. The north magnetic pole was located by Sir James Ross in 1831 in Arctic Canada at 70° N., 97° W. The Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, in 1904, placed the position about 35 miles north-east of Ross's site. Recent investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate a position of approximately 73° N. 100° W., but the lines of force do not converge radially upon this point tending rather, on the north side, to concentrate into a channel. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 the inferred position of the South magnetic pole was approximately 71° S. 151° E. Results obtained during a French Antarctic Expedition in 1951–2 suggest a position in close agreement with that obtained from an analysis of the field, viz. 67° S. 142° E. The two magnetic poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic poles from the north and south geographical poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,600 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

It is evident that the compass needle will not, in general, indicate true north. For example, in Greenland it points 50° to the west, and in British Columbia 30° to the east. A line, running through places where the magnetic and true north coincide is known as an agonic line. One such passes from Hudson Bay through Ontario, Ohio, Carolina, the Bahamas, over South America to Buenos Aires and the South Atlantic; a second, from Sweden and the Baltic, across Poland to Rumania, Asia Minor, Egypt and Ethiopia, whence it passes south of Arabia, across northern India to China and eastern Russia, returning through the north-western Pacific Ocean to Siam, and thence through Sumatra to West Australia.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London			Greenwich		
1580	11° 15′	E.	1820	24° 21′	W.
1622	6 00	E.	1840	23 20	W.
1657	0 00		1860	21 14	W.
1692	6 00	W.	1880	18 33	W.
1723	14 17	W.	1900	16 29	W.
1773	21 09	W.	1920	14 09	W.
1805	24 08	W.	1925	13 10	W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart. The earliest world-chart of magnetic declination was published in 1701 by Edmund Halley, later Astronomer Royal. Charts of other magnetic elements, such as horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and dip are also published.

Since the secular change in long periods is not predictable with sufficient accuracy in many parts of the world, information on the subject has to be obtained from fixed observatories. Magnetic surveys both by sea and land must also be undertaken periodically.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1959 is 7° 45′ west and allowing an increase of 15′ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of 33′ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about 7° 45′ +45′+165′, i.e. 11° 15′ west. The average annual change at the present time is about 7′ decrease.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism have been the subject of continuous study at fixed observatories since early in the 19th century. The number of such observatories now approaches 200 —widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands. The new Hartland Observatory (a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) came into operation in 1957 to take the place of the magnetic observatory at Abinger, Surrey which ceased to operate later in the year. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associated with the position of the Sun and with the

state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows *local* time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force ‡	Vertical Force ‡
	° ′	° ′		
1925	13 23	66 35	0·1860	0·4295
1930	12 25	66 38	0·1854	0·4292
1935	11 30	66 41	0·1853	0·4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0·1853	0·4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0·1857	0·4321
1949	9 27	66 44	0·1861	0·4327
1950	9 20	66 43	0·1863	0·4329
1955	8 44	66 37	0·1874	0·4335
1956	8 37	66 37	0·1875	0·4338
1959†	8 16	66 34	0·1883	0·4342

† Inferred ‡ In gauss

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of auroræ. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicious spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disc a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the Sun's surface.

The Zodiac

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about 50″ a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

It is unknown when or by what race the stars were first grouped into constellations; but undoubtedly the twelve figures that lie in the Zodiac have been considered of special importance from very early times, for indications of them are found more often than any others on ancient monuments. The First Point of Aries must have coincided with this constellation rather more than 2000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page 1 of each month.

These times of entry in 1959 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

In 1959 the Sun enters—	d	h
♒ *Aquarius*, the Water Bearer.....Jan.	20	19
♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.....Feb.	19	10
♈ *Aries*, the Ram.....Mar.	21	09
♉ *Taurus*, the Bull.....April	20	20
♊ *Gemini*, the Twins.....May	21	20
♋ *Cancer*, the Crab.....June	22	04
♌ *Leo*, the Lion.....July	23	15
♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin.....Aug.	23	22
♎ *Libra*, the Balance.....Sept.	23	19
♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion.....Oct.	24	04
♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer.....Nov.	23	01
♑ *Capricornus*, the Sea Goat.....Dec.	22	15

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the* Standard Port (*as shown on* pp. 167, 168, *etc.*) *and* adding thereto *the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An* * *denotes Range of Tide.* During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 167–178, before the system is applied.

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen ..... *Leith*	10 53	12¾	9½
Aberdovey ..... *Lpl*	9 3	14¾	10
Aberystwyth ..... *Lpl*	8 49	14	10¼
Air Point ..... *Lpl*	12 3	25	19
Aldeburgh ..... *Lon*	8 53	8	6½
Alderney ..... *Lon*	4 55	20½	15¾
Alloa ..... *Leith*	0 53	17¾	15
Amlwch ..... *Lpl*	11 28	20	15½
Antwerp ..... *Lon*	1 29	16¾	14
Appledore ..... *Btol*	11 20	23¼	16¾
Arbroath ..... *Leith*	11 30	14	11½
Ardrishaig ..... *Grnk*	12 12	9¾	8
Ardrossan ..... *Grnk*	11 58	10	8
Arisaig ..... *Grnk*	6 4	13¾	10
Arundel ..... *Lon*	10 54	10	7
Ayr ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	8½
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) . *Lpl*	12 20	20	16
Ballycottin ..... *Btol*	10 31	12½	10
Banff ..... *Leith*	10 23	10½	8
Bantry Harbour ..... *Lpl*	5 21	12½	9¾
Bardsey Island ..... *Lpl*	8 55	13¾	10½
Barmouth ..... *Lpl*	8 58	15	11
Barnstaple Bridge ... *Btol*	11 49	*11½	*5½
Barrow ..... *Lpl*	12 20	29	22¾
Barry Island ..... *Btol*	12 3	36	27½
Beachy Head ..... *Lon*	9 20	—	—
Beaumaris ..... *Lpl*	11 42	23½	16½
Belfast ..... *Dub*	11 48	11	9¾
Berwick ..... *Leith*	12 11	15	11½
Bideford ..... *Btol*	11 29	16½	—
Blakeney ..... *Hull*	0 51	8½	4¼
Blyth ..... *Leith*	0 41	15	11
Bolt Head ..... *Lon*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle ..... *Btol*	10 39	22	17
Boulogne ..... *Lon*	9 30	28¾	23
Brest ..... *Lon*	2 6	24½	19½
Bridgwater Bar..... *Btol*	12 7	35	26½
Bridlington ..... *Leith*	2 15	17½	13¾
Bridport ..... *Lon*	4 18	12¼	8¾
Brielle ..... *Lon*	1 5	—	—
Brighton ..... *Lon*	9 18	19¾	16
Broughty Ferry .... *Leith*	12 18	15¾	12½
Buckie ..... *Leith*	10 10	12	9
Bude Haven..... *Btol*	11 8	23	17
Burntisland ..... *Leith*	0 7	18	14½
Burryport ..... *Btol*	11 25	26	19
Caen ..... *Lon*	8 19	—	—
Caernarvon ..... *Lpl*	10 43	14¾	12
Calais ..... *Lon*	9 53	22¾	19
Campbeltown ..... *Grnk*	11 57	8¼	6
Cape Cornwall Lizard *Btol*	9 59	17	13¾
Cardiff ..... *Btol*	12 6	37½	27½
Cardigan ..... *Lpl*	8 16	12	9
Carmarthen Bar .... *Btol*	11 7	26	19½
Chatham (N. Lock) . *Lon*	11 10	18¼	15
Chepstow ..... *Btol*	0 21	38	28½
Cherbourg ..... *Lon*	6 4	20¾	16
Chesilton ..... *Lon*	4 25	10¼	7
Chester ..... *Lpl*	1 5	*10	*7½
Chichester Harbour .. *Lon*	9 36	14	11
Christchurch Harbour *Lon*	7 9 & 9 39	5	—
Cowes (West) ..... *Lon*	9 43	11½	9¼

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromarty ..... *Leith*	9 28	13½	11
Cromer ..... *Hull*	1 0	14¾	11
Dartmouth ..... *Lon*	4 32	14¼	11½
Deal ..... *Lon*	9 11	16	12¾
Devonport Dock .... *Lon*	4 0	15½	12
Dieppe ..... *Lon*	9 5	29½	23
Dingle Bay ..... *Lpl*	5 28	12¾	9¾
Donegal Harbour .... *Lpl*	6 47	11½	8¾
Douglas ..... *Lpl*	0 3	22½	18¼
Dover ..... *Lon*	9 21	18¼	14¾
Dumbarton ..... *Grnk*	0 29	11½	9¼
Dumfries ..... *Lpl*	1 10	*6	*4¾
Dunbar ..... *Leith*	12 3	13¾	13¾
Dundalk (Pile light) .. *Lpl*	12 17	16	14¼
Dundee ..... *Leith*	0 3	15½	12½
Dungeness ..... *Lon*	9 16	23	18
Dunkerque ..... *Lon*	10 6	19½	16
Exmouth ..... *Lon*	4 43	11	8¼
Eyemouth ..... *Leith*	12 8	15	11
Falmouth ..... *Lon*	3 19	17	13¾
Fareham ..... *Lon*	9 55	11½	8¾
Fifeness ..... *Leith*	12 5	15	12
Filey Bay ..... *Leith*	1 52	15½	12¼
Fishguard ..... *Lpl*	8 14	12¾	9
Flushing ..... *Lon*	11 49	15	12½
Folkestone ..... *Lon*	9 14	20	16½
Formby Point ..... *Lpl*	11 43	27½	21½
Fowey ..... *Lon*	3 35	14¾	11½
Fraserburgh ..... *Leith*	10 33	11	8½
Galway Bay ..... *Lpl*	6 8	15¾	11¾
Glasgow ..... *Grnk*	0 56	13½	11
Glasson Dock ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30½	24
Goole ..... *Hull*	1 38	18	11½
Granton Pier ..... *Leith*	0 3	18	14¾
Granville ..... *Lon*	4 27	44¾	33½
Gravesend ..... *Lon*	11 27	—	—
Greenwich ..... *Lon*	12 11	22½	18½
Grimsby ..... *Hull*	12 13	20	15¾
Hartlepool ..... *Leith*	1 9	16	12¾
Harwich ..... *Lon*	9 56	12½	10¾
Hastings ..... *Lon*	8 53	25	18¾
Haverfordwest ..... *Lpl*	7 58	*7½	*2½
Havre ..... *Lon*	7 11	25¾	21½
Hilbre Island ..... *Lpl*	12 9	27¾	22
Holyhead ..... *Lpl*	11 24	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour ... *Lon*	6 56	26½	21
Hook of Holland ... *Lon*	0 26	6¾	5¾
Hurst Camber ..... *Lon*	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7½	6¾
Hythe (Hants) ..... *Lon*	9 18 & 11 0	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe ..... *Btol*	11 3	25½	19½
Inverary ..... *Grnk*	0 10	10	—
Invergordon ..... *Leith*	9 41	13½	10¾
Ipswich ..... *Lon*	10 57	13¾	—
Kingsbridge ..... *Lon*	4 3	10	—
Kinsale Harbour ..... *Lpl*	6 13	12¾	9¼
Kirkcudbright ..... *Lpl*	12 22	23	17
Kirkwall ..... *Leith*	7 52	8¾	6½
Lamlash ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	7
Lancaster ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30½	23¾
Lanston Harbour .... *Lon*	9 46	13¾	10½
Lerwick Harbour ... *Leith*	8 31	5¾	4¼
Limerick ..... *Lpl*	7 42	18¾	14¾

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Littlehampton Bar ...*Lon*	9 40	16½	12
Lizard .....*Btol*	9 59	17	13¾
Llanelly Bar .....*Btol*	11 28	22½	15½
Loch Long .....*Grnk*	12 2	12	9
Looe (East) .....*Lon*	3 46	16¾	13¾
Lossiemouth .....*Leith*	10 8	12	9
Lowestoft .....*Lon*	7 34	6¾	5¾
Lundy Island .....*Btol*	10 39	27	20
Lyme Regis .....*Lon*	4 35	12½	9½
Lymington .....*Lon*	8 33 & 10 23	8	6
Lynmouth .....*Btol*	11 22	30½	21¾
Lynn Road .....*Hull*	0 32	21½	16½
Margate Pier .....*Lon*	9 41	15½	13
Maryport .....*Lpl*	0 11	24½	20½
Mevagissey .....*Lon*	3 26	18	14½
Middlesbrough ....*Leith*	1 10	17	12
Milford Haven .....*Lpl*	7 12	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier .....*Btol*	11 51	34½	26½
Montrose .....*Leith*	12 12	15½	12½
Morecambe .....*Lpl*	0 8	28½	22½
Mull of Galloway ...*Grnk*	11 24	15	12
Nash Point .....*Btol*	11 44	33	25
Naze .....*Lon*	9 47	12½	10
Neath .....*Btol*	11 36	*13½	*10
Needles Point .....*Lon*	7 54	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..*Leith*	0 42	15½	11¾
Newhaven .....*Lon*	9 16	19	15
Newport (Mon.) ...*Btol*	0 2	39½	29¾
Newquay (Towan) ..*Btol*	10 7	21¾	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan) ..*Lpl*	8 43	14	9¾
Nore Light .....*Lon*	10 54	16¾	13½
North Shields .....*Leith*	0 46	14½	11
North Sunderland ..*Leith*	12 22	15	11½
Oban .....*Grnk*	5 38	11½	8
Orfordness .....*Lon*	9 11	8	6½
Ostende .....*Lon*	10 35	15	11¾
Padstow .....*Btol*	10 38	21¾	17½
Peel (I. of Man) ...*Lpl*	12 23	18	14¾
Pembroke Dockyard ..*Lpl*	7 22	22½	17
Penzance .....*Btol*	9 57	18¾	14¾
Peterhead .....*Leith*	10 25	11¾	9½
Plymouth Breakwater *Lon*	3 45	15¾	12
Poole .....*Lon*	7 0 & 10 35	6¾	4¾
Port Carlisle .....*Lpl*	0 54	20	14
Port Harrington .....*Lpl*	0 0	25	19
Port Madoc .....*Lpl*	8 48	14½	11
Port Patrick .....*Lpl*	0 1	15	12
Port Talbot .....*Btol*	11 23	29	21¾
Portishead .....*Btol*	12 27	41	31
Portland Bill .....*Lon*	4 47	9	6¾
Portland Breakwater ..*Lon*	5 13	6¾	4¾
Portsmouth Dockyard*Lon*	9 36	13	10½
Preston .....*Lpl*	0 2	20¾	15
Pwllheli Bar .....*Lpl*	9 5	14	10½
Queenstown .....*Lpl*	6 29	12½	9¾
Ramsey (Isle of Man) *Lpl*	0 0	20½	17
Ramsgate Harbour ...*Lon*	9 40	15¾	12½
Ribble Lighthouse ...*Lpl*	11 59	26½	20¾
Rosslare Harbour ....*Lpl*	7 51	5	3¾

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Rosyth .....*Leith*	0 9	18	13½
Royal Albert Dock ...*Lon*	11 57	21½	17½
Ryde .....*Lon*	9 27	13½	10
St. Agnes .....*Btol*	10 0	16	12
St. Helier .....*Lon*	4 31	35½	26
St. Ives .....*Btol*	10 11	23½	17¼
St. Malo .....*Lon*	4 10	40½	30¾
St. Mary's .....*Btol*	9 43	16	12
St. Peter Port .....*Lon*	4 49	26½	19½
Salcombe .....*Lon*	3 58	15½	12½
Saltash .....*Lon*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough .....*Leith*	1 48	16½	13½
Seaham .....*Leith*	1 0	14½	10½
Selsea Bill .....*Lon*	9 29	15½	12½
Sharpness .....*Btol*	0 43	28	21½
Sheerness Dockyard ...*Lon*	11 4	17	14
Shoreham Harbour ...*Lon*	9 29	18	13½
Silloth .....*Lpl*	0 25	25½	21½
Southampton .....*Lon*	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Southend .....*Lon*	10 53	18	13¾
Southwold .....*Lon*	8 16	6½	4½
Spurn Head .....*Hull*	11 56	20	16½
Start Point .....*Lon*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling .....*Leith*	1 28	*7½	*5½
Stockton .....*Leith*	1 5	11	—
Stonehaven .....*Leith*	11 4	14	11
Stornoway .....*Lpl*	8 8	14	10
Stranraer .....*Grnk*	11 53	9½	7½
Stromness .....*Leith*	6 31	10½	7½
Sunderland .....*Leith*	0 50	15½	12
Sutton Bridge .....*Hull*	0 34	20½	15
Swanage .....*Lon*	6 30 & 10 30	6½	4½
Swansea Bay .....*Btol*	11 23	28½	21
Tay River Bar ....*Leith*	12 2	16	13½
Tees River Bar ....*Leith*	1 10	16½	12½
Teignmouth .....*Lon*	4 15	13	9½
Tenby .....*Btol*	11 2	25½	18½
Thurso .....*Leith*	6 1	14½	10½
Tobermory .....*Lpl*	6 55	14	10½
Torbay .....*Lon*	4 15	13	10
Troon .....*Grnk*	11 59	9	7½
Truro .....*Lon*	3 27	17½	14½
Tynemouth Bar ....*Leith*	0 58	14½	11½
Ushant .....*Lon*	2 0	25	19½
Valentia Harbour ....*Lpl*	5 1	11	8
Waterford Harbour ..*Lpl*	6 41	12½	10½
Weston-super-Mare ..*Btol*	12 11	38	29½
Wexford .....*Lpl*	8 43	5	3½
Whitby .....*Leith*	1 23	15	11½
Whitehaven .....*Lpl*	12 24	25½	20½
Wick .....*Leith*	8 54	10½	8
Wisbech .....*Hull*	1 34	15½	11¾
Woolwich .....*Lon*	11 58	—	—
Workington .....*Lpl*	0 5	25½	20
Worm's Head .....*Btol*	11 23	26½	19½
Yarmouth Roads ...*Lon*	7 10	6	4½
Yarmouth (I. of W.) .*Lon*	3 29 & 10 30	7½ & 6½	6½
Ymuiden .....*Lon*	1 13	6½	5½
Youghal .....*Lpl*	6 41	12½	10½

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in italic.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on *April* 6, 1958:—

(a) *Morning Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock* .....23*h.* 15*m.* *April* 5.
Add tide interval.....11*h.* 53*m.*

Sum.....35*h.* 8*m.*
Subtract 24*h.* .....24*h.* 0*m.*
Time of high water at Stranraer, *April* 6*th* ..11*h.* 8*m.* a.m.

(b) *Afternoon Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock* .... 11*h.* 35*m.* *April* 6.
Add tide interval.....11*h.* 53*m.*

Sum.....23*h.* 28*m.*
Subtract 12*h.* .....12*h.* 0*m.*
Time of high water at Stranraer, *April* 6*th* ..11*h.* 28*m.* p.m.

JANUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*			
		January 1959				January 1959				January 1959				January 1959				January 1959				January 1959				January 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Th	523	21·1	18 1	20·9	259	26·5	1515	27·1	11 1	38·1	2329	36·5	1012	20·2	2216	21·2	421	10·4	1618	11·9	635	16·1	19 4	16·3	325	11·3	1546	12·1
2	F	6 9	20·7	1849	20·4	352	25·5	1610	26·2	1148	36·6	—	—	11 3	19·5	2314	20·5	5 6	10·3	17 9	11·5	730	15·7	1959	15·9	424	11·0	1648	11·8
3	S	7 2	20·1	1949	20·0	453	24·8	1717	25·3	024	35·0	1249	35·0	—	—	12 5	18·8	558	9·9	18 8	11·0	832	15·5	21 2	15·7	531	10·8	18 0	11·5
4	S	810	19·7	21 0	19·8	6 2	24·7	1832	25·0	134	34·2	14 6	34·4	023	19·7	1325	18·8	710	9·7	1921	10·6	939	15·5	2210	15·8	644	10·8	1913	11·4
5	M	933	19·6	2218	20·0	718	25·1	1948	25·5	254	34·5	1528	35·5	149	19·6	1443	19·6	835	9·7	2042	10·4	1047	15·8	2321	16·2	751	11·1	2020	11·6
6	Tu	1053	20·3	2327	20·6	827	26·2	2057	26·5	4 9	36·5	1641	37·7	312	20·3	1550	20·8	943	10·2	2154	10·6	1153	16·4	—	—	850	11·6	2120	11·8
7	W	—	—	12 0	21·1	927	27·5	2155	27·6	515	38·8	1743	39·6	420	21·3	1648	22·0	1038	10·8	2254	10·8	024	16·8	1251	17·1	941	12·2	2213	12·1
8	Th	029	21·3	13 0	21·8	1020	28·7	2247	28·3	612	40·8	1838	41·3	521	22·3	1741	22·9	1129	11·3	2350	10·9	121	17·5	1344	17·8	1028	12·6	23 1	12·3
9	F	123	21·9	1353	22·3	11 7	29·7	2333	28·8	7 3	42·4	1927	42·3	614	22·8	1827	23·4	—	—	1217	11·7	212	18·0	1434	18·3	1114	13·0	2347	12·3
10	S	210	22·3	1439	22·6	1151	30·2	—	—	749	43·1	2011	42·6	7 1	22·9	1910	23·5	042	10·9	13 2	12·1	3 1	18·3	1518	18·5	1157	13·1	—	—
11	S	253	22·4	1523	22·6	017	28·8	1234	30·1	832	43·2	2051	42·1	744	22·7	1949	23·4	130	11·0	1346	12·3	428	18·0	1644	18·0	116	12·0	1327	13·1
12	M	332	22·3	16 1	22·3	058	28·3	1314	29·5	910	42·5	2128	41·3	822	22·2	2025	23·0	214	11·0	1427	12·3	552	17·2	1726	17·2	2 3	11·6	1414	12·6
13	Tu	411	22·0	1645	21·8	139	27·6	1354	28·7	947	41·3	22 4	39·7	858	21·6	21 0	22·4	255	10·9	15 7	12·1	552	16·3	18 9	16·4	249	11·1	15 0	12·1
14	W	449	21·6	1724	21·1	218	26·4	1432	27·4	1021	39·6	2237	37·8	932	20·9	2135	21·7	335	10·9	1546	11·8	636	15·5	1854	15·6	338	10·6	1546	11·4
15	Th	524	20·9	18 2	20·4	257	25·2	1512	25·8	1054	37·5	2310	35·8	10 9	19·9	2214	20·5	411	10·6	1625	11·1	722	14·8	1938	14·9	429	10·0	1638	10·6
16	F	6 2	20·1	1839	19·5	339	24·0	1557	24·4	1129	34·9	2347	33·5	1050	18·8	2259	19·2	531	9·8	18 0	9·6	811	14·2	2029	14·3	531	9·6	1740	10·0
17	S	642	19·3	1922	18·7	427	22·6	1649	23·0	—	—	1211	32·6	1137	17·7	2353	18·0	622	9·5	19 4	9·0	9 7	13·9	2127	13·9	636	9·5	1849	9·7
18	S	731	18·6	2018	18·2	526	21·8	1754	22·1	035	31·6	13 7	30·8	—	—	1241	17·0	724	9·2	2022	8·9	1012	13·9	2234	14·0	738	9·7	1953	9·7
19	M	836	18·1	2131	18·1	636	21·6	19 7	21·9	138	30·5	1430	30·2	1 2	17·2	1356	16·9	829	9·2	2132	9·2	1117	14·3	2339	14·3	830	10·1	2045	10·1
20	Tu	959	18·1	2244	18·5	751	22·3	2018	22·7	256	30·7	1539	31·3	220	17·0	15 4	17·5	837	9·4	2132	9·2	—	—	1216	14·9	916	10·7	2130	10·5
21	W	11 9	18·7	2343	19·3	851	23·6	2113	24·0	410	32·8	1648	33·7	320	17·7	16 0	18·4	941	9·7	2229	9·5	—	—	—	—	956	11·3	2212	11·0
22	Th	—	—	12 9	19·7	939	25·1	2159	25·5	512	35·3	1744	36·4	425	18·7	1647	19·5	1030	10·2	2316	9·8	037	15·0	13 6	15·6	1033	11·8	2251	11·4
23	F	036	20·2	1258	20·6	1020	26·6	2239	26·7	6 5	37·9	1833	38·7	515	19·9	1731	20·7	1112	10·7	2359	9·9	125	15·7	1351	16·3	1111	12·3	2328	11·7
24	S	119	20·9	1340	21·4	1057	28·0	2318	27·9	650	40·0	1914	40·6	559	20·9	1811	21·7	1151	11·0	—	—	2 9	16·6	1430	17·2	1141	12·6	—	—
25	S	157	21·5	1420	21·9	1135	29·0	2357	28·7	731	41·6	1955	42·0	641	21·6	1848	22·5	040	10·0	1231	11·3	248	17·4	15 6	17·8	1147	12·6	—	—
26	M	234	21·9	15 0	22·4	—	—	1213	29·8	811	42·8	2035	42·7	721	22·3	1926	23·1	121	10·0	1311	11·6	324	17·7	1543	18·0	0 6	12·0	1225	12·9
27	Tu	312	22·3	1540	22·5	037	29·1	1250	30·1	851	43·2	2116	42·8	757	22·7	20 2	23·6	2 1	10·2	1353	11·9	4 0	17·9	1622	18·1	046	12·1	13 4	13·1
28	W	351	22·4	1620	22·5	117	29·1	1329	29·9	931	43·0	2157	42·2	835	22·6	2039	23·5	242	10·4	1435	12·2	440	17·8	17 5	17·9	128	12·1	1347	13·1
29	Th	430	22·4	17 0	22·2	158	28·6	1410	29·4	1010	42·0	2234	40·6	911	22·0	2117	23·1	322	10·7	1520	12·3	525	17·4	1753	17·4	212	12·0	1434	12·9
30	F	510	22·1	1741	21·7	239	27·8	1453	28·3	1047	40·3	2312	38·4	951	21·3	22 2	22·2	4 4	10·8	16 4	12·1	614	16·7	1842	16·9	3 2	11·7	1525	12·4
31	S	551	21·6	1825	20·9	326	26·7	1545	26·8	1130	37·8	2357	35·9	1036	20·3	2253	20·8	444	10·6	1650	11·7	7 6	16·1	1936	16·3	356	11·2	1624	11·8

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† *See note*, p. 168.

FEBRUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dun Laoghaire*			
		February 1959				February 1959				February 1959				February 1959				February 1959				February 1959				February 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	640	20·7	1917	20·1	423	25·3	1649	25·2	—	—	1220	35·4	1133	18·9	2359	19·2	529	10·2	1745	10·9	8 4	15·5	2037	15·6	5 1	10·8	1736	11·2
2	M	744	19·9	2029	19·5	533	24·4	18 7	24·1	057	33·7	1331	33·5	—	—	1248	18·1	629	9·7	1853	10·2	911	15·2	2159	15·4	616	10·6	1855	10·9
3	Tu	912	19·4	2155	19·4	654	24·1	1933	24·2	220	33·0	1459	33·5	128	18·4	1419	18·2	8 0	9·5	2020	9·7	1026	15·3	23 8	15·6	729	10·7	2010	10·9
4	W	1038	19·7	2314	20·0	812	25·0	2050	25·2	347	34·4	1626	35·6	3 1	18·8	1535	19·3	928	9·8	2146	9·8	1140	15·8	—	—	835	11·1	2115	11·2
5	Th	1152	20·5	—	—	918	26·5	2149	26·5	5 3	37·2	1734	38·3	414	20·0	1635	20·7	1031	10·4	2251	10·1	015	16·2	1243	16·5	932	11·6	2210	11·5
6	F	019	20·7	1253	21·4	1010	27·8	2238	27·5	6 5	39·8	1830	40·3	513	21·1	1727	21·8	1122	11·0	2345	10·3	114	16·0	1337	17·2	1023	12·2	2256	11·8
7	S	114	21·4	1345	22·0	1055	29·0	2321	28·2	654	41·7	1915	41·7	6 3	21·8	1813	22·7	—	—	12 8	11·4	2 6	17·5	1424	17·8	11 7	12·5	2338	11·9
8	S	2 0	21·8	1428	22·2	1136	29·6	—	—	738	42·8	1957	42·2	647	22·2	1853	23·0	032	10·4	1251	11·8	251	17·9	15 5	18·1	1147	12·8	—	—
9	M	239	22·0	15 8	22·3	0 1	28·5	1215	29·7	816	42·9	2033	42·1	726	22·3	1929	23·1	116	10·4	1333	12·0	331	17·9	1543	18·1	017	11·9	1226	12·9
10	Tu	315	22·1	1545	22·2	038	28·3	1252	29·5	850	42·7	21	6 41·6	759	22·2	20	1 23·0	156	10·6	1411	12·0	4 7	17·6	1620	17·8	056	11·8	13	6 12·7
11	W	349	22·1	1619	21·9	113	27·7	1326	28·7	923	41·8	2136	40·5	831	21·8	2034	22·7	233	10·8	1446	11·8	443	17·0	1657	17·2	134	11·5	1345	12·4
12	Th	422	22·0	1651	21·6	146	27·1	1359	27·7	952	40·4	22	4 39·1	9	1 21·2	21	7 21·9	3	6 10·8	1520	11·6	519	16·3	1734	16·6	212	11·1	1424	11·9
13	F	454	21·6	1722	20·9	218	26·1	1432	26·5	1019	38·4	2230	37·0	932	20·5	2141	21·0	337	10·7	1554	11·0	557	15·6	1813	15·8	252	10·7	15	5 11·3
14	S	525	21·0	1753	20·1	252	24·9	15	8 24·9	1045	36·0	23	0 34·8	10	7 19·5	2219	19·6	411	10·6	1631	10·5	637	14·8	1853	14·9	335	10·1	1547	10·5
15	S	6 1	20·1	1829	19·2	331	23·5	1553	23·4	1118	33·6	2337	32·7	1046	18·2	23	6 18·1	446	10·3	1715	9·8	719	14·2	1936	14·3	423	9·7	1640	9·9
16	M	642	19·1	1914	18·4	421	22·2	1651	22·1	—	—	12	2 31·2	1134	16·9	—	—	528	9·8	18	6 9·1	8	13·7	2031	13·8	525	9·3	1744	9·4
17	Tu	738	18·2	2018	17·7	527	21·4	18	6 21·4	030	30·9	13	8 29·5	0	6 16·6	1245	16·0	620	9·4	1912	8·8	913	13·5	2140	13·5	637	9·3	19	0 9·3
18	W	857	17·8	2144	17·7	647	21·3	1929	21·7	146	30·1	1438	29·9	129	16·1	14	9 16·1	725	9·2	2043	8·8	1026	13·6	22	58 13·8	743	9·6	20	7 9·6
19	Th	1028	18·2	23	5 18·5	8 7	22·4	2039	23·2	316	31·2	16	7 32·2	251	16·5	1520	17·2	848	9·4	22	0 9·1	1139	14·2	—	—	838	10·2	21	2 10·2
20	F	1137	19·2	—	—	9	6 24·3	2133	25·0	436	34·0	1715	35·5	356	17·8	1614	18·7	956	9·8	2255	9·5	0	6 14·4	1238	15·0	926	11·0	2147	10·9
21	S	0 6	19·6	1233	20·3	953	26·3	2215	26·8	538	37·2	18	8 38·6	448	19·3	17	2 20·2	1046	10·4	2338	9·8	1 1	15·4	1326	16·0	10 7	11·7	2227	11·5
22	S	054	20·6	1318	21·4	1033	28·0	2255	28·3	627	40·0	1853	41·1	534	21·0	1745	21·8	1130	10·9	—	—	147	16·4	14	8 17·0	1047	12·3	23	6 12·0
23	M	136	21·5	1359	22·2	1112	29·5	2336	29·4	710	42·3	1935	43·0	618	22·3	1826	23·1	020	9·9	1213	11·4	226	17·5	1445	17·9	1125	12·8	2344	12·3
24	Tu	215	22·4	1439	22·7	1151	30·6	—	—	753	43·8	2017	44·2	659	23·2	19	6 24·0	1	2 10·0	1256	11·7	3	18·2	1522	18·4	—	—	12	3 13·2
25	W	254	22·9	1520	23·1	016	30·1	1232	31·1	835	44·7	21	0 44·6	738	23·8	1945	24·6	143	10·3	1338	12·1	340	18·4	16	2 18·8	023	12·5	1244	13·4
26	Th	334	23·1	16	1 23·3	057	30·3	1313	31·0	915	44·8	2140	44·1	814	23·7	2024	24·5	223	10·6	1420	12·3	419	18·2	1645	18·5	1	4 12·6	1327	13·3
27	F	414	23·3	1641	23·0	138	29·8	1353	30·2	955	43·9	2218	42·4	852	23·1	21	4 23·8	3	3 11·0	15	3 12·5	5	6 17·8	1732	18·0	149	12·4	1414	13·1
28	S	454	23·0	1721	22·4	219	28·8	1437	28·7	1032	41·7	2254	39·8	930	22·2	2147	22·4	341	11·2	1547	12·3	555	17·1	1822	17·4	237	12·1	15	6 12·5

† To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12·60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*)			
		March 1959				March 1959				March 1959				March 1959				March 1959				March 1959				March 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	537	22·1	18 3	21·4	3 6	27·5	1527	26·9	1110	38·3	2335	36·4	1015	20·7	2237	20·7	420	11·0	1633	11·5	647	16·3	1916	16·5	332	11·6	16 5	11·8
2	M	624	21·1	1854	20·2	4 1	25·7	1630	24·9	1157	35·3	—	—	11 9	19·0	2343	18·7	5 4	10·5	1725	10·7	743	15·5	2019	15·7	436	10·9	1717	11·0
3	Tu	728	19·9	20 4	19·2	510	24·2	1750	23·4	031	33·6	13	5 32·7	—	—	1221	17·6	559	9·8	1831	9·7	851	15·0	2134	15·1	551	10·5	1841	10·5
4	W	856	19·2	2134	18·8	633	23·6	1923	23·3	152	32·1	1440	32·2	117	17·5	1356	17·4	721	9·2	20 5	9·0	1011	14·8	2255	15·2	711	10·4	20 1	10·5
5	Th	1028	19·5	23 2	19·3	756	24·2	2041	24·5	330	33·1	1611	34·3	252	17·8	1517	18·2	915	9·3	2145	9·2	1129	15·4	—	—	822	10·8	21 7	10·9
6	F	1144	20·4	—	—	9 6	25·8	2140	25·8	450	36·2	1722	37·2	4 3	19·1	1620	19·7	1022	9·9	2249	9·5	0 5	15·9	1233	16·1	922	11·3	22 2	11·3
7	S	0 7	20·2	1244	21·2	958	27·2	2226	26·9	552	39·0	1816	39·7	5 0	20·4	1710	20·9	1112	10·5	2336	9·8	1 3	16·5	1326	16·8	1012	11·8	2246	11·6
8	S	1 2	20·9	1332	21·7	1040	28·3	23 5	27·7	640	41·1	19	0 41·0	546	21·3	1753	21·8	1155	10·9	—	—	152	17·2	14 7	17·4	1055	12·3	2325	11·8
9	M	144	21·4	1411	22·0	1118	28·9	2340	28·1	720	42·2	1937	41·6	626	21·8	1831	22·3	017	10·2	1235	11·3	234	17·4	1447	17·8	1132	12·4	2358	11·8
10	Tu	221	21·7	1445	22·1	1153	29·2	—	—	755	42·4	2010	41·7	7 1	22·2	19	6 22·8	055	10·3	1315	11·4	3 9	17·4	1521	17·8	—	—	12 7	12·5
11	W	254	21·9	1517	22·1	013	28·1	1227	29·1	828	42·2	2040	41·6	733	22·2	1938	22·8	131	10·5	1350	11·4	342	17·2	1553	17·5	031	11·7	1242	12·3
12	Th	324	22·1	1548	22·1	044	28·0	1258	28·7	856	41·6	21	8 40·7	8 2	21·9	20	9 22·3	2 5	10·6	1422	11·3	414	17·0	1626	17·1	1 4	11·5	1317	12·1
13	F	354	22·2	1618	21·9	114	27·5	1328	27·7	924	40·3	2132	39·5	831	21·6	2040	21·8	234	10·6	1453	11·1	447	16·4	17 1	16·6	138	11·3	1352	11·6
14	S	424	22·0	1646	21·4	143	26·6	1358	26·7	948	38·5	2156	37·9	9 0	21·0	2113	20·9	3 2	10·7	1524	10·6	521	15·8	1737	15·9	213	10·9	1428	11·1
15	S	453	21·3	1713	20·6	212	25·5	1431	25·3	1012	36·5	2222	36·0	929	20·0	2148	19·6	332	10·7	1556	10·1	557	15·1	1815	15·1	250	10·5	15 8	10·6
16	M	527	20·5	1746	19·7	248	24·4	1511	23·9	1039	34·3	2256	33·8	10 5	18·7	2228	18·1	4 7	10·5	1637	9·6	637	14·4	1857	14·5	334	10·1	1553	10·0
17	Tu	6 7	19·4	1828	18·7	333	23·1	16	6 22·4	1117	32·0	2343	31·8	1044	17·4	2323	16·5	447	10·2	1724	9·2	723	13·9	1949	13·8	427	9·6	1654	9·5
18	W	7	18·5	1927	17·9	434	22·0	1716	21·6	—	—	1219	30·3	1143	16·1	—	—	536	9·8	1819	8·8	823	13·5	2057	13·6	535	9·4	1810	9·2
19	Th	812	17·8	2048	17·7	551	21·7	1830	21·6	053	30·5	1346	29·9	042	15·7	13	4 15·7	634	9·5	1937	8·6	938	13·5	2217	13·6	650	9·5	1926	9·5
20	F	941	18·0	2218	18·1	716	22·3	1950	22·8	227	31·0	1523	31·8	2 9	16·0	1429	16·4	746	9·3	2126	8·8	1057	13·9	2330	14·3	755	10·1	2028	10·1
21	S	11 2	19·0	2330	19·2	826	24·0	2050	24·9	357	33·5	1642	35·2	321	17·5	1535	18·2	9 7	9·6	2225	9·4	—	—	12 0	14·9	850	10·8	2118	10·8
22	S	—	—	12	2 20·3	020	26·2	2146	27·0	5 5	36·7	1738	38·5	416	19·3	1627	20·3	1016	10·2	2312	9·7	029	15·3	1255	15·9	936	11·7	22 1	11·7
23	M	024	20·4	1251	21·5	10	4 28·1	2220	28·7	559	40·1	1826	41·3	5 6	21·2	1715	22·2	11 6	10·8	2356	10·0	117	16·4	1339	17·1	1019	12·3	2240	12·2
24	Tu	1 9	21·5	1333	22·4	1046	29·8	2312	30·0	640	42·6	1912	43·4	550	22·0	18	0 23·7	1152	11·3	—	—	159	17·4	1419	18·1	11	0 12·9	2320	12·7
25	W	149	22·4	1415	23·1	1128	30·8	2354	30·8	731	44·2	1955	44·7	633	23·9	1843	24·6	039	10·3	1237	11·8	236	18·2	1458	18·8	1140	13·3	2358	12·9
26	Th	232	23·2	1458	23·5	—	—	1211	31·3	814	45·2	2038	45·3	715	24·5	1926	25·1	120	10·5	1321	12·1	316	18·6	1540	19·1	—	—	1222	13·4
27	F	315	23·5	1540	23·7	036	31·0	1255	31·2	857	45·3	2121	44·9	753	24·4	20	8 24·6	159	10·9	14	5 12·3	358	18·6	1624	18·9	041	12·9	13	8 13·4
28	S	357	23·7	1621	23·5	119	30·4	1337	30·2	939	44·2	22	2 43·2	834	23·7	2051	23·7	238	11·3	1448	12·3	445	18·1	1713	18·5	127	12·8	1357	13·0
29	M	440	23·3	17	2 22·7	2	29·4	1422	28·6	1018	42·0	2239	40·3	913	22·5	2136	22·2	318	11·5	1532	12·0	535	17·5	18	5 17·6	215	12·5	1451	12·4
30	M	524	22·4	1745	21·6	248	27·8	1515	26·7	1058	38·8	2320	37·0	957	21·0	2226	20·2	359	11·3	1619	11·2	628	16·7	19	1 16·5	3	9 11·9	1551	11·7
31	Tu	614	21·2	1837	20·2	344	25·9	1617	24·6	1147	35·3	—	—	1048	19·2	2333	18·2	442	10·8	1710	10·3	726	15·7	20	4 15·6	414	11·2	17	3 10·9

† *See note*, p. 168.

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dun Laoghaire*			
		April 1959				April 1959				April 1959				April 1959				April 1959				April 1959				April 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	W	722	19·9	1950	19·1	452	24·3	1738	23·1	015	34·0	1249	32·9	1157	17·6	—	—	536	10·0	1814	9·3	832	14·9	2118	14·9	528	10·7	1828	10·4
2	Th	847	19·1	2119	18·6	614	23·1	19	8 23·0	131	32·4	1422	32·0	1	3 17·0	1326	17·0	652	9·1	1953	8·7	952	14·7	2238	15·2	650	10·5	1947	10·4
3	F	1017	19·3	2246	19·0	740	24·0	2025	24·0	3	5 33·0	1548	33·7	233	17·4	1450	17·7	856	8·9	2135	8·9	1111	15·1	2348	15·6	8	4 10·7	2052	10·8
4	S	1131	20·1	2354	19·8	847	25·1	2123	25·4	428	35·5	17	0 36·5	343	18·5	1555	19·0	10	6 9·4	2234	9·2	—	—	1215	15·8	9	5 11·2	2145	11·2
5	**S**	—	—	1227	20·9	938	26·5	22	6 26·6	529	38·3	1753	38·8	438	19·9	1645	20 2	1052	10·0	2315	9·6	044	16·2	13	5 16·4	955	11·6	2227	11·5
6	M	044	20·5	1311	21·5	1019	27·6	2242	27·3	617	40·2	1836	40·2	522	20·8	1728	21·0	1135	10·4	2351	9·9	130	16·7	1347	17·0	1036	11·9	23	3 11·6
7	Tu	125	21·1	1349	21·8	1054	28·2	2315	27·7	657	41·1	1912	40·8	559	21·4	18	5 21·7	—	—	1214	10·6	2	9 17·1	1423	17·2	1112	12·0	2334	11·7
8	W	159	21·5	1420	21·9	1128	28·4	2347	27·8	730	41·4	1944	41·1	633	21·8	1840	21·9	026	10·0	1250	10·7	244	17·1	1456	17·3	1144	12·0	—	—
9	Th	230	21·8	1451	22·1	—	—	12	0 28·5	8	1 41·3	2013	41·0	7	5 21·9	1914	22·0	1	1 10·1	1324	10·7	314	17·1	1527	17·1	0	4 11·7	1215	11·9
10	F	3	0 22·1	1550	22·2	017	27·8	1231	28·1	831	40·8	2040	40·5	735	21·9	1946	21·8	134	10·3	1356	10·6	345	17·0	1558	16·8	034	11·6	1248	11·6
11	S	330	22·2	1549	22·1	046	27·7	13	0 27·6	856	39·9	21	5 39·5	8	3 21·7	2018	21·2	2	3 10·6	1426	10·5	416	16·4	1632	16·6	1	6 11·4	1322	11·4
12	**S**	359	22·1	1617	21·7	113	27·1	1330	26·8	921	38·4	2129	38·0	833	21·0	2051	20·4	229	10·8	1454	10·2	449	16·0	17	8 16·2	140	11·2	1359	11·0
13	M	430	21·5	1646	21·0	144	26·3	14	4 25·6	945	36·6	2154	36·5	9	2 20·2	2125	19·3	257	10·8	1528	9·8	526	15·5	1744	15·6	217	10·9	1483	10·5
14	Tu	5	5 20·7	1720	20·1	219	25·3	1444	24·5	1012	34·8	2226	35·0	933	19·1	22	5 18·2	332	10·7	16	8 9·6	6	3 14·8	1827	14·8	259	10·5	1524	10·1
15	W	545	19·7	18	1 19·2	3	2 24·3	1535	23·3	1051	33·0	2314	33·2	1011	17·9	2253	17·0	413	10·5	1654	9·2	649	14·3	1918	14·1	348	10·2	1619	9·7
16	Th	637	18·8	1856	18·4	358	23·2	1641	22·3	1149	31·6	—	—	11	2 17·0	2359	16·2	5	1 10·2	1746	9·0	748	13·9	2022	13·8	448	9·9	1727	9·5
17	S	743	18·2	20	6 18·0	5	9 22·6	1759	22·2	018	32·0	13	8 31·1	—	—	1210	16·4	554	9·9	1852	8·7	856	13·7	2134	13·9	559	9·9	1844	9·7
18	**S**	9	4 18·4	2130	18·3	628	22·8	1917	23·3	145	32·0	1445	32·4	123	16·3	1334	16·9	7	1 9·5	2043	8·6	1010	14·0	2247	14·4	711	10·2	1950	10·3
19	M	1023	19·1	2250	19·1	742	24·2	2020	24·9	315	33·8	16	2 35·4	239	17·6	1449	18·4	830	9·5	2154	9·2	1120	14·9	2350	15·4	811	10·9	2044	11·0
20	Tu	1128	20·3	2350	20·3	842	26·1	2112	27·1	430	36·9	17	4 38·4	341	19·5	1550	20·4	940	10·1	2242	9·7	—	—	1217	15·9	9	3 11·6	2130	11·7
21	W	—	—	1221	21·5	932	28·0	2159	28·9	525	39·7	1756	41·1	433	21·3	1643	22·3	1035	10·8	2323	10·1	042	16·5	13	6 17·0	949	12·3	2213	12·4
22	S	040	21·5	13	8 22·5	1019	29·6	2244	30·0	617	42·1	1843	43·0	522	23·0	1734	23·7	1125	11·3	—	—	126	17·5	1350	18·0	1032	12·8	2253	12·8
23	**S**	127	22·5	1352	23·2	11	4 30·7	2330	31·0	7	3 43·7	1930	44·3	6	7 24·2	1823	24·6	0	8 10·5	1212	11·6	2	8 18·3	1432	18·8	1116	13·2	2334	13·1
24	M	212	23·2	1438	23·7	1150	31·1	—	—	750	44·6	2016	44·9	653	24·6	1910	24·7	251	10·8	13	0 11·8	3	1 18·7	1516	19·0	—	—	12	1 13·3
25	S	259	23·7	1524	23 7	015	31·1	1236	30·8	836	44·8	21	1 44·6	735	24·5	1955	24·3	133	11·2	1347	11·9	336	18·6	16	4 19·1	018	13·1	1249	13·2
26	M	346	23·7	16	7 23·5	059	30·8	1324	29·9	920	43·9	2144	43·2	816	23·8	2040	23·2	213	11·6	1432	11·8	426	18·3	1656	18·6	1	5 13·1	1341	12·8
27	Tu	431	23·3	1650	22·8	146	29·6	1412	28·4	10	4 42·0	2225	40·8	858	22·6	2128	21·7	255	11·7	1518	11·4	516	17·7	1748	17·8	157	12·7	1437	12·2
28	W	519	22·4	1736	21·7	235	28·2	15	5 26·6	1046	39·1	23	8 37·9	942	21·1	2220	20·0	337	11·5	16	5 10·9	6	9 16·8	1845	16·8	252	12·2	1538	11·5
29	Th	612	21·2	1828	20·4	330	26·5	16	6 24·8	1134	36·2	—	—	1030	19·6	2323	18·2	422	11·1	1658	10·1	7	8 15·9	1945	15·8	355	11·6	1648	10·8
30	Th	715	20·1	1933	19 2	434	24·9	1719	23·4	0	2 34·5	1232	34·0	1132	18·1	—	—	514	10·2	1759	9·2	811	15·1	2055	15·3	5	6 11·0	18	8 10·4

† *See note*, p. 168.

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		May 1959				May 1959				May 1959				May 1959				May 1959				May 1959				May 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	F	831	19·2	2052	18·6	549	23·9	1841	22·9	1 9	33·2	1350	32·5	040	17·3	1249	17·4	623	9·2	1924	8·6	923	14·7	2210	15·2	625	10·7	1925	10·4
2	S	955	19·2	2217	18·6	7 8	23·9	1956	23·7	233	33·6	1514	33·2	2 1	17·3	1410	17·5	810	8·8	21 3	8·5	1038	14·9	2317	15·3	737	10·7	2028	10·6
3	**S**	11 5	19·8	2322	19·3	816	24·7	2052	24·8	349	34·7	1624	35·2	3 9	18·1	1517	18·3	928	9·1	2159	9·0	1143	15·4	—	—	838	11·0	2119	11·0
4	M	1158	20·4	—	—	9 9	25·8	2136	25·8	453	36·7	1719	37·2	4 3	19·2	1611	19·3	1019	9·5	2242	9·5	013	15·6	1235	15·9	929	11·3	22 1	11·3
5	Tu	014	20·0	1243	21·0	951	26·6	2214	26·6	543	38·4	18 1	38·7	447	20·1	1655	20·2	11 1	9·8	2318	9·7	059	16·1	1317	16·3	1011	11·4	2236	11·4
6	W	056	20·6	1319	21·4	1027	27·2	2246	27·1	625	39·3	1839	39·5	527	20·9	1735	20·8	1142	10·1	2354	9·9	139	16·4	1354	16·6	1047	11·5	23 8	11·6
7	Th	131	21·1	1353	21·7	11 1	27·4	2319	27·5	7 0	39·8	1913	40·0	6 2	21·3	1814	21·0	—	—	1220	10·2	214	16·6	1428	16·7	1120	11·5	2337	11·6
8	F	2 4	21·5	1425	22·0	1134	27·6	2351	27·6	732	39·9	1944	40·2	635	21·6	1849	21·1	027	10·2	1256	10·1	245	16·7	15 0	16·9	1150	11·4	—	—
9	S	237	21·8	1456	22·1	—	—	12 7	27·5	8 7	39·8	2015	40·0	7 8	21·6	1925	21·0	059	10·4	1320	9·9	317	16·7	1534	16·9	0 7	11·6	1223	11·3
10	**S**	3 9	21·9	1526	22·1	022	27·6	1237	27·1	834	39·2	2043	39·4	739	21·3	1959	20·9	127	10·5	1359	9·8	349	16·5	16 7	16·6	039	11·6	1257	11·0
11	M	341	21·8	1555	21·6	051	27·2	13 9	26·5	9 1	38·3	21 9	38·3	8 9	21·0	2034	20·1	156	10·7	1430	9·5	422	16·2	1642	16·4	114	11·4	1335	10·8
12	Tu	414	21·4	1624	21·1	122	26·6	1334	25·9	927	36·8	2138	37·1	840	20·4	21 9	19·2	227	10·8	15 6	9·4	459	15·8	1721	15·8	151	11·3	1415	10·5
13	W	450	20·8	17 1	20·5	158	26·0	1425	25·0	957	35·6	2213	35·9	911	19·6	2146	18·5	3 3	10·9	1547	9·4	540	15·4	18 4	15·2	233	11·0	15 0	10·3
14	Th	531	20·0	1742	19·7	240	25·2	1515	24·1	1039	34·2	2259	34·6	947	18·9	2230	17·7	344	10·8	1632	9·3	626	14·9	1853	14·8	319	10·8	1552	10·1
15	F	622	19·4	1832	19·2	334	24·5	1615	23·4	1132	33·2	2358	33·7	1032	18·2	2328	17·2	431	10·5	1721	9·1	719	14·5	1952	14·5	414	10·6	1654	9·9
16	S	720	19·0	1933	18·9	437	24·0	1723	23·3	—	—	1241	32·7	1132	17·8	—	—	523	10·2	1819	8·9	821	14·4	2058	14·3	518	10·5	18 5	10·0
17	**S**	827	19·0	2046	18·9	546	24·0	1834	23·9	111	33·3	14 4	33·6	039	17·2	1244	18·1	623	9·9	1948	8·9	928	14·4	22 6	14·8	627	10·6	1912	10·4
18	M	942	19·5	22 5	19·4	658	24·7	1940	25·2	238	34·6	1522	35·5	155	17·9	14 4	18·8	744	9·7	2110	9·2	1036	15·1	23 8	15·6	732	11·0	2010	11·0
19	Tu	1050	20·5	2313	20·4	8 3	26·1	2037	26·9	349	36·9	1626	38·1	3 2	19·6	1514	20·4	9 1	10·2	22 2	9·7	1138	15·9	—	—	830	11·5	21 2	11·7
20	W	1149	21·5	—	—	9 1	27·7	2131	28·6	452	39·1	1723	40·5	4 0	21·2	1615	22·2	10 1	10·6	2250	10·1	0 5	16·3	1233	16·9	922	12·1	2146	12·3
21	Th	011	21·4	1241	22·3	954	29·0	2221	29·9	547	41·3	1815	42·1	453	22·9	1711	23·4	1054	11·0	2337	10·6	055	17·3	1323	17·8	1010	12·5	2229	12·8
22	F	1 4	22·2	1331	23·0	1045	29·9	2310	30·6	637	42·8	19 7	43·2	544	23·9	18 5	23·9	1147	11·2	—	—	143	18·0	1411	18·4	1057	12·8	2313	13·0
23	S	155	22·9	1420	23·4	1134	30·4	2358	30·9	728	43·6	1955	43·9	632	24·4	1857	23·9	024	10·9	1240	11·2	229	18·5	1459	18·8	1144	12·8	2358	13·1
24	**S**	245	23·4	15 7	23·5	—	—	1224	30·1	819	43·9	2042	44·0	718	24·2	1946	23·6	110	11·4	1329	11·3	317	18·6	1550	18·9	—	—	1234	12·8
25	M	335	23·4	1553	23·3	046	30·5	1312	29·3	9 5	43·3	2128	43·0	8 1	23·7	2034	22·7	153	11·7	1418	11·1	4 8	18·4	1641	18·5	047	13·1	1328	12·4
26	Tu	423	23·0	1639	22·6	133	29·8	14 1	28·2	950	41·8	2211	41·2	844	22·8	2121	21·6	237	11·9	15 6	10·9	459	18·0	1733	17·9	140	12·9	1422	12·0
27	W	511	22·3	1725	21·8	219	28·5	1452	26·7	1035	39·5	2257	38·8	927	21·7	22 9	20·2	320	11·8	1554	10·5	551	17·2	1826	17·0	236	12·5	1522	11·4
28	Th	6 4	21·3	1814	20·6	314	27·1	1549	25·1	1121	37·0	2344	36·5	1013	20·5	23 3	18·8	4 6	11·2	1644	10·0	646	16·3	1923	16·0	335	12·0	1627	10·8
29	F	7 1	20·2	19 9	19·6	410	25·6	1652	23·9	—	—	1212	34·8	11 5	19·2	—	—	455	10·6	1737	9·3	744	15·5	2025	15·3	440	11·4	1739	10·4
30	S	8 5	19·4	2013	18·9	515	24·4	1759	23·1	039	34·4	1314	33·2	0 2	17·7	12 6	18·1	553	9·6	1842	8·8	847	14·9	2131	14·9	551	10·9	1851	10·3
31	**S**	916	19·0	2128	18·6	624	23·8	19 9	23·2	148	33·5	1424	33·0	113	17·4	1317	17·6	714	9·0	20 6	8·5	955	14·7	2236	15·0	7 2	10·6	1953	10·4

† *See note*, p. 168.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge — June 1959				Liverpool — June 1959				Bristol (*King Road*) — June 1959				Hull — June 1959				Greenock — June 1959				Leith† — June 1959				Kingstown (*Dun Laoghaire*) — June 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	M	1022	19·2	2238	18·8	732	24·0	2011	23·9	259	33·5	1530	33·6	210	17·6	1428	17·9	834	8·8	2115	8·8	1059	14·8	2333	15·2	8	4	10·6	2045	10·6
2	Tu	1118	19·8	2334	19·4	829	24·6	21	0	24·8	4	3	34·4	1628	35·0	310	18·4	1528	18·5	938	9·0	22	4	9·2	1155	15·2	—	—	857	10·7	2129	10·9
3	W	—	—	12	5	20·4	916	25·3	2141	25·6	458	35·5	1717	36·6	4	9	19·2	1619	19·2	1025	9·2	2245	9·5	1232	15·6	941	10·8	22	6	11·2
4	Th	021	20·0	1247	20·9	957	25·9	2219	26·3	544	36·9	18	4	37·9	451	20·1	17	5	19·9	11	9·5	2320	9·8	1	5	15·9	1322	15·9	1019	10·9	2239	11·4
5	F	1	2	20·6	1325	21·3	1034	26·5	2254	26·9	626	38·0	1842	38·8	531	20·6	1747	20·2	1151	9·6	2355	10·0	143	16·2	14	1	16·2	1053	11·0	2311	11·5
6	S	140	21·1	14	1	21·6	1110	26·8	2327	27·3	7	4	38·6	1919	39·5	6	8	21·0	1827	20·4	—	—	1229	9·5	219	16·4	1437	16·5	1126	11·0	2343	11·6
7	S	217	21·5	1435	21·9	1146	27·0	—	—	739	39·0	1952	39·7	644	21·1	19	7	20·5	028	10·2	13	5	9·4	253	16·6	1514	16·7	—	—	12	0	11·0
8	M	253	21·6	15	7	21·9	0	0	27·5	1219	27·0	813	39·0	2024	39·6	718	21·1	1944	20·4	059	10·5	1339	9·4	327	16·7	1548	16·7	016	11·7	1236	11·0
9	Tu	328	21·6	1539	21·7	032	27·5	1254	26·8	846	38·6	2056	39·0	750	21·0	2010	20·2	132	10·6	1414	9·2	4	2	16·6	1625	16·6	052	11·7	1313	10·9
10	W	Th	4	2	21·3	1612	21·3	1	7	27·3	1331	26·4	920	37·8	2131	38·2	821	20·8	2055	19·7	2	5	10·8	1452	9·1	440	16·4	17	3	16·3	1355	10·8
11	Th	441	20·9	1648	20·8	144	27·0	1412	25·9	957	36·9	22	9	37·3	854	20·5	2130	19·2	243	11·0	1532	9·2	528	16·1	1746	15·9	210	11·6	1439	10·7
12	F	522	20·4	1728	20·4	225	26·4	1458	25·3	1034	36·1	2249	36·5	929	20·2	2212	18·9	324	11·0	1615	9·4	6	5	15·7	1832	15·2	256	11·5	1528	10·6
13	S	6	6	20·1	1813	20·0	312	25·9	1550	24·7	1122	35·2	2341	35·7	1012	19·9	23	1	18·5	4	8	11·0	17	0	9·3	654	15·3	1924	15·0	346	11·3	1624	10·4
14	S	656	19·8	19	5	19·7	4	8	25·4	1650	24·4	—	—	1218	34·5	11	5	19·3	—	—	457	10·7	1753	9·2	750	15·3	2024	15·0	444	11·1	1728	10·4
15	M	755	19·6	20	8	19·6	510	25·0	1755	24·6	041	34·9	1328	34·4	0	1	18·4	12	7	19·1	554	10·3	19	0	9·1	852	15·1	2126	15·1	550	11·0	1836	10·6
16	Tu	9	2	19·8	2125	19·8	618	25·0	19	6	25·2	154	35·0	1441	35·2	111	18·4	1324	19·3	7	6	10·1	2025	9·1	957	15·3	2231	15·6	658	11·1	1938	11·0
17	W	1014	20·4	2241	20·3	730	25·8	20	9	26·5	310	36·2	1551	37·1	225	19·3	1443	20·2	821	10·0	2128	9·5	11	2	15·8	2332	16·1	8	2	11·4	2034	11·5
18	Th	1120	21·2	2349	21·1	836	27·0	21	9	27·9	418	38·1	1653	39·2	331	20·4	1553	21·3	931	10·3	2223	9·9	—	—	12	6	16·4	859	11·8	2125	12·0
19	F	—	—	1220	21·9	936	28·1	22	3	29·1	520	40·0	1752	40·9	430	21·8	1655	22·4	1030	10·5	2315	10·4	030	17·0	13	2	17·3	952	12·1	2211	12·5
20	S	048	22·0	1315	22·6	1029	28·9	2254	29·9	618	41·5	1848	42·2	525	23·2	1753	23·1	1127	10·5	—	—	123	17·6	1356	18·2	1042	12·3	2257	12·9
21	S	145	22·5	14	7	22·9	1121	29·4	2343	30·4	713	42·3	1941	43·1	616	23·9	1846	23·2	0	5	11·0	1224	10·7	215	18·1	1448	18·4	1132	12·4	2344	13·1
22	M	237	22·9	1455	23·0	—	—	1210	29·4	8	2	42·8	2027	43·4	7	3	23·9	1937	23·0	052	11·5	1317	10·6	3	2	18·5	1538	18·6	—	—	1222	12·3
23	Tu	325	22·9	1541	22·9	031	30·4	1259	29·0	850	42·7	2112	43·0	748	23·7	2023	22·4	138	11·8	14	7	10·6	351	18·5	1628	18·4	033	13·1	1314	12·1
24	W	413	22·7	1626	22·5	118	30·1	1346	28·2	935	41·7	2157	41·8	829	23·1	21	7	21·6	223	11·9	1454	10·5	440	18·1	1716	17·9	124	13·1	14	6	11·9
25	Th	5	1	22·1	1710	21·9	2	5	28·9	1434	27·0	1018	40·1	2238	40·0	9	9	22·3	2149	20·7	3	6	11·8	1539	10·3	529	17·5	1813	17·3	216	12·8	15	0	11·4
26	F	549	21·3	1754	21·0	251	27·7	1522	25·7	1059	38·1	2320	37·8	950	21·3	2231	19·6	349	11·5	1624	10·0	621	16·8	1856	16·1	310	12·3	1557	10·8
27	S	636	20·5	1839	20·1	340	26·3	1613	24·4	1143	36·0	—	—	1033	20·3	2320	18·4	433	10·8	17	9	9·7	714	16·0	1948	15·4	4	7	11·6	1659	10·4
28	S	727	19·6	1928	19·3	433	24·9	17	9	23·3	0	4	35·5	1228	34·1	1123	19·1	—	—	523	9·9	1757	9·1	8	7	15·2	2045	14·7	510	11·0	18	0	10·1
29	M	821	19·0	2025	18·7	531	23·8	1812	22·8	056	33·6	1324	32·7	016	17·6	1223	18·1	621	9·2	1857	8·8	9	5	14·6	2145	14·5	617	10·5	1910	10·0
30	Tu	922	18·8	2135	18·4	635	23·2	1917	22·9	155	32·5	1429	32·2	121	17·5	1333	17·6	734	8·7	20	8	8·7	10	6	14·5	2246	14·6	723	10·2	20	5	10·2

† *See note, p. 168.*

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		July 1959				July 1959				July 1959				July 1959				July 1959				July 1959				July 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	W	1027	18·9	2244	18·7	741	23·3	2016	23·6	3 5	32·5	1533	33·0	226	17·6	1441	17·6	848	8·6	2112	8·9	11 8	14·7	2342	14·8	820	10·2	2053	10·5
2	Th	1122	19·4	2343	19·2	839	23·9	21 8	24·4	4 7	33·4	1034	34·4	325	18·3	1542	18·2	947	8·7	22 5	9·2	—	—	12 3	14·7	9 8	10·3	2134	10·8
3	F	—	—	1212	20·2	928	24·8	2152	25·4	5 3	34·9	1726	36·2	415	19·1	1634	18·9	1040	9·0	2247	9·7	032	15·2	1253	15·2	950	10·5	2211	11·2
4	S	033	20·0	1259	20·8	1010	25·5	2230	26·4	556	36·5	1812	37·7	5 0	19·9	1723	19·5	1126	9·2	2326	10·0	117	15·6	1336	15·7	1026	10·7	2245	11·5
5	S	119	20·7	1339	21·3	1050	26·3	23 7	27·1	638	37·8	1854	39·0	542	20·4	18 6	20·1	—	—	12 8	9·2	157	16·1	1417	16·3	11 2	10·9	2320	11·8
6	M	158	21·2	1416	21·6	1126	26·9	2341	27·7	718	38·8	1932	39·8	620	21·0	1847	20·4	0 3	10·1	1246	9·1	235	16·5	1455	16·9	1137	11·1	2354	12·0
7	Tu	236	21·5	145	21·7	—	—	12 2	27·2	756	39·5	2010	40·2	657	21·3	1927	20·7	038	10·3	1324	8·9	3 8	16·9	1533	17·0	—	—	1214	11·2
8	W	313	21·6	1524	21·7	016	28·0	1238	27·5	833	39·7	2046	40·3	731	21·6	20 3	20·8	113	10·6	14 1	9·0	344	17·0	16 9	17·2	030	12·1	1252	11·3
9	Th	349	21·5	16 3	21·6	051	28·3	1316	27·3	910	39·6	2123	40·1	8 4	21·8	2039	20·8	149	10·8	1439	9·1	421	17·0	1645	16·9	1 9	12·2	1333	11·3
10	F	428	21·4	1636	21·4	129	28·1	1356	27·1	948	39·1	22 0	39·5	838	21·8	2113	20·4	228	11·0	1519	9·4	5 2	16·8	1726	16·7	149	12·3	1415	11·3
11	S	5 8	21·2	17 4	21·2	2 7	27·8	1439	26·6	1026	38·3	2240	38·5	912	21·7	2151	20·0	3 7	11·2	1559	9·7	545	16·6	1810	16·2	233	12·2	15 2	11·2
12	S	549	20·8	1754	21·0	251	27·3	1526	26·0	11 7	37·2	2322	37·3	953	21·6	2233	19·6	350	11·2	1641	9·7	633	16·2	1858	15·8	320	12·0	1555	11·0
13	M	632	20·5	1840	20·5	342	26·5	1620	25·3	1154	35·8	—	—	1040	20·7	2327	19·0	438	11·0	1728	9·6	724	15·9	1952	15·5	414	11·7	1655	10·8
14	Tu	722	20·2	1937	20·0	441	25·7	1723	24·9	014	35·8	1253	34·8	1139	19·9	—	—	530	10·6	1822	9·2	821	15·6	2052	15·3	518	11·3	18 3	10·8
15	W	825	19·9	2053	19·8	550	25·1	1833	25·0	119	34·8	14 5	34·5	035	18·7	1255	19·3	632	10·1	1939	9·1	928	15·6	2159	15·3	631	11·1	1911	10·9
16	Th	942	20·0	2218	20·0	7 5	25·1	1946	25·8	238	35·0	1521	35·7	154	19·0	1421	19·4	752	9·8	21 2	9·2	1038	15·6	23 8	15·7	742	11·1	2013	11·3
17	F	1058	20·6	2333	20·8	829	25·9	2051	27·1	355	36·6	1633	37·8	3 9	20·0	1540	20·4	9 9	9·8	22 4	9·7	1148	16·1	—	—	845	11·4	21 8	11·8
18	S	—	—	12 6	21·3	923	27·1	2150	28·4	5 3	38·6	1736	40·0	413	21·2	1646	21·5	1016	9·9	23 1	10·2	013	16·6	1251	16·8	942	11·7	2159	12·3
19	S	039	21·6	13 6	21·9	1020	28·1	2242	29·4	6 6	40·5	1835	41·6	510	22·4	1745	22·3	1118	10·0	2354	10·8	112	17·2	1350	17·7	1035	12·0	2247	12·7
20	M	136	22·1	1357	22·3	1111	28·8	2330	30·1	7 0	41·6	1925	42·7	6 1	23·2	1837	22·8	—	—	1215	10·0	2 5	17·9	1441	18·3	1124	12·1	2333	13·0
21	Tu	227	22·5	1443	22·6	1158	29·1	—	—	749	42·4	2012	43·1	648	23·6	1925	22·8	043	11·3	13 7	10·1	253	18·2	1528	18·4	—	—	1211	12·2
22	W	314	22·6	1526	22·6	014	30·2	1241	28·8	834	42·4	2054	43·0	732	23·6	20 7	22·3	128	11·6	1356	10·2	338	18·4	1614	18·3	020	13·2	1257	12·1
23	Th	358	22·4	16 8	22·4	058	30·0	1325	28·3	915	41·8	2135	42·3	810	23·4	2045	21·6	212	11·7	1438	10·2	423	18·3	1656	17·7	1 6	13·1	1344	11·9
24	F	441	22·0	1648	22·0	141	29·2	14 7	27·4	954	40·7	2212	40·8	847	22·9	2121	21·0	251	11·7	1519	10·3	5 7	17·6	1740	17·1	153	12·9	1432	11·5
25	S	522	21·4	1726	21·5	221	28·1	1447	26·3	1030	39·0	2248	38 6	923	22·2	2158	20·3	329	11·4	1558	10·2	552	17·0	1826	16·1	242	12·4	1520	11·1
26	S	6 1	20·7	18 2	20·8	3 3	26·7	1529	24·9	11 5	36·9	2322	36·2	10 2	21·0	2236	19·3	4 8	11·0	1634	9·9	640	15·9	1912	15·4	332	11·8	1613	10·5
27	M	640	19·9	1840	19·9	346	25·1	1616	23·6	1140	34·7	—	—	1042	19·9	2321	18·2	450	10·2	1715	9·5	724	15·1	20 0	14·6	423	11·0	1712	10·1
28	Tu	719	19·1	1926	19·0	435	23·7	1710	22·6	0 2	33·7	1223	32·6	1133	18·4	—	—	538	9·4	18 2	9·2	812	14·6	2051	14·2	524	10·3	1817	9·8
29	W	810	18·4	2025	18·4	536	22·6	1814	22·1	052	31·6	1320	31·1	018	17·3	1238	17·5	636	8·7	1859	8·8	9 8	14·1	2152	14·0	632	9·9	1919	9·8
30	Th	918	18·2	2143	18·2	648	22·2	1929	22·3	158	30·5	1430	31·1	128	17·2	1354	17·0	751	8·2	2011	8·7	1013	13·9	2258	13·9	738	9·7	2014	10·1
31	F	1032	18·6	23 0	18·7	8 0	22·7	2033	23·4	314	31·1	1542	32·2	238	17·4	15 6	17·5	9 9	8·3	2124	9·0	1123	14·2	2357	14·5	832	9·9	21 1	10·6

† *See note*, p. 168.

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		August 1959				August 1959				August 1959				August 1959				August 1959				August 1959				August 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	1137	19·4	—	—	857	23·8	2124	24·7	423	32·9	1648	34·6	339	18·1	16 7	18·2	1012	8·6	2229	9·4	—	—	1222	14·6	920	10·3	2142	11·1
2	S	0 2	19·5	1231	20·2	946	25·0	22 6	25·9	523	35·3	1744	37·0	429	19·3	1658	19·2	11 4	8·9	23 3	9·7	050	15·2	1314	15·3	10 1	10·7	2220	11·7
3	M	053	20·3	1316	20·9	1027	26·2	2245	27·1	613	37·5	1830	39·0	514	20·1	1744	20·1	1147	9·0	2342	10·1	135	15·9	1359	16·1	1038	11·1	2255	12·1
4	Tu	136	21·0	1354	21·4	11 5	27·2	2320	28·3	657	39·2	1912	40·3	554	21·0	1825	21·0	—	—	1227	9·0	214	16·6	1438	16·7	1115	11·5	2331	12·4
5	W	215	21·5	1429	21·8	1142	28·0	2354	29·0	736	40·5	1951	41·4	632	21·9	19 5	21·6	019	10·4	13 7	9·0	249	17·1	1514	17·3	1151	11·7	—	—
6	Th	253	21·7	15 5	22·0	—	—	1220	28·5	816	41·3	2031	42·0	7 9	22·7	1942	21·9	056	10·6	1344	9·0	325	17·7	1549	17·6	0 7	12·7	1229	12·0
7	F	330	22·0	1541	22·1	032	29·3	1258	28·6	855	41·6	2110	42·0	744	23·1	2017	22·3	135	11·0	1422	9·3	4 2	17·8	1626	17·6	045	12·9	13 8	12·1
8	S	4 9	22·0	1618	22·2	110	29·4	1336	28·5	935	41·4	2148	41·6	819	23·4	2052	21·9	214	11·3	15 0	9·6	442	17·7	17 6	17·4	124	12·9	1351	12·0
9	S	448	21·9	1656	22·1	148	29·2	1417	28·0	1013	40·4	2225	40·3	855	23·1	2128	21·5	253	11·5	1539	9·9	525	17·4	1751	16·8	2 8	12·9	1436	11·9
10	M	526	21·6	1734	21·8	229	28·3	15 1	27·2	1050	38·7	23 4	38·3	935	22·4	22 9	20·7	334	11·6	1619	10·0	612	17·0	1840	16·3	257	12·6	1526	11·6
11	Tu	6 6	21·1	1817	21·0	317	27·2	1551	25·9	1130	36·9	2350	36·0	1021	21·4	23 0	19·7	420	11·3	17 3	9·8	7 4	16·3	1932	15·8	351	12·1	1624	11·3
12	W	652	20·3	1913	20·3	415	25·7	1655	25·0	—	—	1224	34·5	1119	20·1	—	—	511	10·7	1754	9·3	8 1	15·8	2033	15·3	456	11·6	1734	10·9
13	Th	755	19·7	2031	19·9	526	24·5	1811	24·5	050	34·1	1337	33·4	0 3	18·7	1236	18·9	611	10·1	19 3	9·1	9 9	15·3	2142	15·2	612	11·1	1846	10·9
14	F	916	19·5	22 2	20·2	651	24·2	1931	25·1	214	33·5	15 1	34·3	127	18·4	1411	18·7	729	9·4	2042	9·1	1026	15·2	2258	15·5	729	11·0	1958	11·2
15	S	1041	19·9	2324	20·5	812	25·1	2043	26·3	341	35·1	1621	36·8	251	19·2	1535	19·7	9 0	9·1	2158	9·4	1141	15·8	—	—	838	11·1	2058	11·7
16	S	1155	20·6	—	—	918	26·4	2142	27·7	456	37·7	1731	39·3	4 0	20·5	1640	21·0	1014	9·3	2257	10·0	0 7	16·2	1246	16·6	937	11·6	2151	12·3
17	M	031	21·2	1254	21·3	1014	27·6	2232	29·0	6 1	40·0	1828	41·5	458	21·9	1735	21·8	1114	9·6	2346	10·7	1 9	16·9	1343	17·4	1029	12·0	2238	12·7
18	Tu	127	21·9	1344	21·9	1059	28·5	2315	29·8	650	41·4	1913	42·6	547	22·9	1824	22·4	—	—	12 6	9·8	158	17·6	1431	17·9	1114	12·2	2322	13·2
19	W	214	22·2	1427	22·2	1141	28·8	2355	30·0	735	42·2	1956	43·1	631	23·5	19 6	22·8	032	11·1	1254	9·9	241	18·2	1515	18·1	1156	12·3	—	—
20	Th	256	22·3	15 6	22·4	—	—	1221	28·8	815	43·3	2034	43·1	712	23·6	1944	22·7	116	11·4	1336	9·9	322	18·2	1555	18·0	0 4	13·2	1236	12·2
21	F	334	22·2	1543	22·4	035	29·8	1259	28·4	853	41·9	21	9·42·4	748	23·5	2017	22·2	156	11·5	1417	10·0	4 1	18·1	1634	17·6	046	13·2	1316	12·1
22	S	412	22·0	1617	22·2	113	29·3	1334	27·7	925	41·0	2143	41·0	821	23·1	2049	21·7	233	11·5	1452	10·2	440	17·6	1712	16·9	128	13·0	1358	11·8
23	S	448	21·6	1651	21·9	149	28·2	14 8	26·7	956	39·5	2213	39·0	854	22·4	2122	21·0	3 7	11·2	1525	10·3	521	16·8	1752	16·0	210	12·4	1440	11·3
24	M	510	21·0	1723	21·3	225	26·8	1444	25·4	1025	37·5	2241	36·4	929	21·6	2155	20·1	340	10·8	1558	10·2	6 2	16·0	1833	15·3	253	11·8	1524	10·8
25	Tu	551	20·2	1756	20·4	3 1	25·3	1522	24·1	1054	35·4	2312	33·7	10	7 20·3	2232	18·9	417	10·2	1633	9·9	642	15·2	1914	14·5	339	11·0	1614	10·3
26	W	625	19·4	1836	19·4	345	23·6	1612	22·7	1131	33·0	2353	31·3	1055	18·7	2321	17·6	459	9·5	1715	9·6	726	14·4	20 1	14·0	430	10·3	1714	9·9
27	Th	7 7	18·6	1930	18·5	441	22·3	1714	21·8	—	—	1219	30·9	1151	17·3	—	—	551	8·9	18 7	9·2	818	13·8	2058	13·6	535	9·8	1822	9·8
28	F	8 9	17·9	2044	17·9	554	21·6	1832	21·6	054	29·6	1329	30·1	028	16·8	1310	16·4	654	8·4	19 8	8·9	924	13·5	22 8	13·7	648	9·6	1929	10·0
29	S	932	17·8	2213	18·1	715	21·7	1952	22·5	216	29·5	1454	30·9	148	16·5	1429	16·8	824	8·2	2028	8·9	1041	13·7	2320	14·1	756	9·8	2024	10·5
30	S	1055	18·6	2327	18·9	826	23·1	2052	24·1	344	31·5	1614	33·5	258	17·5	1536	17·9	944	8·5	2142	9·3	1151	14·3	—	—	849	10·3	2110	11·2
31	M	1158	19·5	—	—	918	24·7	2138	25·8	454	34·6	1718	36·6	354	18·7	1629	19·2	1041	8·8	2234	9·7	021	14·8	1247	15·1	932	11·0	2151	11·8

† *See note*, p. 168.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		September 1959				September 1959				September 1959				September 1959				September 1959				September 1959				September 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Tu	023	20·0	1246	20·5	10 2	26·3	2219	27·4	547	37·6	18 7	39·3	442	20·2	1715	20·7	1123	9·1	2316	10·1	1 8	15·8	1334	16·1	1012	11·6	2228	12·4
2	W	1 9	21·0	1326	21·2	1039	27·8	2255	28·9	633	39·9	1850	41·5	525	21·6	1758	21·8	12 2	9·1	2357	10·6	150	16·7	1414	17·0	1049	12·1	23 5	12·9
3	Th	148	21·6	14 2	21·9	1117	28·9	2331	29·8	713	41·6	1931	42·7	6 5	22·8	1838	22·9	—	—	1240	9·3	227	17·5	1450	17·8	1125	12·5	2342	13·3
4	F	226	22·1	1439	22·4	1155	29·6	—	—	755	42·9	2010	43·5	646	23·7	1917	23·4	037	11·0	1321	9·3	3 1	18·0	1526	18·1	—	—	12 2	12·7
5	S	3 4	22·5	1517	22·8	0 9	30·4	1234	30·0	836	43·4	2051	43·8	726	24·4	1952	23·5	118	11·3	1359	9·7	338	18·3	16 3	18·1	020	13·5	1241	12·8
6	S	344	22·7	1556	23·0	049	30·4	1315	29·8	917	43·4	2131	43·3	8 0	24·5	2030	23·2	159	11·5	1438	10·0	419	18·4	1645	17·9	1 2	13·5	1324	12·8
7	M	422	22·7	1636	22·9	128	30·0	1354	29·0	954	42·1	22	8 41·4	840	23·9	21	7 22·5	239	11·8	1517	10·4	5 6	18·0	1732	17·4	146	13·3	14 9	12·6
8	Tu	5 0	22·2	1714	22·3	210	28·8	1437	27·8	1032	39·9	2247	38·8	920	23·1	2148	21·5	320	11·8	1558	10·5	554	17·5	1820	16·7	236	13·0	15 1	12·2
9	W	541	21·4	1759	21·3	259	27·2	1532	26·4	1112	37·1	2331	35·9	10 7	21·6	2325	20·2	4 6	11·4	1641	10·3	648	16·7	1914	16·0	332	12·3	16 0	11·7
10	Th	627	20·4	1857	20·3	359	25·5	1634	25·0	—	—	12 3	34·2	11 7	19·9	2341	18·7	456	10·8	1731	9·8	747	15·9	2015	15·3	440	11·6	1710	11·3
11	F	730	19·5	2017	19·5	514	24·0	1754	24·2	035	33·3	1317	33·0	—	—	1230	18·4	557	9·8	1837	9·2	857	15·2	2131	15·1	559	11·1	1829	11·1
12	S	857	19·0	2151	19·6	641	23·5	1920	24·5	2 1	32·6	1449	33·4	1 8	18·1	14 7	18·3	714	9·2	2029	9·0	1019	15·2	2251	15·4	722	10·9	1944	11·3
13	S	1027	19·5	2314	20·3	8 7	24·5	2033	25·9	333	34·2	1614	36·2	237	18·8	1527	19·3	9 5	9·0	2152	9·4	1135	15·8	—	—	832	11·3	2048	11·8
14	M	1142	20·3	—	—	913	26·0	2131	27·4	449	37·2	1722	39·3	346	20·2	1629	20·8	1015	9·2	2248	10·0	0 1	16·0	1238	16·6	931	11·8	2141	12·4
15	Tu	020	21·2	1241	21·0	10 3	27·4	2217	28·7	550	39·8	1815	41·4	441	21·6	1721	21·9	11 6	9·5	2335	10·6	057	16·8	1331	17·3	1020	12·1	2227	12·8
16	W	111	21·7	1326	21·6	1043	28·3	2256	29·4	636	41·3	1857	42·7	528	22·8	18 4	22·7	1151	9·6	—	—	144	17·5	1417	17·8	11 1	12·4	23 8	13·1
17	Th	154	22·1	14 5	21·9	1120	28·6	2334	29·7	715	42·2	1935	43·0	611	23·2	1842	22·8	017	10·9	1231	9·9	225	17·9	1455	17·9	1138	12·5	2345	13·2
18	F	231	22·1	1440	22·1	1156	28·8	—	—	751	42·2	2010	42·8	647	23·5	1916	22·8	057	11·1	1310	10·0	3 1	18·1	1532	17·7	—	—	1212	12·4
19	S	3 5	22·1	1513	22·3	010	29·5	1230	28·5	825	41·9	2041	42·1	722	23·4	1948	22·6	134	11·1	1347	10·1	337	17·8	16 4	17·4	022	13·0	1247	12·3
20	M	338	22·0	1545	22·3	045	28·9	13 2	27·9	855	41·1	2111	40·8	754	23·0	2017	22·2	2 9	11·1	1419	10·4	412	17·4	1640	16·8	059	12·7	1322	12·0
21	Tu	4 9	21·7	1616	22·1	116	28·0	1332	27·1	922	39·8	2137	39·0	827	22·5	2047	21·6	240	10·9	1450	10·5	449	16·8	1716	16·3	137	12·3	14 0	11·6
22	W	438	21·4	1646	21·6	147	26·8	14 4	26·0	947	38·2	22 2	36·7	9 1	21·6	2118	20·7	312	10·6	1521	10·6	526	16·0	1753	15·5	215	11·7	1440	11·3
23	Th	5 6	20·7	1718	20·7	222	25·4	1438	24·8	1013	35·9	2230	34·1	936	20·4	2153	19·6	347	10·1	1550	10·4	6 3	15·4	1833	14·7	258	11·0	1525	10·8
24	F	539	19·7	1758	19·6	3 3	23·8	1522	23·4	1045	33·6	23 6	31·7	1017	18·9	2234	18·3	427	9·5	1636	10·0	646	14·6	1918	14·1	344	10·4	1617	10·3
25	S	620	18·8	1849	18·6	355	22·4	1623	22·2	1130	31·5	—	—	1113	17·5	2333	17·0	513	8·9	1724	9·6	738	13·8	2014	13·7	443	9·9	1721	10·0
26	S	716	18·0	1958	17·9	5 5	21·4	1738	21·6	0 1	29·8	1235	30·2	—	—	1226	16·4	6 6	8·5	1821	9·3	843	13·5	2122	13·6	558	9·6	1835	10·1
27	M	832	17·6	2123	18·0	627	21·5	19 1	22·1	126	29·3	14 6	30·6	051	16·4	1350	16·6	722	8·3	1929	9·1	10	0 13·7	2237	14·0	713	9·9	1939	10·6
28	Tu	10 1	18·0	2245	18·8	746	22·7	2012	23·9	3 1	30·9	1537	32·9	210	17·2	15 0	17·8	912	8·5	2058	9·3	1112	14·2	2342	14·8	813	10·5	2032	11·3
29	W	1115	18·9	2346	19·9	844	24·6	21 4	25·7	420	34·3	1645	36·2	314	18·4	1556	19·3	1010	8·9	22 0	9·8	—	—	1212	15·3	9	2 11·3	2118	12·0
30	Th	—	—	12 8	20·2	929	26·5	2145	27·7	517	37·7	1740	39·4	4 6	20·1	1643	21·0	1053	9·4	2247	10·4	035	15·7	13 2	16·2	942	12·0	2158	13·7

† *See note*, p. 168.

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*)			
		October 1959				October 1959				October 1959				October 1959				October 1959				October 1959				October 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Th	033	21·0	1251	21·2	10 9	28·2	2225	29·1	6 6	40·2	1823	41·5	451	21·9	1728	22·5	1131	9·6	2330	10·8	119	16·7	1344	17·2	1020	12·6	2235	13·3
2	F	115	21·9	1330	22·0	1049	29·6	23 5	30·4	649	42·4	19 6	43·2	536	23·7	1811	23·8	—	—	1211	9·8	158	17·7	1422	18·0	1057	13·1	2314	13·6
3	S	154	22·5	1410	22·7	1130	30·4	2340	31·0	730	43·8	1948	44·4	619	24·4	1850	24·5	014	11·2	1252	10·0	235	18·4	1459	18·5	1134	13·4	2354	13·8
4	S	234	23·1	1451	23·3	—	—	1212	30·9	813	44·6	2031	44·9	7 1	25·1	1930	24·5	058	11·5	1334	10·3	315	18·9	1540	18·6	—	—	1215	13·5
5	M	316	23·2	1533	23·5	028	31·0	1254	30·7	857	44·4	2113	44·1	743	25·1	20	8 24·3	141	11·8	1414	10·7	358	18·8	1624	18·4	038	13·8	1258	13·4
6	Tu	358	23·2	1615	23·3	111	30·3	1336	29·8	937	43·1	2154	42·5	825	24·4	2048	23·4	224	12·0	1454	11·0	446	18·5	1713	18·0	124	13·5	1347	13·2
7	W	439	22·7	17 0	22·6	155	28·9	1422	28·4	1017	40·7	2236	39·2	9 9	23·1	2131	21·9	3 7	11·8	1536	11·1	537	17·9	18 4	17·2	217	13·0	1439	12·7
8	Th	521	21·6	1748	21·5	247	27·1	1515	26·7	1059	37·6	2321	36·1	959	21·3	2220	20·4	354	11·4	1620	10·8	633	16·9	19 0	16·2	316	12·3	1539	12·2
9	F	610	20·5	1849	20·3	346	25·2	1620	25·1	1151	34·6	—	—	11 1	19·5	2324	18·9	446	10·8	1713	10·2	735	16·0	20 4	15·6	426	11·6	1650	11·6
10	S	715	19·4	20 7	19·5	5 3	23·8	1739	24·2	022	33·3	13 1	32·8	—	—	1224	18·2	546	9·8	1817	9·6	846	15·4	2117	15·2	548	11·1	1811	11·3
11	S	840	18·8	2139	19·5	630	23·2	19 4	24·3	146	32·3	1434	33·2	048	18·1	1356	18·2	7 4	9·2	20 4	9·1	10 5	15·4	2237	15·4	711	11·0	1928	11·5
12	M	1011	19·1	2259	20·2	755	24·2	2018	25·5	319	33·7	16 3	35·7	215	18·7	1512	19·2	9 0	9·0	2134	9·4	1118	15·9	2344	16·0	827	11·9	2027	12·3
13	Th	1124	19·9	—	—	859	25·7	2115	26·9	434	36·6	17 5	38·7	325	19·9	1610	20·5	10 3	9·3	2228	10·0	—	—	1219	16·7	917	11·9	2127	12·3
14	W	0 0	21·0	1219	20·7	944	27·0	2158	28·0	531	39·2	1754	40·9	420	21·2	1658	21·6	1047	9·6	2313	10·5	040	16·8	13 9	17·2	10 5	12·3	2212	12·7
15	Th	049	21·7	13 4	21·3	1023	27·9	2235	28·7	614	40·8	1834	41·9	5 5	22·2	1738	22·4	1125	9·9	2353	10·8	125	17·3	1353	17·5	1042	12·4	2251	12·8
16	F	127	21·9	1339	21·7	1057	28·5	2310	28·9	652	41·5	1911	42·3	546	22·8	1815	22·8	—	—	12 3	10·2	2 3	17·6	1430	17·6	1117	12·5	2325	12·8
17	S	2 1	22·0	1412	22·0	1130	28·5	2344	28·8	727	41·6	1944	42·1	622	23·0	1847	22·8	032	11·0	1240	10·3	239	17·7	15 4	17·6	1150	12·5	2358	12·6
18	S	234	22·1	1444	22·2	—	—	12 2	28·4	757	41·5	2013	41·5	656	22·9	1919	22·7	1 9	11·0	1314	10·5	311	17·6	1538	17·3	—	—	1221	12·4
19	M	3 5	22·1	1515	22·3	017	28·4	1233	28·0	826	41·0	2042	40·4	730	22·5	1949	22·3	143	10·8	1344	10·6	343	17·3	1611	16·9	033	12·4	1254	12·2
20	Tu	334	22·0	1545	22·1	048	27·7	13 2	27·4	851	40·0	21	38·9	8 3	22·0	2018	21·8	214	10·6	1415	10·8	417	16·9	1643	16·5	1 8	12·0	1327	11·9
21	W	4 3	21·7	1616	21·7	119	26·8	1332	26·6	916	38·4	2133	36·9	837	21·2	2049	21·0	245	10·3	1446	10·9	453	16·4	1717	15·9	144	11·5	14 4	11·6
22	Th	431	21·0	1650	20·9	152	25·6	14 6	25·6	943	36·8	22	34·9	911	20·3	2121	20·0	319	10·0	1521	10·8	529	15·7	1756	15·3	224	11·0	1445	11·2
23	F	5 4	20·1	1729	20·0	230	24·4	1447	24·4	1013	34·8	2236	32·9	952	19·0	22	0 18·9	358	9·6	16 1	10·5	613	14·9	1841	14·7	3	9 10·6	1532	10·8
24	S	544	19·2	1819	18·9	320	23·1	1540	23·2	1056	32·9	2326	31·2	1035	17·8	2248	17·8	442	9·3	1647	10·2	7	2 14·3	1933	14·1	4	1 10·1	1630	10·6
25	S	636	18·4	1920	18·3	424	22·1	1648	22·5	1155	31·6	—	—	1142	16·9	2352	17·0	534	9·0	1741	9·8	8	3 13·8	2039	13·9	5	7 9·9	1738	10·5
26	M	741	17·8	2034	18·2	539	21·9	18 6	22·5	040	30·2	1317	31·2	—	—	13	1 16·8	635	8·8	1842	9·5	915	13·9	2149	14·1	624	10·1	1847	10·8
27	Tu	9 1	17·9	2154	18·8	7	1 22·6	1920	23·6	215	31·1	1452	32·7	112	17·3	1415	17·7	816	8·8	20 3	9·5	1026	14·4	23	0 14·7	730	10·6	1949	11·4
28	W	1020	18·7	23	0 19·8	8	1 24·3	2020	25·5	339	33·9	16	4 35·8	225	18·4	1517	19·6	928	9·2	2118	10·1	1130	15·2	2355	15·7	826	11·4	2041	12·1
29	Th	1122	19·9	2353	20·9	853	26·4	2110	27·5	442	37·3	17	4 39·1	325	20·4	1610	21·3	1015	9·7	2212	10·7	—	—	1224	16·3	912	12·2	2127	12·8
30	F	—	—	1213	21·0	938	28·3	2156	29·1	535	40·1	1754	41·5	418	22·2	1656	23·0	1057	10·1	23	1 11·2	043	16·9	1311	17·2	952	12·8	22	9 13·3
31	S	040	22·0	1258	22·0	1021	29·8	2240	30·3	620	42·4	1841	43·2	5	8 23·9	1742	24·3	1139	10·4	2349	11·7	126	17·9	1351	18·1	1031	13·3	2250	13·6

† *See note, p. 168.*

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		November 1959				November 1959				November 1959				November 1959				November 1959				November 1959				November 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	123	22·7	1343	22·9	11 6	30·8	2324	31·0	7 6	44·0	1925	44·5	555	25·1	1826	25·0	—	—	1222	10·8	2 9	18·6	1433	18·7	1111	13·6	2332	13·8
2	M	2 7	23·3	1428	23·5	1150	31·3	—	—	750	44·8	2011	44·9	642	25·4	19 9	25·1	035	11·9	13 6	11·1	252	19·0	1517	18·9	1152	13·8	—	—
3	Tu	252	23·6	1515	23·8	010	31·0	1235	31·2	835	44·8	2056	44·3	729	25·1	1951	24·6	123	12·0	1349	11·5	339	19·2	16 4	18·8	019	13·7	1236	13·7
4	W	336	23·4	16 1	23·4	057	30·3	1321	30·4	919	43·5	2141	42·6	815	24·3	2034	23·7	2 8	12·0	1433	11·9	429	18·8	1654	18·3	1 9	13·4	1327	13·5
5	Th	420	22·8	1648	22·7	145	28·9	14 9	29·0	10 4	41·4	2225	39·8	9 3	22·9	2117	22·5	255	11·8	1517	11·8	521	18·2	1747	17·6	2 4	12·9	1421	13·1
6	F	5 5	21·8	1739	21·6	237	27·2	15 2	27·2	1049	38·7	2312	37·0	954	21·2	22 7	21·0	344	11·4	16 4	11·4	618	17·2	1847	16·7	3 4	12·3	1520	12·6
7	S	556	20·7	1840	20·4	336	25·3	16 4	25·7	1139	35·9	—	—	1053	19·6	23 5	19·5	436	10·7	1656	10·8	719	16·3	1946	15·9	414	11·6	1633	12·0
8	S	657	19·5	1952	19·6	447	23·9	1716	24·5	010	34·1	1243	33·8	—	—	12 6	18·3	533	9·9	1757	10·1	826	15·7	2055	15·4	530	11·1	1747	11·6
9	M	812	18·9	2115	19·4	6 7	23·3	1835	24·3	125	32·8	14 5	33·2	019	18·0	1328	18·1	647	9·2	1928	9·5	942	15·5	22 7	15·5	652	11·0	19 1	11·6
10	Tu	940	18·7	2232	19·8	726	23·8	1949	24·2	247	33·2	1527	34·8	139	18·5	1442	18·8	827	8·9	2058	9·4	1052	15·8	2315	15·8	8 0	11·3	20 9	11·8
11	W	1053	19·3	2330	20·4	830	25·0	2046	26·0	4 2	35·0	1633	37·0	251	19·2	1541	19·9	934	9·3	2157	9·9	1151	16·3	—	—	857	11·7	21 7	12·1
12	Th	1148	20·1	—	—	918	26·1	2132	26·9	458	37·3	1725	38·9	349	20·3	1628	20·9	1017	9·8	2243	10·3	011	16·4	1242	16·7	945	12·0	2151	12·3
13	F	017	21·0	1231	20·7	956	27·1	2211	27·6	544	39·1	18 8	40·2	437	21·2	1710	21·6	1056	10·2	2325	10·5	057	16·8	1325	17·0	1022	12·2	2230	12·3
14	S	056	21·4	13 9	21·2	1032	27·6	2246	27·9	623	40·3	1843	40·8	519	21·8	1746	22·0	1132	10·4	—	—	136	17·1	14 2	17·2	1054	12·3	23 7	12·3
15	S	132	21·8	1344	21·6	11 6	28·0	2320	28·0	657	40·8	1917	40·8	557	22·0	1820	22·3	0 5	10·6	12 9	10·6	212	17·1	1437	17·2	1126	12·3	2340	12·1
16	M	2 5	22·0	1418	21·9	1138	28·2	2353	27·8	729	40·9	1948	40·6	633	22·0	1853	22·3	043	10·6	1243	10·7	245	17·2	1510	17·2	1156	12·3	—	—
17	W	237	22·0	1451	22·1	—	—	12 9	28·0	8 0	40·7	2018	40·0	7 9	21·9	1924	22·2	119	10·5	1315	11·0	318	17·0	1543	17·0	011	11·9	1225	12·3
18	W	3 7	22·0	1523	22·0	026	27·4	1239	27·7	827	39·9	2046	38·9	744	21·4	1955	21·8	151	10·3	1345	11·1	352	16·8	1615	16·8	043	11·7	1259	12·1
19	Th	337	21·7	1556	21·6	058	26·8	1310	27·1	855	38·9	2112	37·4	819	20·9	2026	21·2	225	10·1	1417	11·1	428	16·5	1650	16·3	117	11·3	1337	11·9
20	F	4 7	21·2	1632	21·0	130	26·0	1342	26·3	921	37·6	2143	36·0	854	20·1	2058	20·4	3 0	10·0	1452	11·0	5 6	16·0	1729	15·9	158	11·0	1419	11·6
21	S	441	20·4	1711	20·1	2 9	25·0	1421	25·5	956	36·3	2219	34·5	931	19·2	2132	19·6	337	9·7	1534	11·0	546	15·4	1812	15·2	241	10·7	15 5	11·4
22	S	520	19·7	1756	19·4	254	24·0	1510	24·6	1036	34·8	23 6	33·1	1014	18·3	2216	18·8	419	9·5	1618	10·7	634	14·9	19 1	14·8	331	10·5	1555	11·1
23	M	6 6	19·0	1849	18·9	350	23·2	16 8	23·8	1130	33·5	—	—	11 6	17·6	23 9	18·3	5 4	9·4	17 8	10·4	729	14·4	20 0	14·6	427	10·3	1653	11·0
24	Tu	7 0	18·5	1950	18·6	455	22·7	1716	23·4	0 7	32·1	1237	32·7	—	—	1211	17·3	559	9·3	18 4	10·2	834	14·4	21 2	14·6	536	10·3	1759	11·0
25	W	8 7	18·4	21 2	18·9	6 6	23·1	1827	24·0	126	32·1	1359	33·2	016	18·2	1324	17·8	711	9·2	1915	10·1	940	14·7	22 9	15·0	647	10·6	19 7	11·4
26	Th	924	18·8	2211	19·7	713	24·2	1935	25·3	250	33·7	1518	35·3	131	18·9	1433	19·1	837	9·5	2034	10·4	1045	15·3	2312	15·7	748	11·1	20 6	11·9
27	F	1036	19·6	2313	20·7	815	26·0	2035	26·9	4 1	36·5	1626	38·0	244	20·3	1533	20·9	935	10·0	2136	10·9	1144	16·2	—	—	840	12·0	21 0	12·5
28	S	1136	20·8	—	—	9 8	27·9	2128	28·6	5 0	39·3	1721	40·6	347	21·9	1627	22·7	1023	10·5	2230	11·4	0 6	16·7	1235	17·1	927	12·6	2147	13·0
29	S	0 7	21·7	1230	21·9	957	29·6	2219	29·7	550	41·7	1813	42·5	443	23·4	1716	24·0	11 9	10·9	2323	11·7	057	17·6	1323	17·9	10 9	13·1	2232	13·3
30	M	058	22·5	1322	22·8	1046	30·7	23 7	30·4	642	43·3	19 5	43·8	537	24·5	18 5	24·7	1157	11·3	—	—	146	18·3	1411	18·6	1050	13·5	2319	13·4

† *See note*, p. 168.

DECEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		December 1959				December 1959				December 1959				December 1959				December 1959				December 1959				December 1959			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Tu	146	23·1	1413	23·5	1133	31·3	2356	30·5	729	44·4	1953	44·5	629	24·8	1853	25·0	016	11·8	1243	11·7	235	18·8	1458	18·9	1134	13·7	—	—
2	W	234	23·4	15	2 23·6	—	—	1220	31·3	818	44·6	2040	44·1	719	24·6	1938	24·7	1	5 11·8	1330	12·1	324	19·1	1547	19·0	0	5 13·5	1221	13·8
3	Th	321	23·4	1550	23·5	045	30·1	13	8 30·8	9	5 44·0	2127	43·0	8	8 23·6	2021	24·0	156	11·8	1416	12·3	414	19·0	1637	18·7	057	13·1	1312	13·6
4	F	4	7 22·9	1640	22·8	135	29·0	1356	29·7	951	42·5	2214	40·8	856	22·3	21	4 23·1	245	11·6	15	3 12·3	5	6 18·4	1730	18·1	152	12·6	14	6 13·3
5	S	454	22·1	1731	21·9	226	27·5	1447	28·1	1037	40·3	23	0 38·3	943	21·1	2150	21·8	336	11·3	1549	12·1	559	17·6	1824	17·2	249	12·1	15	3 12·9
6	S	543	21·1	1826	20·8	321	25·9	1542	26·6	1124	37·8	2348	35·9	1035	20·1	2240	20·5	425	10·8	1638	11·4	656	16·7	1922	16·4	353	11·5	16	5 12·3
7	M	637	20·1	1927	19·8	420	24·4	1643	25·2	—	—	1215	35·5	1134	19·0	2340	19·2	516	10·1	1735	10·4	757	15·9	2025	15·7	5	1 11·0	1716	11·7
8	Tu	738	19·1	2037	19·2	529	23·5	1752	24·2	047	33·9	1320	33·9	—	—	1243	18·1	615	9·6	1841	9·7	9	3 15·5	2128	15·3	618	10·8	1833	11·4
9	W	850	18·5	2147	19·1	640	23·1	19	4 24·0	156	32·9	1434	33·5	051	18·5	1356	18·1	731	9·2	20	9 9·4	1011	15·4	2235	15·3	727	10·8	1938	11·3
10	Th	10	5 18·7	2248	19·5	748	23·7	20	9 24·5	3	7 33·1	1543	34·3	2	6 18·5	1459	18·7	848	9·4	2117	9·6	1115	15·5	2336	15·7	825	11·1	2037	11·4
11	F	11	7 19·2	2338	20·1	842	24·7	21	0 25·3	410	34·6	1643	35·9	311	19·1	1552	19·6	941	9·8	2210	9·9	—	—	12	8 15·9	915	11·4	2126	11·6
12	S	1155	19·9	—	—	928	25·7	2144	26·0	5	6 36·4	1732	37·4	4	3 19·9	1637	20·4	1027	10·2	2259	10·3	025	16·0	1255	16·2	954	11·6	2210	11·6
13	S	023	20·6	1240	20·6	10	8 26·5	2223	26·5	550	37·9	1815	38·6	450	20·4	1717	21·0	11	8 10·5	2341	10·4	110	16·3	1335	16·6	1029	11·9	2248	11·5
14	M	1	3 21·1	1321	21·1	1043	27·1	23	0 27·0	631	39·2	1853	39·4	534	20·9	1754	21·5	1144	10·7	—	—	149	16·4	1413	16·7	11	4 12·0	2319	11·5
15	Tu	141	21·5	1358	21·5	1118	27·7	2334	27·2	7	7 40·0	1927	39·8	615	21·1	1831	21·7	020	10·3	1218	11·0	226	16·6	1447	16·9	1134	12·1	2348	11·6
16	W	216	21·8	1434	21·8	1149	27·9	—	—	740	40·3	20	1 39·8	653	21·2	19	5 21·8	059	10·2	1250	11·1	3	0 16·9	1521	17·1	—	—	12	5 12·1
17	Th	248	21·9	15	7 21·9	0	9 27·3	1221	28·0	811	40·2	2031	39·2	730	21·1	1936	21·7	135	10·1	1323	11·2	335	17·0	1554	17·1	021	11·4	1240	12·1
18	F	320	21·6	1542	21·6	041	27·0	1252	27·9	840	39·4	21	2 38·4	8	5 20·8	20	8 21·5	2	8 9·8	1357	11·3	4	8 16·8	1629	16·8	056	11·3	1315	12·1
19	S	352	21·4	1617	21·2	115	26·6	1326	27·3	912	38·6	2134	37·5	840	20·4	2040	21·2	244	9·7	1432	11·4	444	16·5	17	7 16·5	135	11·1	1352	12·1
20	M	426	20·9	1655	20·6	152	26·0	14	2 26·8	946	37·9	2210	36·6	913	19·9	2112	20·8	320	9·7	1511	11·4	524	16·0	1747	16·1	215	10·9	1432	11·9
21	Tu	5	2 20·3	1736	20·1	233	25·2	1445	26·1	1025	37·0	2252	35·4	953	19·3	2150	20·3	358	9·8	1553	11·3	6	8 15·5	1833	15·6	3	0 10·8	1520	11·6
22	W	542	19·9	1821	19·6	319	24·5	1534	25·3	11	9 35·8	2340	34·3	1032	18·7	2235	19·9	439	9·9	1639	11·1	659	15·2	1924	15·2	354	10·6	1614	11·5
23	Th	626	19·5	1910	19·3	414	24·0	1633	24·7	—	—	12	2 34·5	1125	18·2	2333	19·3	526	9·8	1732	10·8	755	14·9	2021	15·1	453	10·5	1716	11·3
24	Th	722	19·1	2013	19·3	518	23·8	1739	24·5	040	33·6	1310	33·7	—	—	1232	18·1	624	9·6	1835	10·7	856	14·9	2125	15·3	6	4 10·6	1826	11·3
25	F	831	19·1	2124	19·5	628	24·1	1853	24·9	158	33·5	1430	34·5	044	19·2	1348	18·7	740	9·6	1949	10·7	10	2 15·2	2232	15·6	710	10·9	1932	11·6
26	S	953	19·5	2236	20·3	737	25·3	20	4 26·0	317	35·1	1548	36·5	2	6 19·7	1459	20·0	857	10·0	21	2 10·9	11	6 15·8	2336	16·2	8	8 11·5	2034	11·8
27	S	11	7 20·5	2342	21·2	840	26·9	21	6 27·5	426	37·6	1655	38·9	321	21·0	16	1 21·6	956	10·5	22	7 11·2	—	—	12	8 16·6	9	1 12·1	2127	12·3
28	M	—	—	1211	21·5	938	28·7	22	3 28·7	528	40·1	1754	41·1	426	22·3	1658	23·1	1047	11·0	23	5 11·3	036	17·0	13	2 17·5	950	12·6	2219	12·6
29	Tu	030	22·0	13	9 22·4	1030	30·0	2255	29·6	623	42·2	1848	42·9	526	23·4	1750	24·2	1138	11·5	—	—	130	17·3	1355	18·2	1037	13·1	23	8 12·8
30	W	133	22·7	14	4 23·1	1120	30·9	2347	30·0	715	43·7	1939	43·8	621	23·9	1838	24·5	0	1 11·4	1228	12·0	223	18·5	1445	18·8	1123	13·5	2355	12·8
31	Th	222	23·2	1453	23·4	—	—	12	7 31·3	8	6 44·4	2028	44·0	712	24·3	1926	24·6	056	11·4	1317	12·3	312	18·9	1532	19·1	—	—	12	8 13·6

† *See note*, p. 168.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20–400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500–2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian,* *Ordovician and Silurian* rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.–S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Hercynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.–W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.–S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R. *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone. *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of life PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period icesheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100–200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(*a*) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(*b*) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago

(*c*) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(*d*) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (*b*). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(*e*) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(*f*) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (*d*). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(*g*) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(*h*) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kroomdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, *i.e.*, was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937–41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenoorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Piltdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neandertal group, and probably the Pithecanthropus group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cro-Magnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 8 or 7 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillean and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesailie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skilfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Palæolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until midnight. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (*see* p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnius).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365·2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 $165\frac{8}{9}$, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini* 1959—*Anno Lucis* 5959. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: *e.g.* Regnal year 7 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1958. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V, c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII, and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII., and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in *Scotland* was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365¼ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The date Nov. 9 is in accordance with Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. c. 48), A.D. 1752. The Lord Mayor was previously

elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 15 in 1346, and after some further changes was finally fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, as it now is, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) *Cycle.*—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) *Cycle.*—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction (28 × 19 × 15).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (*i.e.* about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June, July and August. Mid-summer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (*i.e.*, about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (*i.e.* about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1959 is MMDCCXII (2712), A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first *and* last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 183. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissextus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. }	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. }	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VIII. }
7	Nonis.	VII. }	VII. }	VII. }
8	VIII. }	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. }	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV. }	IV. }	IV. }
11	V. } Idus.	III. }	III. }	III. }
12	IV. }	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. }	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. }	XVIII. }	XVI. }
15	Idibus.	XVIII. }	XVII. }	XV. }
16	XVII. }	XVII. }	XVI. }	XIV. }
17	XVI. }	XVI. }	XV. }	XIII. }
18	XV. }	XV. }	XIV. }	XII. }
19	XIV. }	XIV. }	XIII. }	XI. }
20	XIII. }	XIII. }	XII. }	X. }
21	XII. }	XII. }	XI. }	IX. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
22	XI. }	XI. }	X. }	VIII. }
23	X. }	X. }	IX. }	VII. }
24	IX. }	IX. }	VIII. }	VI. }
25	VIII. }	VIII. }	VII. }	V. }
26	VII. }	VII. }	VI. }	IV. }
27	VI. }	VI. }	V. }	III. }
28	V. }	V. }	IV. }	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV. }	IV. }	III. }	
30	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (*see* p. 181). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1—Feb. 29, the second for March 1—Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 186

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

		1500—1599	1600—1693	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900–2000		
d	Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d	Mar. 22
e	,, 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e	,, 23
f	,, 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f	,, 24
g	,, 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g	,, 25
A	,, 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A	,, 26
b	Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1843-53-64	1910-21-32	b	Mar. 27
c	,, 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c	,, 28
d	,, 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1559-64-70	d	,, 29
e	,, 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e	,, 30
f	,, 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f	,, 31
g	April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1023-34-45-56	g	April 1
A	,, 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A	,, 2
b	,, 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b	,, 3
c	,, 4	1567-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c	,, 4
d	,, 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d	,, 5
e	April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1805-17-28-90	1947-58-60-80	e	April 6
f	,, 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f	,, 7
g	,, 8	1502-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g	,, 8
A	,, 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A	,, 9
b	,, 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b	,, 10
c	April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c	April 11
d	,, 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-58	d	,, 12
e	,, 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e	,, 13
f	,, 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f	,, 14
g	,, 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1500-06-79-90	g	,, 15
A	April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A	April 16
b	,, 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b	,, 17
c	,, 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c	,, 18
d	,, 19	1500-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d	,, 19
e	,, 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e	,, 20
f	April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f	April 21
g	,, 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g	,, 22
A	,, 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A	,, 23
b	,, 24	1513	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b	,, 24
c	,, 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c	,, 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1955–1964

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1955	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27
1956	Feb. 25	April 1	May 10	May 20	xxvi	Dec. 2
1957	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxiii	Dec. 1
1958	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxiii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1963	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1964	Feb. 12	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in *Lent*) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.
Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.
Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.
Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.
Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).
Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after *Whit Sunday*.
Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.
There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii *Sundays after Trinity*.
Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century					Index No.
001–099	700– 799	1400–1499	1752‡–1799	2100–2199, &c.	5
100–199	800– 899	1500–1599	...	...	4
200–299	900– 999	1600–1699	1800 –1899	2200–2299, &c.	3
300–399	1000–1099	1700–1752†	...	...	2
400–499	1100–1199	...	1900 –1999	2300–2399, &c.	1
500–599	1200–1299	...	2000 –2099	2400–2499, &c.	0
600–699	1300–1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive. ‡ From September 14th inclusive. (*See* footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No.§ A	Index No.§ B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February	3	August ...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, *August 4th*	*Index No.*	1215, *June 19th*	*Index No.*
Table 1 .....1900 1999.....	1	Table 1 ...1200 1299.....	0
Table 2 .....14 (B)	3	Table 2 ... 15 (B)	4
Table 3 .....August	2	Table 3 ...June	4
4th.....	4	19th.....	19
Sum 10		Sum 27	
Table 4 ... 10=Tuesday		Table 4 ... 27=Friday	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (*See* p. 183.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; *e.g.* 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, *e.g. Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter-Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be *the first Sunday after the second Saturday* in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, *e.g.* the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (*see* also p. 223) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sonday because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (*born* 1118; *murdered* Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (*see Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 25 or on April 24, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (*Scotland*) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and Abib was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ.* 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5719 (1958–59 A.D.) is the 19th year of the 302st *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar) *Cycle* of 19 years and the 7th year of the 205th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 minims. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19 these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which

JEWISH CALENDARS 5719–5721

Jewish Month		A.M. 5719		A.M. 5720		A.M. 5721
Tishri	1 ..	1958 September 15 ..	1959	October 3 ..	1960	September 22
Marcheshvan	1 ..	October 15 ..		November 2 ..		October 22
Kislev	1 ..	November 13 ..		December 2 ..		November 20
Tebet	1 ..	December 12 ..	1960	January 1 ..		December 20
Shebat	1 ..	1959 January 10 ..		January 30 ..	1961	January 18
Adar	1 ..	February 9 ..		February 29 ..		February 17
Ve-Adar	1 ..	March 11 ..		.. ..		..
Nisan	1 ..	April 9 ..		March 29 ..		March 18
Iyar	1 ..	May 9 ..		April 28 ..		April 17
Sivan	1 ..	June 7 ..		May 27 ..		May 16
Tammuz	1 ..	July 7 ..		June 26 ..		June 15
Ab	1 ..	August 5 ..		July 25 ..		July 14
Ellul	1 ..	September 4 ..		August 24 ..		August 13

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri 1 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).
" 2 .. " (2nd day).
" 3 *Fast of Gedaliah.
" 10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
" 15–22 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).
" 21 Hoshana Rabba.
" 22 Solemn Assembly
" 23 Rejoicing of the Law.
Kislev 25 Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet 10 Fast of Tebet.
Adar 13 §Fast of Esther.
" 14 Purim.
" 15 Shushan Purim.
Nisan 15–21 Passover.
Sivan 6 and 7 Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
Tammuz 17 *Fast of Tammuz.
Ab 9 *Fast of Ab.

A.M. 5719 (known as 719 in the short system) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths and 383 days.

A.M. 5720 (720) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days.

A.M. 5721 (721) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.
§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *2h. 21m.* in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle, if the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1378 gives a quotient of 45 and a remainder of 28, and is thus common. A.H. 1379, with remainder 29, is a *kabishah* year. A.H. 1380 gives a quotient of 46 without remainder and is a common year.

Hejira Years 1378 and 1379

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1378	A.H. 1379
Muharram (30)..	1958 July 18	1959 July 7
Saphar (29).....	Aug. 17	Aug. 6
Rabia I (30)	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Rabia II (29)....	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Jomada I (30)...	Nov. 13	Nov. 2
Jomada II (29)...	Dec. 13	Dec. 2
Rajab (30).....	1959 Jan. 11	Dec. 31
Shaaban (29)....	Feb. 10	1960 Jan. 30
Ramadân (30)...	Mar. 11	Feb. 28
Shawwâl (29)...	April 10	Mar. 29
Dulkaada (30)...	May 9	April 27
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	June 8	May 27

NOTE.—A.H. 1380 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1960, June 26.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympaid which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1959 is, therefore, the year 2016 of the Vikrama Era.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1959 is 1881 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the

moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
" Taishō " 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
" Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 34 begins 1959 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiyōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day) Doyōbi (Earth-day).

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The *maximum shade temperature* of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the *extreme lowest recorded temperature* is −90·4° F. (122° below freezing point) at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, on Feb. 5 & 7, 1892 and at Oymekon, Siberia, on Feb. 6, 1933. In the upper air temperatures as low as −133° F. have been recorded—*e.g.* over Agra (India), at a height of 16½ kilometres (54,000 feet).

The *wettest place* in the world is generally allowed to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam, where different stations have given averages of 424 and 459 inches per year, of which 90 per cent. fell in the six months April to September.

U.K.: The *maximum shade temperature* recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The *lowest shade temperatures* are −17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and −26° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The *greatest rainfall* recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11·00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). *Annual totals* exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Stye, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The *smallest annual total* is 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record occurred on the top of Costa Hill, Orkney, on December 12, 1956, in a gust of 127 miles per hour.

SUNSHINE RECORDS IN UNITED KINGDOM, 1957

Of the 320 stations reporting the number of hours of bright sunshine in the *Monthly Weather Reports* published by the Meteorological Office the following include the largest values in 1957, the recorded sunshine being given in hours:—Shanklin 1930, Jersey 1884, Sandown 1881, Littlehampton 1867, Weymouth 1861, Torquay 1846. The sunshine during 1957 was about 102a per cent. of average, the five months with less than average being March and July to October. The largest value in hours for stations in 1957 in Scotland was in the south-east at Dunbar, *viz.* 1533.

TEMPERATURE

Year	Hottest and Coldest Days (as recorded at London†)				Rainfall					
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		British Isles			London (Camden Square)		
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Max. in 24 hours commencing at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year	No. of Rain-days	Total Duration
	°		°		Amt.	Date	Place	Ins.		Hrs.
1935	90·9	Aug. 22	20·2	Dec. 23	6·16	Feb. 15	New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel	25·55	165	499
1936	87·8	June 21	19·4	Feb. 12	5·80	Dec. 19	Glen Shiel	25·69	180	515
1937	91·9	Aug. 6	23·7	Mar. 10	5·76	July 15	Waltham-on-the-Wolds School	28·58	165	534
1938	84·0	Aug. 6	20·4	Dec. 20	7·14	July 29	Buttermere	19·98	146	472
1939	85	June 7	19	Dec. 30	5·08	Nov. 25	Blaenau Festiniog	30·65	169	590
1940	86	Sept. 4	12	Jan. 20	6·23	Nov. 2	Llyn Fawr Res.	25·75	153	494
1941	91	July 8	18	Jan. 16	5·10	Oct. 5	Merthyr Tydfil	29·77	154	580
1942	85	Aug. 28	15	Jan. 21	5·33	Sept. 4	Borrowdale	22·38	149	500
1943	89	July 31	25	Feb. 8	4·44	Oct. 5	Borrowdale	21·92	141	401
1944	89	May 29	20	Dec. 29	5·20	Dec. 1	Snowdon	21·44	148	365
1945	88	Aug. 4	15	Jan. 29	4·85	Oct. 24	Borrowdale	21·57	152	415
1946	87	July 24	19	Dec. 21	6·83	Nov. 23	Princetown	29·51	166	607
1947	93	June 3	9	Feb. 24	6·28	Nov. 22	Glenquoich	20·97	140	452
1948	91	July 28–30	21	Feb. 20–22	6·21	Aug. 12	Kelso	23·48	145	440
1949	89	Jun. 27, 8.5	20	Feb. 4	6·04	Dec. 19	Glenshiel (Kyle)	17·61	111	304
1950	89	June 7	24	D 6 M 1	4·55	Sept. 6	Coniston	24·63	165	478
				J. 29, 30						
1951	84	July 28	24	D. 11, 12	4·53	Sept. 24	Thirlmere	32·19	185	674
1952	90	July 1	17	Jan. 27	9·00	Aug. 15	Longstone Barrow	24·26	162	540
1953	89	Aug. 12	22	Feb. 8	6·50	Nov. 26	Snowdon	20·57	134	398
1954	84	Sept. 1	16	J. 28 F. 6	6·02	Dec. 17	Cruadhach	25·91	170	504
1955	88	Aug. 22	16	Feb. 20	11·00	July 18	Martinstown	21·35	146	435
1956	84	July 26	14	Feb. 4, 21	6·50	June 11	Bradford (Heaven-den Res.)	27·28	156	459
1957	92	June 29	35	F. 19, D. 16, 17	7·09	June 8	Camelford	22·35	154	427

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon from 1952

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE
AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1957, to June, 1958, and the calendar year 1957. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	Altitude	1957											
		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	ft.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth	12	60·3	4·0	60·7	4·1	55·3	2·9	53·0	2·5	45·5	2·3	42·5	2·1
Aldergrove	220	58·0	3·2	57·7	3·9	52·1	3·4	49·3	1·9	43·5	2·1	41·1	1·5
Balmoral	927	54·5	—	53·5	—	48·1	—	46·7	—	40·7	—	36·3	—
Bath	67	63·5	5·1	61·5	5·6	56·6	3·9	52·9	2·9	43·3	2·2	40·4	1·5
Birmingham	536	61·5	3·7	59·5	3·5	54·5	3·0	52·1	1·9	43·4	2·0	40·5	1·8
Bournemouth	130	62·4	6·4	61·1	6·2	56·9	4·8	53·4	3·7	44·3	2·6	41·4	2·3
Buxton	1007	57·2	—	55·9	—	50·7	—	48·0	—	41·1	—	37·6	—
Cambridge	41	64·1	5·0	61·1	5·0	55·5	3·7	52·3	3·2	44·0	2·6	39·1	1·7
Cardiff	202	62·8	5·7	61·2	6·0	56·1	4·1	52·7	2·6	43·5	2·2	41·0	1·8
Cromer	178	61·3	5·0	60·5	4·6	54·3	3·8	52·8	2·8	45·2	2·3	40·3	2·0
Douglas	284	58·7	5·3	58·3	4·9	54·0	4·3	51·3	2·7	45·8	2·2	43·7	1·9
Dumfries	140	59·7	3·6	58·2	4·3	52·1	4·3	49·8	2·1	43·5	1·6	39·9	1·4
Dundee	117	58·9	4·0	57·6	4·2	52·4	4·2	50·2	3·1	43·8	1·8	39·3	1·8
Durham	336	59·5	3·2	57·7	3·6	52·1	3·9	49·3	2·7	43·7	2·0	39·3	1·4
Eastbourne	35	63·7	6·7	62·1	6·3	57·6	4·3	54·4	4·1	45·9	1·9	42·7	2·1
Edinburgh	441	58·7	3·8	57·3	3·8	51·8	4·5	50·1	2·6	43·9	1·4	40·9	2·0
Falmouth	167	61·7	6·0	60·9	6·5	57·5	4·6	54·3	2·6	46·3	2·6	45·2	2·3
Felixstowe	10	63·7	5·6	62·0	5·7	57·1	3·7	53·8	3·5	46·3	2·3	41·4	2·0
Glasgow	351	59·5	4·2	58·9	3·7	51·2	4·1	49·0	1·5	43·3	1·2	39·7	1·1
Hastings	149	63·7	6·4	61·7	6·1	57·5	4·2	55·0	4·1	45·4	1·9	42·1	2·0
Huddersfield	325	60·5	3·7	58·7	3·3	53·5	3·5	50·8	2·8	43·3	1·3	39·4	0·7
Hull	8	61·9	4·0	59·7	4·0	55·3	4·1	52·7	2·8	44·7	1·7	40·9	1·1
Ilfracombe	25	62·0	5·4	62·3	5·3	58·6	4·1	56·0	3·0	47·1	2·0	45·1	2·0
Inverness	242	—	—	—	3·3	51·3	3·2	49·9	1·6	43·1	0·7	40·5	1·1
Keswick	254	59·7	3·7	58·7	3·5	52·7	3·3	50·0	1·8	44·1	1·2	41·0	1·4
Leamington Spa	163	62·7	—	60·3	—	55·1	—	51·7	—	43·3	—	38·3	—
Liverpool	198	60·2	4·5	59·4	4·3	54·5	3·5	52·3	2·7	45·0	2·2	41·1	1·8
Llandrindod Wells	770	60·2	3·9	58·7	4·7	53·5	3·0	50·3	2·4	41·6	1·8	38·5	1·5
Llandudno	13	59·9	4·2	59·9	4·5	55·9	3·5	53·4	2·6	46·5	2·2	44·0	2·0
London (Kew)	18	64·9	5·7	61·9	5·3	56·9	3·5	53·5	3·1	45·3	2·3	41·1	1·6
Manchester Airport	248	60·7	3·8	59·5	4·0	54·1	2·9	51·1	2·6	43·7	1·4	40·4	1·6
Margate	51	64·2	6·4	63·1	6·7	58·2	4·3	54·2	3·6	46·1	2·0	42·3	2·1
Marlborough	424	61·7	5·3	59·4	5·7	54·1	3·7	50·5	3·2	41·8	2·1	38·5	1·8
Morecambe	24	61·1	4·2	60·2	3·4	54·7	4·0	51·7	2·4	45·1	2·0	40·5	1·4
Newquay	176	61·3	5·6	60·8	6·2	57·3	4·6	54·4	2·8	45·8	2·7	44·3	2·3
Nottingham	192	61·4	3·5	59·7	3·4	54·3	3·2	51·3	2·0	43·3	1·7	39·5	1·1
Oban	229	56·7	4·4	57·1	3·3	51·6	3·9	49·5	1·2	44·3	1·3	41·9	0·9
Oxford	208	63·3	5·1	61·2	5·5	55·9	3·4	52·6	3·0	43·3	2·6	40·1	2·0
Penzance	62	62·1	6·3	61·3	6·7	57·5	4·6	54·5	2·6	46·9	2·8	46·1	2·5
Plymouth	119	62·7	6·2	61·3	5·7	57·3	5·0	54·3	3·5	45·9	2·1	43·9	2·0
Ross-on-Wye	223	62·5	4·2	61·1	4·9	55·7	3·7	52·5	2·3	43·1	2·2	39·9	1·7
Sandown	13	64·1	7·4	62·6	6·3	58·9	4·5	55·4	4·0	46·1	2·4	43·2	2·5
Scarborough	118	60·4	4·2	59·5	4·5	54·7	4·7	51·7	3·1	45·2	1·9	40·9	1·2
Scilly	158	62·1	6·2	61·4	6·8	58·1	4·5	55·3	2·6	48·2	2·2	47·3	2·6
Sheffield	429	61·1	3·6	59·1	3·4	54·5	3·7	51·6	2·6	44·3	1·4	40·5	0·8
Shrewsbury	184	61·9	3·5	59·9	4·2	54·9	3·7	51·3	2·1	43·1	1·8	40·1	2·0
Skegness	15	61·4	5·1	60·3	5·2	55·3	3·9	51·7	2·7	44·2	2·1	39·7	1·7
Southampton	65	64·4	5·7	62·7	5·7	57·5	4·1	54·6	3·2	45·1	2·3	42·3	2·0
Stornoway	11	54·6	3·8	55·1	4·4	51·2	3·9	48·5	1·8	43·8	1·3	40·9	1·2
Tiree	29	56·3	4·8	57·1	4·5	52·6	4·8	50·7	1·6	46·1	1·5	44·0	0·8
Torquay	26	63·1	6·6	61·7	5·9	58·1	5·2	54·5	3·4	45·9	2·4	43·8	2·6
Tunbridge Wells	351	62·9	5·3	60·3	5·9	55·6	3·6	51·9	3·4	42·9	2·2	38·3	1·9
Weston-super-Mare	28	—	5·4	61·7	6·2	57·3	4·3	53·3	2·8	43·6	2·1	41·5	1·9
Weymouth	16	63·5	6·9	62·3	6·4	58·4	4·7	54·8	3·5	45·8	2·9	43·3	2·4
Worthing	25	64·2	6·0	62·1	6·6	58·0	4·4	54·5	3·9	45·3	2·5	41·9	2·4
York	57	61·8	3·9	59·7	3·6	54·6	3·7	51·5	3·0	44·5	2·0	40·2	1·3

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1957, to June, 1958, and the calendar year 1957. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	1957		1958											
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth	51·1	4·2	41·3	1·5	42·0	2·0	39·7	4·4	44·7	4·9	51·5	5·4	56·1	5·6
Aldergrove	48·7	3·8	38·3	1·8	39·9	1·8	38·5	3·2	45·1	4·9	48·7	6·2	54·3	3·9
Balmoral	44·7	—	32·1	—	32·5	—	30·6	—	40·9	—	44·7	—	51·5	—
Bath	51·4	4·3	39·4	1·4	42·7	1·8	40·2	3·7	46·3	5·5	53·7	6·4	59·0	5·1
Birmingham	50·2	3·5	38·8	1·7	40·6	1·9	38·4	2·7	45·6	4·1	52·9	5·8	57·3	4·2
Bournemouth	51·3	5·0	40·2	2·2	43·5	1·6	40·5	3·9	45·7	6·0	52·5	7·5	56·7	6·3
Buxton	46·6	—	35·1	—	36·9	—	34·9	—	41·7	—	48·7	—	53·3	—
Cambridge	50·7	4·3	38·1	1·9	41·4	2·4	39·3	4·3	46·0	5·2	54·2	6·4	57·9	4·9
Cardiff	51·3	4·4	39·6	1·7	42·8	2·0	39·7	3·5	46·4	5·2	53·1	5·6	58·1	5·3
Cromer	50·1	4·1	37·9	1·5	39·9	2·0	38·3	4·3	44·5	5·0	52·8	5·9	56·0	4·4
Douglas	49·7	4·5	40·7	2·1	41·3	2·0	39·0	3·5	45·1	5·8	49·1	5·8	54·7	4·8
Dumfries	48·5	3·7	35·9	1·5	37·7	2·1	37·7	3·4	44·8	4·9	48·1	4·5	54·7	3·5
Dundee	48·3	4·0	36·0	1·9	37·3	2·2	36·8	3·3	45·1	5·1	49·5	6·0	54·1	3·5
Durham	48·1	3·6	35·9	2·4	37·9	2·4	36·3	2·9	44·0	3·8	48·7	4·4	53·6	3·5
Eastbourne	52·1	5·0	41·1	1·6	43·0	1·8	40·7	4·2	45·4	6·2	52·9	6·5	57·1	6·7
Edinburgh	48·5	3·8	37·5	2·2	37·7	2·1	36·3	2·9	44·5	4·6	48·5	6·0	53·5	4·2
Falmouth	52·6	4·7	43·7	1·9	45·9	1·7	42·9	3·0	47·1	6·3	52·5	7·0	56·3	7·1
Felixstowe	51·3	4·6	38·9	1·6	40·9	2·3	39·2	4·6	44·7	5·6	53·1	6·1	57·5	4·8
Glasgow	48·3	3·5	36·3	1·2	37·2	1·9	37·3	2·6	45·0	4·2	49·4	5·5	54·9	3·6
Hastings	51·9	4·9	40·1	1·6	42·3	1·6	40·3	4·3	45·2	5·6	52·5	6·5	57·6	6·0
Huddersfield	49·2	3·2	37·5	No	38·6	2·1	37·2	2·2	44·5	3·5	51·4	4·0	54·9	3·1
Hull	50·3	3·7	38·2	1·6	40·2	2·4	38·3	3·3	45·6	4·9	53·0	4·9	56·3	3·9
Ilfracombe	53·3	4·7	44·0	1·7	45·5	1·6	42·5	4·3	46·9	4·9	53·7	7·3	57·6	7·1
Inverness	—	2·9	36·4	1·0	36·9	1·5	36·0	3·3	44·3	4·2	47·8	6·2	52·9	3·7
Keswick	49·3	3·5	38·9	1·0	38·7	1·4	37·4	3·2	45·7	5·0	49·5	4·9	56·4	4·6
Leamington Spa	50·3	—	38·9	—	41·5	—	39·1	—	46·3	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	50·3	4·0	39·3	1·5	40·8	2·3	39·1	3·5	45·5	5·3	51·3	5·8	56·5	4·7
Llandrindod Wells	48·7	3·6	37·5	1·3	40·2	1·9	37·2	3·5	44·3	4·4	51·1	5·2	54·9	3·9
Llandudno	51·3	4·3	42·2	1·8	43·1	2·4	40·5	4·1	45·8	5·8	51·1	5·5	56·5	5·9
London (Kew)	52·0	4·3	40·5	1·4	42·9	1·7	40·7	3·8	46·8	5·2	54·9	6·5	59·3	5·5
Manchester Airport	49·9	3·6	37·8	1·2	40·1	1·8	39·1	3·3	45·5	4·5	52·3	4·6	56·9	4·5
Margate	52·2	4·9	39·5	1·6	42·8	1·9	40·1	5·0	45·3	5·7	54·2	6·8	58·1	6·8
Marlborough	49·3	4·3	37·8	1·5	40·7	1·6	—	—	—	5·6	51·8	5·7	56·9	4·4
Morecambe	50·2	3·9	38·1	1·4	39·2	2·1	39·3	4·1	45·4	5·0	50·8	5·4	56·8	5·2
Newquay	52·1	4·8	43·7	1·6	45·7	1·4	42·0	3·4	46·2	5·2	52·9	7·0	56·5	7·2
Nottingham	49·9	3·3	37·8	1·2	40·3	1·8	38·3	3·1	45·6	4·1	52·9	4·3	57·3	3·8
Oban	—	—	—	—	38·5	1·8	38·6	3·5	44·6	4·1	48·2	6·2	55·1	4·7
Oxford	51·1	4·3	38·8	1·8	42·1	2·0	39·8	3·6	46·1	4·8	53·9	6·3	58·8	4·9
Penzance	52·7	4·7	44·8	1·8	46·3	1·5	44·2	2·7	47·9	6·2	52·9	6·8	57·3	7·2
Plymouth	52·7	4·8	42·1	1·5	45·6	1·7	42·0	3·3	46·8	5·0	52·8	6·3	56·9	5·7
Ross-on-Wye	50·9	4·0	39·5	2·0	42·7	1·9	39·7	3·2	46·1	4·8	53·8	6·4	57·7	4·7
Sandown	52·9	5·2	41·3	2·1	44·1	2·0	41·7	3·7	46·7	6·0	53·3	7·9	57·9	6·6
Scarborough	50·0	4·1	37·9	1·9	40·2	2·1	38·1	3·5	45·8	5·1	51·7	5·5	53·9	4·6
Scilly	53·5	4·8	46·1	2·2	47·5	1·9	44·9	3·2	47·9	5·2	52·9	7·0	57·0	7·9
Sheffield	50·0	3·3	38·6	1·5	39·9	2·2	38·1	2·7	45·7	4·2	52·5	4·9	56·2	3·2
Shrewsbury	50·1	3·7	38·7	2·1	41·6	2·4	39·1	3·1	46·0	5·2	53·1	5·6	56·9	4·3
Skegness	49·7	4·3	37·5	1·8	39·9	2·4	37·9	4·2	45·1	5·6	52·8	6·3	55·6	4·6
Southampton	52·7	4·5	40·6	1·8	44·3	1·6	41·5	3·5	47·2	5·6	54·6	6·7	59·1	5·1
Stornoway	47·3	3·3	37·5	1·1	38·2	1·6	38·4	4·4	44·7	4·4	45·5	6·3	52·9	5·9
Tiree	49·1	4·0	40·8	1·2	40·1	1·9	40·3	3·9	45·2	4·5	48·1	8·2	54·3	5·8
Torquay	52·7	5·1	42·5	2·0	46·1	2·0	41·9	3·5	47·4	5·6	52·9	6·8	57·3	7·0
Tunbridge Wells	50·0	4·4	37·7	1·3	40·2	1·1	37·9	3·8	44·3	5·2	52·6	6·5	56·7	5·5
Weston-super-Mare	45·9	4·5	40·8	1·9	43·5	1·6	40·4	3·8	45·7	4·9	53·5	6·5	58·4	6·4
Weymouth	52·9	5·1	42·1	2·1	44·9	1·9	42·0	3·8	46·9	6·2	53·7	7·2	58·1	6·9
Worthing	52·0	5·0	40·1	2·1	42·5	2·0	40·5	4·1	45·6	6·0	52·9	6·6	57·9	6·4
York	50·1	3·7	36·3	1·6	39·5	2·1	38·1	3·6	45·9	4·8	52·5	5·1	56·7	3·8

Weather Record, August, 1957

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	80	53	1026·6	Calm	—	12·7
2	71	59	1030·0	040	—	11·5
3	72	52	1026·8	070	—	12·3
4	76	56	1022·5	090	—	10·6
5	79	60	1019·4	070	—	8·1
6	75	61	1016·4	220	—	4·1
7	75	58	1016·3	Calm	—	5·4
8	75	59	1005·2	110	5·1	6·2
9	66	61	990·3	130	18·4	3·2
10	69	60	994·1	210	5·0	2·0
11	68	57	997·9	180	0·5	2·1
12	67	60	1005·4	170	26·2	2·2
13	66	57	1012·2	220	0·1	0·8
14	65	53	1006·7	150	6·5	0·8
15	59	55	1003·4	230	0·6	0·1
16	62	51	1009·8	240	1·1	0·3
17	68	55	1012·6	240	0·3	3·0
18	64	53	1016·6	270	—	1·0
19	69	50	1023·2	220	—	2·6
20	73	61	1020·6	230	1·7	4·2
21	67	57	1022·7	270	—	0·3
22	69	47	1021·6	Calm	—	12·6
23	68	49	1005·5	110	0·1	5·4
24	68	52	1008·8	230	0·1	12·3
25	65	54	1004·9	220	—	6·4
26	65	53	1016·9	250	—	2·0
27	68	46	1013·0	280	4·9	7·1
28	64	50	1018·8	270	—	6·8
29	68	47	1024·8	Calm	—	9·5
30	67	46	1024·0	260	—	7·6
31	67	51	1021·7	Calm	1·7	3·0
Total ..	—	—	—	—	72·3	173·2
Mean ..	68·9	54·3	1014·2	—	—	—
Average	70·8	54·2	1015·7	—	59	192

Weather Record, September, 1957

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
65	56	1017·0	200	0·6	1·7	1
63	47	1021·4	270	0·4	2·7	2
62	53	1018·1	070	—	0·4	3
61	44	1022·1	140	2·7	—	4
69	58	1017·6	220	—	6·3	5
65	47	1016·9	140	0·6	0·9	6
67	60	1007·6	180	0·6	3·3	7
67	51	1018·1	Calm	0·1	3·3	8
64	45	1022·0	200	3·3	4·8	9
66	57	1014·9	230	11·5	2·1	10
65	55	998·3	300	1·2	3·2	11
63	49	1004·5	230	0·5	7·7	12
59	46	1003·2	260	0·4	4·9	13
57	45	1008·5	290	—	2·2	14
56	42	1016·7	290	—	5·1	15
57	46	1019·8	270	0·6	0·3	16
63	55	1020·9	280	—	3·1	17
66	54	1019·1	270	—	5·3	18
65	48	1014·3	310	—	5·9	19
66	54	1011·4	Calm	1·5	6·1	20
66	54	1008·5	Calm	3·9	0·7	21
69	60	1006·4	200	1·8	4·3	22
68	57	1006·2	250	16·9	3·5	23
54	53	1011·2	080	4·7	—	24
60	50	1013·5	150	4·8	2·8	25
59	51	1021·0	040	—	7·6	26
62	44	1027·9	280	—	9·2	27
64	48	1023·8	270	2·9	3·1	28
54	51	1011·7	030	2·6	3·0	29
53	35	1020·8	300	—	4·0	30
—	—	—	—	61·6	107·5	Total
62·7	50·5	1014·8	—	—	—	Mean
66·0	51·1	1016·9	—	50	143	Average

Weather Record, October, 1957

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	55	44	1026·6	030	—	4·3
2	56	38	1029·1	Calm	—	8·5
3	57	46	1022·8	320	—	2·8
4	57	39	1028·6	Calm	—	4·1
5	61	43	1025·6	290	—	7·1
6	61	46	1027·3	Calm	—	1·2
7	62	46	1024·6	Calm	—	0·7
8	58	53	1023·4	080	—	—
9	58	49	1020·9	Calm	—	2·8
10	63	43	1017·2	170	1·1	—
11	64	52	1017·9	310	—	2·5
12	63	43	1027·2	Calm	—	5·9
13	67	47	1024·5	330	—	5·6
14	67	43	1025·7	Calm	—	9·1
15	64	41	1024·7	Calm	—	7·5
16	57	49	1014·7	180	12·2	0·3
17	59	40	1020·9	160	7·9	—
18	61	52	1005·0	Calm	8·7	—
19	55	45	1007·6	250	—	6·4
20	56	39	1015·8	170	0·6	6·8
21	58	51	1009·3	210	0·1	1·6
22	52	41	1008·2	260	—	5·7
23	55	39	1013·0	200	—	—
24	62	51	1018·7	200	—	3·3
25	62	53	1020·7	180	—	1·0
26	60	55	1017·7	170	2·1	1·1
27	57	49	1018·1	270	—	4·4
28	57	51	1014·6	180	1·1	—
29	59	54	1011·3	190	2·4	—
30	60	55	1007·8	170	0·1	1·2
31	56	52	1011·6	190	3·8	0·4
Total ..	—	—	—	—	40·1	94·3
Mean ..	59·3	46·8	1018·7	—	—	—
Average	57·9	45·2	1015·4	—	77	103

Weather Record, November, 1957

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
54	44	1004·0	210	0·5	7·8	1
52	41	1003·5	190	9·9	6·2	2
52	46	991·1	210	22·7	1·0	3
54	45	990·1	200	21·0	4·4	4
52	45	984·8	180	9·5	1·5	5
53	39	1002·1	190	—	6·9	6
48	36	1011·6	340	—	2·9	7
47	37	1014·2	360	—	—	8
48	37	1018·1	350	0·2	5·0	9
46	39	1014·0	330	0·9	—	10
51	46	1016·3	310	2·2	—	11
51	48	1024·5	040	—	—	12
47	46	1027·1	050	—	—	13
41	40	1025·3	050	—	—	14
43	39	1025·1	350	1·5	—	15
45	42	1026·8	360	0·2	1·9	16
45	43	1029·1	280	—	—	17
50	40	1026·1	110	—	6·1	18
46	39	1025·1	170	—	—	19
44	40	1031·7	070	—	—	20
41	40	1033·4	030	5·6	—	21
45	41	1021·6	310	—	5·6	22
44	32	1033·2	300	—	2·1	23
45	27	1034·7	Calm	—	6·1	24
45	39	1032·4	260	—	—	25
46	41	1031·1	260	—	—	26
49	44	1031·2	250	—	—	27
52	44	1029·1	240	—	1·2	28
51	43	1028·8	270	—	3·1	29
45	43	1030·4	050	—	5·1	30
—	—	—	—	74·2	66·9	Total
47·7	40·9	1019·9	—	—	—	Mean
49·2	40·1	1013·7	—	69	52	Average

Entries of maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21–9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0–24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods :—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1881–1915.

Weather Record, December, 1957

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	41	29	1030·3	070	—	7·0
2	44	23	1032·1	Calm	—	6·3
3	46	24	1033·2	Calm	—	4·8
4	40	23	1032 1	Calm	—	3·2
5	42	24	1032 0	Calm	—	—
6	45	37	1023·9	170	2·7	2·4
7	54	41	1010 0	200	1·9	—
8	53	53	9.3·3	260	1·7	2·4
9	41	41	1001·0	360	—	0·7
10	44	28	1004·2	150	11·4	0·2
11	46	41	979 3	140	4 9	—
12	45	41	986 1	060	16·7	—
13	41	38	990·7	040	8·4	—
14	40	39	1005·7	030	—	0·8
15	37	33	1020·9	040	—	2·6
16	35	24	1025·3	Calm	—	0·3
17	35	22	1021·7	190	—	3·7
18	48	32	1012·2	170	2 5	0 3
19	48	34	1029·6	230	0·3	2·0
20	53	47	1022 9	210	1 6	—
21	49	43	1025·1	210	0·7	—
22	46	43	1018 2	180	0 1	1·6
23	48	44	1002·9	160	1·7	0·6
24	46	39	1003·5	Calm	—	—
25	48	40	1018 7	310	—	0·8
26	46	35	1027·5	250	—	0·1
27	47	40	1027·6	190	—	0·2
28	48	45	1021·5	260	0·1	—
29	46	36	1019·0	260	—	3·8
30	48	39	1011·5	240	—	4·2
31	48	39	1008 6	230	—	0·2
Total ...	—	—	—	—	54 7	48·2
Mean ...	45·1	36 0	1015 2	—	—	—
Average	44·3	37·0	1015·5	—	69	40

Weather Record, January, 1958

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
50	43	1003·4	220	7·6	—	1
40	37	1012·3	070	0·1	—	2
38	32	1022·4	080	—	3·0	3
45	32	1017 5	120	9·6	—	4
49	44	990·5	200	7·7	0·1	5
55	37	990·7	180	4·3	0·1	6
43	37	1000·2	270	—	4·4	7
47	35	1021·1	250	3·3	5·0	8
46	43	1001·4	250	—	0·6	9
46	37	1001·1	180	8·8	—	10
43	42	981·2	290	0·1	1·5	11
39	29	1002 5	260	—	3 3	12
40	27	1022·2	310	—	—	13
39	36	1031·9	Calm	—	—	14
45	29	1035·2	Calm	—	—	15
45	42	1036·9	260	—	—	16
47	42	1031·5	280	—	—	17
48	33	1021·3	210	—	0·2	18
38	36	1003·2	270	—	—	19
39	27	1002 4	660	—	3 9	20
35	26	999·8	290	0·3	1·6	21
34	25	1000 0	280	—	3·3	22
36	25	1005·3	180	0·4	2·1	23
36	25	1011·9	280	—	4·5	24
42	31	1017 0	160	0·8	1·8	25
49	37	1008·2	160	2·8	—	26
55	48	1020·8	180	—	1·1	27
48	47	1016·9	160	6·3	—	28
49	47	1019·2	180	0·1	—	29
38	35	1031·4	calm	0·1	—	30
41	36	1033·0	070	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	52·3	36·5	Total
43·4	35·5	1012·7	—	—	—	Mean
44·0	36·1	1015·7	—	52	46	Average

Weather Record, February, 1958

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	44	37	1028·9	220	—	—
2	48	39	1030·2	190	—	—
3	46	39	1036·3	070	—	7·4
4	48	34	1030·0	230	—	—
5	53	46	1007·5	250	0·5	—
6	38	32	1007·5	250	—	—
7	32	27	1004·0	100	2·8	—
8	51	32	990·6	220	1·4	0·3
9	52	31	1002·8	170	2·8	—
10	55	48	997·0	210	1·6	0·4
11	53	48	988·9	180	1·7	0 6
12	51	46	986 3	200	—	0·7
13	52	37	1014 2	180	3·7	0 1
14	57	51	1016·6	230	—	1·3
15	56	51	1026 2	210	6·5	1·5
16	53	51	1018·5	280	—	5 5
17	40	38	1018·9	020	—	5·1
18	38	29	1020·3	320	—	5·4
19	43	31	1021·1	280	0·3	—
20	50	41	1015·2	280	0·1	0·5
21	48	46	1013·0	270	0·7	—
22	37	36	1014 3	Calm	7·0	—
23	53	36	1000 6	260	4 7	1·9
24	50	40	999 5	110	11·6	—
25	33	33	992 2	020	4·6	—
26	37	29	1016·2	330	—	4·1
27	42	26	1023·3	280	—	0·2
28	50	39	1022·3	250	0·8	3·3
Total ...	—	—	—	—	50·8	38·3
Mean ...	46 8	38·3	1012·7	—	—	—
Average	45·2	35·7	1016·3	—	49	64

Weather Record, March, 1958

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
46	43	1013·0	140	0·2	—	1
51	43	1024·4	020	—	2·1	2
52	29	1030·4	Calm	—	5·5	3
54	37	1029·5	040	—	2·8	4
55	45	1021·7	230	0·4	0·6	5
45	39	1015·0	280	—	6·8	6
42	30	1011·8	280	2·2	5·4	7
37	32	1008·4	300	3·1	1·2	8
35	25	1007·8	330	—	4·8	9
34	25	1004·5	320	0·1	0·4	10
38	26	1006·8	310	—	4 1	11
41	23	1008·7	170	1·3	4·3	12
48	34	1002·1	240	—	5·7	13
42	31	1014·8	060	—	5·0	14
46	29	1017·3	100	—	4·4	15
46	35	1016·1	110	—	2·8	16
41	32	1011·4	080	—	7·5	17
37	33	1017·0	070	—	0·1	18
42	32	1015·8	050	—	5·1	19
41	22	1022·0	050	—	6·1	20
41	22	1030·7	070	—	3·6	21
38	28	1027 2	100	—	5·4	22
40	28	1021·9	110	—	8·4	23
47	29	1006·7	090	1·7	6·4	24
46	41	999·7	050	2·4	—	25
54	40	996·9	060	0·1	—	26
56	46	994·2	140	3·3	1·2	27
56	47	993·6	150	12·7	1·9	28
55	48	993·6	200	0·2	2·6	29
54	39	1008·5	140	3·3	0·2	30
45	42	1012 8	070	1·0	—	31
—	—	—	—	32 0	104 4	Total
45 3	34 0	1012 6	—	—	—	Mean
50 5	36 9	1016·6	—	52	117	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21–9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0–24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1881–1915.

Weather Record, April, 1958

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	45	39	1016·1	060	—	8·5	1
2	46	28	1021·0	060	—	10·3	2
3	42	27	1006·7	050	1·3	3·5	3
4	45	33	999·8	280	9·1	5·6	4
5	38	32	1002·5	290	15·9	0·4	5
6	42	30	1017·6	040	0·1	0·1	6
7	43	37	1023·9	040	—	2·5	7
8	47	37	1023·8	290	—	1·5	8
9	46	35	1025·3	270	2·4	0·3	9
10	45	37	1025·0	320	—	3·4	10
11	45	33	1029·4	050	—	3·7	11
12	47	33	1031·3	040	—	10·1	12
13	50	34	1024·2	050	—	10·5	13
14	52	38	1019·0	040	—	0·8	14
15	54	41	1015·9	350	0·7	0·9	15
16	47	35	1020·4	340	—	4·6	16
17	50	37	1020·4	190	0·2	0·1	17
18	60	46	1017·6	280	—	5·9	18
19	60	45	1020·4	270	—	2·2	19
20	64	39	1023·8	200	—	10·2	20
21	62	41	1026·2	Calm	—	5·0	21
22	59	47	1020·5	040	—	0·6	22
23	61	38	1019·2	220	—	9·6	23
24	55	43	1016·6	210	2·3	—	24
25	57	41	1016·1	260	1·8	8·2	25
26	58	48	1006·4	250	0·1	1·7	26
27	58	40	1013·6	290	0·2	9·9	27
28	66	46	1016·9	260	—	4·4	28
29	71	54	1026·1	330	—	9·6	29
30	71	51	1030·1	180	—	8·1	30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	34·1	142·2	Total
Mean ...	52·9	38·8	1019·2	—	—	—	Mean
Average	55·7	40·6	1014·3	—	42	149	Average

Weather Record, May, 1958

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	70	46	1032·6	080	—	12·4	1
2	77	42	1028·0	Calm	—	10·5	2
3	58	44	1025·8	080	—	9·5	3
4	65	36	1022·7	170	0·1	13·4	4
5	67	48	1011·0	180	0·1	2·0	5
6	63	53	1011·5	230	1·8	1·8	6
7	64	51	1016·8	190	—	1·7	7
8	66	57	1011·8	210	3·9	1·3	8
9	65	54	1013·1	230	0·8	4·7	9
10	65	50	1012·1	210	—	10·7	10
11	60	46	1010·8	270	—	11·2	11
12	59	45	1009·9	240	0·1	13·1	12
13	60	41	1019·3	180	0·6	6·9	13
14	62	48	1008·9	220	—	3·7	14
15	57	45	1007·8	300	9·6	0·4	15
16	56	46	993·5	020	0·1	2·6	16
17	58	40	1020·2	230	—	2·8	17
18	67	52	1020·9	230	—	5·9	18
19	60	49	1022·4	210	—	3·1	19
20	62	48	1014·9	280	—	4·5	20
21	62	43	1015·3	280	—	11·9	21
22	60	44	1018·8	240	5·3	4·3	22
23	59	48	1004·3	180	—	9·3	23
24	59	46	1005·3	190	0·3	14·2	24
25	62	46	1010·6	200	15·5	8·3	25
26	60	46	1011·3	310	5·9	4·6	26
27	62	42	1018·7	270	0·1	6·8	27
28	63	39	1019·4	250	0·4	12·8	28
29	58	45	1017·6	100	18·1	—	29
30	64	50	1010·5	270	—	9·0	30
31	64	50	1012·9	190	1·4	10·0	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	58·1	214·0	Total
Mean ...	62·3	46·5	1014·8	—	—	—	Mean
Average	62·2	45·2	1015·6	—	47	198	Average

Weather Record, June, 1958

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	70	51	1012·1	070	1·5	3·8	1
2	62	50	1013·7	040	23·1	—	2
3	66	49	1015·1	210	—	12·0	3
4	68	52	1021·8	280	—	6·5	4
5	71	46	1018·8	160	—	12·5	5
6	71	55	1014·5	090	0·2	8·0	6
7	64	54	1011·7	180	—	6·2	7
8	70	54	1018·7	230	—	6·6	8
9	69	50	1017·7	270	7·6	9·1	9
10	63	55	1004·9	Calm	0·2	0·3	10
11	67	53	1018·5	180	0·2	3·7	11
12	56	53	1024·9	Calm	2·4	0·9	12
13	63	41	1028·1	070	—	5·8	13
14	68	46	1027·5	Calm	—	13·7	14
15	75	46	1024·4	Calm	—	11·5	15
16	76	50	1019·3	Calm	—	10·6	16
17	60	59	1016·0	360	2·4	—	17
18	68	45	1024·2	070	—	10·1	18
19	65	51	1016·9	180	7·5	0·2	19
20	70	54	1003·2	280	2·5	4·7	20
21	65	55	1002·2	250	0·2	2·2	21
22	59	48	1000·9	180	10·2	5·2	22
23	64	51	1006·1	240	2·3	6·0	23
24	64	50	1008·7	250	8·7	10·3	24
25	60	48	1010·9	150	8·5	2·9	25
26	63	52	997·8	180	36·4	2·1	26
27	55	50	996·7	250	2·5	—	27
28	64	53	1011·0	250	—	0·9	28
29	73	52	1012·9	Calm	—	10·6	29
30	71	54	1009·5	090	0·8	2·6	30
Total ..	—	—	—	—	117·2	169·0	Total
Mean ..	66·0	50·9	1013·9	—	—	—	Mean
Average.	68·1	50·9	1017·2	—	54	216	Average

Weather Record, July, 1958

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	67	57	1006·3	110	9·5	0·1	1
2	69	55	1004·4	Calm	0·3	6·4	2
3	70	52	1006·6	140	—	9·8	3
4	71	53	1012·5	060	0·3	4·8	4
5	62	58	1016·0	030	0·2	—	5
6	68	56	1018·5	Calm	—	0·9	6
7	76	58	1024·0	310	—	5·5	7
8	82	56	1028·8	Calm	—	12·3	8
9	79	61	1024·1	290	—	13·8	9
10	75	58	1019·6	Calm	—	6·0	10
11	76	59	1013·6	210	—	12·2	11
12	72	56	1009·7	190	3·4	0·7	12
13	66	59	1002·4	220	0·2	2·6	13
14	69	52	1017·9	280	—	12·2	14
15	71	49	1016·2	Calm	0·2	2·5	15
16	62	57	1025·7	310	25·1	0·1	16
17	72	48	1025·7	250	—	8·0	17
18	73	54	1024·3	Calm	—	9·8	18
19	79	57	1016·9	120	7·1	12·7	19
20	73	59	1011·2	320	0·9	9·1	20
21	68	56	1008·3	230	0·2	5·2	21
22	68	55	998·9	290	8·1	4·3	22
23	65	47	1006·3	250	—	10·9	23
24	67	46	1014·6	320	—	13·6	24
25	67	50	1020·0	210	3·2	0·8	25
26	69	58	1010·8	250	—	4·8	26
27	67	54	1014·1	230	4·2	2·2	27
28	69	59	1002·4	240	0·9	2·4	28
29	70	58	1010·0	250	—	8·6	29
30	71	58	1014·8	250	—	11·6	30
31	71	54	1022·2	270	2·1	9·0	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	65·9	202·9	Total
Mean ...	70·5	58·8	1014·4	—	—	—	Mean
Average	71·5	54·6	1015·6	—	60	208	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21–9 h. and are entered to day of reading: Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry: Sunshine the 24 hours 0·24 h.: Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.: Wind is recorded in degrees, E.–90°, S.–180°, W.–270° and N.–360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1881–1915.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365¼ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The following estimate of the total population of the world by continents was included in a report by the U.N. Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958:—

Continent, etc.	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population (June, 1955)
Europe*	2,085,000	409,000,000
Asia*	10,348,000	1,490,000,000
U.S.S.R.	8,337,000	197,000,000
Africa	11,699,000	216,000,000
North America	8,523,000	240,000,000
Latin America†	7,037,000	125,000,000
Oceania (including Australasia)	3,201,000	14,700,000
World	51,230,000	2,690,000,000

The report pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: In 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

[millions]

Continent	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe‡	751	19·6	947	15·1
Asia*	2,210	57·7	3,870	61·8
Africa	303	7·9	517	8·2
N. America.	240	6·3	312	5·0
Latin America†	303	7·9	592	9·4
Oceania	21	0·5	29	0·5
World	3,828	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,337,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. Other large areas are China, 4,135,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its insular jurisdiction, &c., 3,750,000 sq. miles; and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27′ 52″ E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1⅞ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1⅛ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available. With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939–1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

The *League of Nations Handbook*, which contained a large amount of statistical material, ceased to appear soon after the outbreak of the war of 1939–1945 and has been replaced by the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the assistance of the statistical offices of the various governments and of specialized agencies. The Monthly Bulletin is published at the headquarters of the United Nations at Great Neck (Lake Success Branch), New York, U.S.A.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania	Republic	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana	50,000
Andorra	Republic	175	5,200	30	Andorra La Vella	600
Austria	Republic	34,064	6,968,500	205	Vienna	1,614,287
Belgium	Kingdom	11,775	8,951,000	741	Brussels	993,766
Bulgaria	Republic	43,000	7,629,000	177	Sofia	725,756
Channel Islands:—						
Jersey	British	45	55,300	1,228	ΨSt. Helier	28,000
Guernsey, etc.	British	30	41,000	1,366	ΨSt. Peter Port	18,250
Cyprus	British	3,572	544,000	152	Nicosia	82,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	49,700	13,287,000	267	Prague	972,587
Denmark	Kingdom	16,608	4,448,000	267	ΨCopenhagen	960,319
Faroe (Sheep Isls.)	Dependency	540	32,000	59	ΨThorshavn	3,000
Greenland	Dependency	840,000	25,000	..	ΨGodthaab	700
England & Wales	Kingdom	58,020	44,667,000	770	ΨLondon	8,346,137
Finland	Republic	130,127	4,356,000	33	ΨHelsinki	403,000
France	Republic	213,000	43,854,000	206	Paris	2,850,189
Corsica	Department	3,367	244,300	73	ΨAjaccio	32,997
Germany :—						
Federal Republic of Germany	Republic	95,700	50,594,000	529	Bonn	138,361
Eastern Germany	..	41,400	17,300,000	418	..	..
Gibraltar	British	2	25,000	12,500	ΨGibraltar	19,278
Greece	Kingdom	51,180	7,600,000	149	Athens	1,200,000
Crete	Department	3,000	438,000	146	ΨCanea	27,000
Dodecanese	Province	1,000	126,000	126	ΨRhodes	55,000
Hungary	Republic	36,000	9,845,000	274	Budapest	1,850,000
Iceland	Republic	40,500	166,831	4	ΨReykjavik	66,589
Ireland :—						
Irish Republic	Republic	26,601	2,898,264	109	ΨDublin	539,476
Northern Ireland	Kingdom	5,238	1,397,000	267	ΨBelfast	440,100
Isle of Man	British	227	54,500	240	ΨDouglas	20,288
Italy	Republic	131,000	50,023,745	382	Rome	1,853,135
Elba	Province	140	30,000	214	ΨPortoferraio	6,000
Sardinia	Province	9,301	1,220,000	131	ΨCagliari	157,233
Sicily	Province	9,926	4,383,000	442	ΨPalermo	564 225
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	15,051	247	Vaduz	3,200
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy	1,000	313,600	314	Luxembourg	67 500
Malta and Gozo	British	122	317,000	2,598	ΨValletta	18,175
Monaco	Principality	½	20,000	..	Monaco	2,422
Netherlands	Kingdom	13,514	11,094 736	821	The Hague	606,728
					ΨAmsterdam	871,188
Norway	Kingdom	125,183	3,511,000	28	ΨOslo	447,064
Svalbard (Spitsbergen, etc.)	Dependency	24,300	3,000	..	ΨLongyearbyen	700
Poland	Republic	121,000	27,500,000	227	Warsaw	995,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	8,654,000	251	ΨLisbon	784,000
Azores	..	922	319,000	346	ΨPonta Delgada	22,700
Madeira	..	314	270,000	859	ΨFunchal	37,935

§ Berlin—under International control. Ψ Seaport.

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe—*continued*						
Roumania	Republic	91,600	17,490,000	191	Bucharest	1,236,905
San Marino	Republic	38	14,000	368	San Marino	2,000
Scotland	Kingdom	29,795	5,145,000	173	ΨEdinburgh	465,671
Spain	Kingdom	166,700	29,089,000	148	Madrid	1,868,800
Balearic Isles		1,935	433,444	224	ΨPalma	138,071
					ΨMahon	20,000
Canary Isles		2,800	697,000	249	Santa Cruz	106,798
					Las Palmas	150,010
Sweden	Kingdom	173,436	7,341,000	42	ΨStockholm	794,113
Switzerland	Republic	15,950	5,160,000	324	Berne	161,300
Turkey in Europe	Republic	9,256	2,262,000	244	*See* Asia	..
U.S.S.R. (Europe):						
R.S.F.S.R. (Europe)	Republic	1,070,000	90,600,000	46	Moscow	4,847,000
Ukraine	Republic	234,000	40,600,000	173	Kieff	991,000
Belorussia	Republic	80,500	8,000,000	99	Minsk	412,000
Moldavia	Republic	13,140	2,700,000	206	Kishinev	190,000
Estonia	Republic	17,480	1,100,000	63	ΨTallinn	257,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	ΨRiga	565,000
Lithuania	Republic	25,270	2,700,000	107	Vilnius	200,000
Vatican	State	109 *acres*	940	..	Vatican City	940
Yugoslavia	Republic	98,725	18,387,000	186	Belgrade	510,000

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60 –100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden	British	80	140,000	1,750	ΨAden	32,500
Aden Protectorate	..	112,000	660,000	6	..	..
Kamaran Island	..	22	2,200	100	..	..
Kuria Muria Islds.	..	30	100	3	..	..
Perim	..	5	360	72	..	..
Afghanistan	Kingdom	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul	300,000
Arabia:—						
Bahrain	Shaikhdom	213	125,000	587	ΨManama	50,000
Kuwait	Shaikhdom	5,800	206,000	36	ΨKuwait	180,000
Muscat and Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550 000	7	ΨMuscat	3,500
Qatar	Shaikhdom	8,000	35,000	4	Doha	25,000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	927,000	5,250,000	6	Riyadh	100,000
Nejd	Kingdom	600,000	3,000,000	4		
Hejaz	Kingdom	112,500	1,250,000	11	Mecca	100,000
Asir	Kingdom	14,000	1,000,000	71	Abha	7,500
Trucial States	Shaikhdoms	30,000	80,000	3	..	..
Yemen	Kingdom	74,000	4,000,000	54	Taiz	8,000
Bhutan	Kingdom	18,000	700,000	39	Punakha	..
Borneo:—						
North Borneo and Labuan	British	30,000	334,000	11	ΨJesselton	11,704
Brunei	British	2,226	40,657	18	ΨBrunei	15,000
Sarawak	British	50,000	631,000	13	Kuching	56,000
See also Indonesia						
Burma	Republic	254,000	19,000,000	75	ΨRangoon	740,000
Ceylon	Dominion	25,000	8,133,000	324	ΨColombo	426,127
China	..	4,135,000	575,206,000	139	Peking	2,768,149
Macao	Portuguese	5	188,000	37,600	ΨMacao	157,175

Ψ Seaport.

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Asia—*continued*						
Indo-China:—						
Viet Nam:—						
Northern Zone	Republic	63,000	13,500,000	214	Hanoi	445,000
Southern Zone	Republic	66,000	12,500,000	199	Saigon	1,779,430
Cambodia	Kingdom	70,000	4,500,000	64	ΨPhnom Penh	550,000
Laos	Kingdom	90,000	2,000,000	22	Vientiane	37,000
Hong Kong	British	391	2,677,000	6,847	ΨVictoria	787,000
India and Pakistan:—						
Repub. of India	Republic	1,259,800	361,152,000	287	Delhi	1,008,085
Pakistan	Republic	365,000	75,842,000	208	ΨKarachi	1,126,417
Portuguese India	Portuguese	1,540	633,000	414	ΨNova Goa	12,000
Indonesia	Republic	735,000	80,000,000	109	ΨDjakarta	260,000
Iraq	Republic	172,000	6,538,000	38	Baghdad	552,047
Israel	Republic	8,050	1,976,000	245	Jerusalem	149,440
Japan	Kingdom	142,000	91,250,000	643	Tokyo	8,774,683
Jordan	Kingdom	30,000	1,400,000	47	Amman	250,000
Korea:—						
North Korea	Republic	47,800	6,500,000	136	Pyongyang	286,000
South Korea	Republic	37,426	21,526,000	575	Seoul	1,574,868
Lebanon	Republic	4,300	1,430,000	333	ΨBeirut	450,000
Malaya:—						
Federation of Malaya:—						
Johore	Sultanate	7,330	928,000	126	Johore Bahru	45,000
Kedah	Sultanate	3,660	702,000	192	Alor Star	37,000
Kelantan	Sultanate	5,750	506,000	88	Kotah Bharu	25,000
Malacca	State	640	291,000	455	Malacca	65,000
Negri Sembilan	Sultanate	2,580	564,000	141	Seremban	42,200
Pahang	Sultanate	13,820	323,000	23	Khantar	..
Penang	State	390	572,000	1,467	George Town	250,000
Perak	Sultanate	7,980	1,221,000	153	Ipoh	106,000
Perlis	Sultanate	320	91,000	294	Kangar	..
Selangor	Sultanate	3,160	1,013,000	321	Kuala Lumpur	300,000
Trengganu	Sultanate	5,050	278,000	55	Kuala Trengganu	30,000
Singapor (incl. Christmas Isld.)	British	217	1,237,200	5,700	..	..
Maldive Islands	Sultanate	115	90,000	783	ΨMalé	6,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	8,238,000	154	Katmandu	106,579
Persia (Iran)	Kingdom	628,000	18,900,000	30	Tehran	1,500,000
Philippine Islds.	Republic	115,000	21,039,000	183	ΨManila	1,180,611
Syria	Republic	70,800	3,656,000	52	Damascus	372,793
Thailand (Siam)	Kingdom	198,247	22,812,000	115	ΨBangkok	1,773,318
Timor:—						
Eastern	Portuguese	7,329	442,000	60	ΨDili	7,000
Western	*see* Indonesia					
Turkey in Asia	Republic	285,246	21,849,755	77	Ankara	353,170
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6,640,000	22,600,000	3	*See* Europe	
Armenia (Hyastan)	Republic	11,550	1,600,000	138	Erevan	385,000
Azerbaidjan	Republic	33,200	3,400,000	102	Baku	901,900
Georgia	Republic	30,000	4,000,000	133	Tbilisi	625,000
Turkmenistan	Republic	187,900	1,400,000	7	Ashkhabad	142,000
Uzbekistan	Republic	157,250	7,300,000	46	Tashkent	760,000
Tadjikistan	Republic	55,040	1,800,000	33	Stalinabad	191,000
Kazakhstan	Republic	1,067,400	8,500,000	8	Alma Ata	330,000
Kirghizia	Republic	77,020	1,900,000	25	Frunze	190,000

Ψ Seaport.

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria	French Dept.	855,900	10 010,000	12	Ψ Algiers	361 300
Angola	Portuguese	488,000	4,145,000	8	Ψ St. Paul de Luanda	40,000
Basutoland	British Protect.	11,720	561,000	48	Maseru	3,400
Bechuanaland	British Protect.	275,000	294,000	1	*Mafeking*	..
Belgian Congo	Belgian	966,000	13,291,000	15	Leopoldville	370 490
Ruanda Urundi	Mandated	20,500	4,425,000	216	Usumbura	..
Cameroon, British	Mandated	34,000	1,440 000	41	Buea	3 000
Cameroon, French	Mandated	143,500	3.187.000	22	Yaoundé	32,000
Cape Verde Islands	Portuguese	1,516	148,000	98	Ψ Praia	6,000
Egypt	Republic	386,000	22,651,000	59	Cairo	2,100,500
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea	Kingdom	398,000	17.000,000	40	Addis Ababa	402,000
French Equatorial:—	..	..	..	..	Brazzaville	87,000
Chad	French	481,000	2,581,000	5	Fort Lamy	45 630
Gaboon	French	106,000	404,000	4	Ψ Libreville	16 700
Middle Congo	French	160,000	759,000	5	Brazzaville	105 200
Ubanghi Shari	French	230,000	1,135,000	5	Bangui	82,300
French W. Africa:—	..	1,800,000	18,930,000	11	Ψ Dakar	234,500
Dahomey	French	47,000	1,713,000	36	Ψ Porto Novo	30,800
French Guinea	French	97,000	2,492,000	26	Ψ Conakry	53,000
French Sudan	French	582,000	3,708,000	6	Bamako	68,600
Ivory Coast	French	189,000	2,483,000	13	Ψ Abidjan	125,700
Mauritania	French	322,340	624,000	2	Ψ St. Louis	39,100
Niger	French	484,000	2,415,000	5	Niamey	18,100
Senegal	French	78,000	2,269,000	29	Ψ St. Louis	39,100
East Togoland	Mandated	20,404	1,085,000	53	Lomé	39,200
Upper Volta	French	100,000	3,226,000	32	Ouagadougou	32,100
Gambia	British	4,000	280 531	70	Ψ Bathurst	19,6 2
Ghana	Dominion	92,000	4,691,000	51	Ψ Accra	135,926
Kenya	British	225,000	6,254,000	28	Nairobi	100,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	1 600,000	37	Ψ Monrovia	41,000
Libya	Kingdom	810,000	1,091,000	1	Ψ Tripoli	142,000
Madagascar, etc.	French	228,000	4,913,000	22	Tananarive	193,476
Mauritius, etc.	British	805	615,000	764	Ψ Port Louis	82 900
Morocco	Kingdom	173,000	10,000,000	58	Ψ Rabat	156,200
Mozambique	Portuguese	298,000	5,732,000	19	Ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Nigeria	British	339,000	34,000,000	100	Ψ Lagos	320,000
Nyasaland	British	46,000	2,680,000	58	Zomba	5,500
Portuguese Guinea	Portuguese	14,000	511,000	36	Ψ Bissau	6,000
Réunion	French	1,000	301 000	301	St. Denis	41 863
Rhodesia, North	British	288 000	2,270,000	8	Lusaka	*9,440
Rhodesia, South	British	150,300	2.590,000	17	Salisbury	215,750
St. Helena	British	47	4,700	98	Ψ Jamestown	1,600
Ascension	British	38	434	11	Ψ Georgetown	..
Tristan da Cunha	British	45	290	7	Ψ Edinburgh	..
St. Thomé & Principé	Portuguese	372	60,200	162	Ψ São Thomé	3,200
Seychelles	British	156	40,000	256	Ψ Victoria	9,500
Sierra Leone	British	28,000	1,860,000	66	Ψ Freetown	64,576
Somaliland, British	British	68,000	600,000	9	Hargeisa	45,000
French	French	9,000	67,000	7	Ψ Jibuti	17,000
Italian	Italian	220,000	1,264,000	6	Ψ Mogadishu	74,056
Spanish Guinea	Spanish	10,000	204 000	20	Ψ Santa Isabel	9,000
Spanish Presidios:—						
Ceuta	Spanish	5	68,000	..	..	..
Melilla	Spanish	72	94,000	..	..	..
Sahara	Spanish	100,000	32,000	..	Villa Cisneros	250
Sudan	Republic	977,000	10,263,000	10	Khartoum	93 103
Swaziland	British	6,700	237, 41	35	Mbabane	1,092
Tanganyika	British	362,000	8,449,000	23	Ψ Dar es Salaam	128,742
Tunisia	Republic	45,000	3,800,000	84	Ψ Tunis	680,000
Uganda	British	94,000	5,593,000	60	Entebbe	8,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	473,000	12,671,000	27	Pretoria / Ψ Cape Town	343,400 / 729,200
S.W. Africa	Mandate	318 000	434,000	1	Ψ Windhoek	13,000
Zanzibar	British	640	150,000	234	Ψ Zanzibar	45,000
Pemba	British	380	115,000	303		

Ψ Seaport. * European population.

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	15,970,000	4	Ottawa	222,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	28,849,000	38	Mexico City	4,226,981
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,903	53	ΨSt. Pierre	3,500
United States	Republic	3,022,000	154,178,000	51	Washington, D.C.	802,000
Alaska	U.S.A. Territory	586,000	129,000	..	ΨJuneau	4,000

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	43,000	2,047	ΨHamilton	2,816
British Honduras	British	8,900	81,000	9	ΨBelize	22,000
British W. Indies :—						
Bahamas	British	4,430	131,000	30	ΨNassau	49 494
Barbados	British	166	232,000	1,398	ΨBridgetown	18,120
Jamaica	British	4,411	1,611,000	365	ΨKingston	162,258
Cayman Islds.	British	100	6,670	67	ΨGeorge Town	1,462
Turks and Caicos	British	170	6,500	38	ΨGrand Turk	1,800
Leeward Islds. :—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	170	54,300	318	ΨSt. John	11,000
Montserrat	British	32	14 300	447	ΨPlymouth	2,530
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	153	55 000	359	ΨBasseterre	14,000
Virgin Islands	British	67	7,800	116	ΨRoad Town	1,200
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,860	743,000	399	ΨPort of Spain	120,000
Windward Islands :—						
Dominica	British	305	64,000	210	ΨRoseau	13,500
Grenada	British	133	87,000	654	ΨSt. George's	6,000
St. Lucia	British	238	91,000	382	ΨCastries	24,000
St. Vincent	British	150	79,000	520	ΨKingstown	7,200
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	1,000,000	43	San José	128,485
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	ΨHavana	783,162
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	2,704,000	140	Ciudad Trujillo	272,760
Guadeloupe	French	688	248,000	360	ΨPointe à Pitre	26 200
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	284 922
Haiti	Republic	10,500	3,112,000	296	ΨPort au Prince	195,672
Honduras	Republic	43,000	1,750,000	41	Tegucigalpa	99,948
Martinique	French	400	255,630	639	ΨFort de France	66,630
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	394	187,000	475	ΨWillemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,000	1,224,000	21	Managua	107,000
Panama	Republic	31,900	960,000	30	ΨPanama City	127,874
Panama Canal Zone	U.S.A.	553	52,000	94	ΨBalboa Heights	..
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,205,000	649	ΨSan Juan	224,000
Salvador	Republic	8,000	2 400,000	250	San Salvador	187,000
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	30,000	227	ΨCharlotte Amalie	11,000

Ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The *First Triumvirate* (Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus) 60–53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, *born* A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); *Dictator* A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.) *Assassinated* A.U.C. 709. (44 B.C.).

[The *Second Triumvirate* (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44–31 B.C.]

II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, *born* 63 B.C.; *Emperor* 27 B.C.; *Died* A.D. 14.
III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, *born* 24 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 14; *Died* A.D. 37.
IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, *born* A.D. 12; *Emperor* A.D. 37; *Assassinated* A.D. 41.
V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, *born* 10 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 41; *Assassinated* A.D. 54.
VI. Claudius NERO, *born* A.D. 37; *Emperor* A.D. 54; *Suicide* A.D. 68.
VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, *born* 3 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 68; *Assassinated* A.D. 69.
VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, *born* A.D. 32; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Suicide* A.D. 69.
IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, *born* A.D. 15; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Assassinated* A.D. 69.
X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, *born* A.D. 9; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Died* A.D. 79.
XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, *born* A.D. 48; *Emperor* A.D. 79; *Died* A.D. 81.
XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, *born* A.D. 52; *Emperor* A.D. 81; *Assassinated* A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina	Republic	1,080,000	20,058,000	19	Ψ Buenos Aires	3,733,000
Bolivia	Republic	415,000	3,990,000	10	La Paz	339,279
Brazil	Republic	3,289,000	60,000,000	18	Ψ Rio de Janeiro	2,940,045
Chile	Republic	290,000	6,872,000	24	Santiago	1,627 962
Colombia	Republic	462,000	13,000,000	28	Bogotá	872,300
Ecuador	Republic	226,000	3,907,000	17	Quito	229 949
Falkland Islands	British	4,618	2,250	..	Ψ Stanley	1,135
Sth. Georgia, etc.	British	1,450	§	..	..	..
Guiana, *British*	British	83,000	523,000	6	Ψ Georgetown	120,000
French	French	35,000	29,000	1	Ψ Cayenne	13,300
Netherlands'	Netherlands	54,000	238,000	4	Paramaribo	86,400
Paraguay	Republic	157,000	1,408,000	9	Ψ Asunción	206,634
Peru	Republic	531,000	10,213,000	21	Lima	1,050,000
Uruguay	Republic	72,000	3,000,000	42	Ψ Monte Video	900,000
Venezuela	Republic	352,000	6,039,000	17	Caracas	1,102,230

OCEANIA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia	Commonwealth	2,975,000	9,747,000	3	Canberra	37,315
Norfolk Island	Australian	15	1,034	77	Ψ Kingston	..
Antarctica	Australian	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.	Brit. Protectorate	11,500	104,000	9	Ψ Honiara	..
Caroline Islands	United Nations	500	40,000	80	Ψ Palau	13,000
Fiji	British	7,100	346,000	49	Ψ Suva	32,000
French Polynesia	French	2,500	77,000	31	Ψ Papeete	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	British	360	39,000	108	Tarawa	..
Guam	U.S.A.	217	69,000	318	Agaña	12,000
Hawaii	U.S.A.	6,400	552,000	86	Ψ Honolulu	292,179
Marianne and Marshall Islands	United Nations	830	80,000	96	Ψ Jaluit	..
Nauru	Brit. Mandate	8	4,303	538	Ψ Nauru	..
Netherlands' New Guinea	Residency	152,000	730,000	5	Ψ Merawkey	..
New Caledonia	French	7,200	68,000	9	Ψ Noumea	12,000
New Hebrides	Condominium	5,700	54,000	9	Ψ Vila	1,600
New Zealand	Dominion	104,000	2,244,000	22	Ψ Wellington	140,000
Cook Islands, etc.	N.Z.	193	21,000	111	Avarua	..
Ross Dependency	N.Z.	175,000	..	..	..	
Papua and New Guinea	Australian Mandate	184,000	1,688,000	..	Ψ Port Moresby	3,000
Papua	..	90,540	468,000	5	..	..
New Guinea	..	93,000	1,312,000	14	..	..
Samoa:—						
Eastern	U.S.A.	77	20,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago	3,531
Western	New Zealand	1,130	97,000	86	Ψ Apia	16,000
Tonga, etc.	Brit. Protectorate	70	57,000	211	Ψ Nukualofa	..

§ Not yet officially ascertained. Ψ Seaport.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 35,948 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Philippines, 35,948
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 30,143
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	17,850

Seas

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,343
Central American	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 11,154
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 1,300

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Pop.
Tokyo, Japan (1958)	8,774,683
ΨLondon, England (1951)	8,346,137
ΨNew York, U.S.A. (1951)	7,771,509
ΨShanghai, China (1953)	6,204,417
Moscow, U.S.S.R. (1956)	4,847,000
Mexico City, Mexico (1957)	4,226,981
ΨBuenos Aires, Argentina (1957)	3,733,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1950)	3,620,962
Berlin, Germany (1951)	3,357,000
ΨLeningrad, U.S.S.R. (1956)	3,176,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1957)	3,149,504
ΨCalcutta, India (1957)	3,132,114
ΨRio de Janeiro, Brazil (1957)	2,940,045
Paris, France (1954)	2,850,189
ΨBombay, India (1951)	2,840,011
Peking, China (1953)	2,768,149
Tientsin, China (1953)	2,693,831
ΨOsaka, Japan (1957)	2,632,000
Cairo, Egypt (1947)	2,100,486
ΨPhiladelphia, U.S.A. (1950)	2,071,605
ΨLos Angeles, U.S.A. (1950)	1,970,358
ΨSydney, New South Wales (1956)	1,935,880
Madrid, Spain (1957)	1,868,800
Rome, Italy (1957)	1,853,135
Budapest, Hungary (1957)	1,850,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1950)	1,849,568
ΨHamburg, Germany (1956)	1,786,775
Saigon, S. Viet Nam (1957)	1,779,400
ΨBangkok, Thailand (1956)	1,773,318
ΨMelbourne, Victoria (1957)	1,677,100
Santiago, Chile (1956)	1,627,962
Vienna, Austria (1955)	1,614,287
Seoul, Korea (1955)	1,574,868
Mukden, China (1952)	1,551,000
Tehran, Persia (1956)	1,500,000
ΨCanton, China (1952)	1,496,000
ΨMadras, India (1951)	1,429,985
ΨNagoya, Japan (1957)	1,387,019
Milan, Italy (1957)	1,370,252
ΨBarcelona, Spain (1957)	1,361,000
Bucharest, Roumania (1955)	1,236,905
ΨSingapore, Malaya (1955)	1,236,609
Kyoto, Japan (1957)	1,210,107
Athens, Greece (1954)	1,200,000
ΨYokohama, Japan (1957)	1,182,029
ΨManila, Philippines (1948)	1,180,611
Hyderabad, India (1955)	1,166,860
ΨKarachi, Pakistan (1951)	1,126,417
Chungking, China (1952)	1,110,000
ΨMontreal, Canada (1956)	1,109,439
ΨNaples, Italy (1957)	1,105,230
Birmingham, England (1957)	1,103,000
Caracas, Venezuela (1956)	1,102,000
ΨGlasgow, Scotland (1957)	1,079,364
Johannesburg, S. Africa (1958)	1,052,600
Lima, Peru (1956)	1,050,000
ΨPusan, Korea (1955)	1,045,183
ΨIstanbul, Turkey (1955)	1,032,341
Nanking, China (1952)	1,020,000
Kobé, Japan (1957)	1,012,192
Delhi, India (1955)	1,008,085
Munich, Germany (1956)	1,001,825
Warsaw, Poland (1956)	996,000
Brussels, Belgium (1957)	993,766
Prague, Czechoslovakia (1956)	972,587
ΨCopenhagen, Denmark (1955)	960,310
ΨBaltimore, U.S.A. (1950)	949,708
ΨAlexandria, Egypt (1937)	928,237
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1950)	914,808
Baku, U.S.S.R. (1956)	901,000
Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1955)	900,000
ΨMonte Video, Uruguay (1954)	900,000
Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1956)	877,000
Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1956)	876,000
Bogota, Colombia (1956)	872,300
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1957)	871,188
Turin, Italy (1957)	869,480
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1950)	856,796
Lahore, Pakistan (1954)	849,476
Washington, U.S.A. (1950)	802,178
ΨBoston, U.S.A. (1950)	801,444
Hankow, China (1949)	800,000
ΨStockholm, Sweden (1957)	794,113
ΨLisbon, Portugal (1950)	784,000
ΨHavana, Cuba (1953)	783,162
ΨSan Francisco, U.S.A. (1950)	775,357
ΨLiverpool, England (1957)	768,700
ΨVictoria, Hong-Kong (1951)	767,000
Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1956)	760,000
Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1956)	760,000
Tsingtao, China (1949)	756,000
ΨRangoon, Burma (1953)	740,000
Cologne, Germany (1956)	739,660
ΨGenoa, Italy (1957)	731,659
Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1956)	731,000
ΨCape Town, S. Africa (1958)	729,200
Sofia, Bulgaria (1956)	725,756
ΨRotterdam, Netherlands (1957)	722,718
Essen, Germany (1956)	715,367
Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1956)	707,000
Recife, Brazil (1957)	703,726
Changsha, China (1949)	700,000
ΨWenchow, China (1949)	700,000
ΨManchester, England (1957)	682,000
ΨTunis, Tunisia (1956)	680,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1950)	676,806
Düsseldorf, Germany (1956)	676,013
ΨVancouver, Canada (1956)	665,017
ΨMarseilles, France (1954)	661,492
ΨToronto, Canada (1956)	643,791
Frankfurt, Germany (1956)	639,288
Harbin, China (1949)	638,000
Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1950)	637,392
ΨDurban, S. Africa (1958)	634,400
Dortmund, Germany (1956)	625,205
Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. (1956)	625,000

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

I. The Pyramids of Egypt.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.

II. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Bagdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.

III. The Tomb of Mausolus.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.

IV. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.

V. The Colossus of Rhodes.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.

VI. The Statue of Jupiter Olympus.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.

VII. The Pharos of Alexandria.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000
Superior	North America	383	31,820	Onega	Russia	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Eyre	Australia	..	3,700
Aral	Trans Caspia	265	24,400	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	247	23,010	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Michigan	North America	321	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Chad	Africa	..	20,000	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Gairdner	Australia	..	3,000
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Erie	North America	241	9,940	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Maracaibo	South America	..	8,296	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Manitoba	Canada	191	1,817
Nettling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

Active

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,612	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	14,000	Paricutin	Mexico	9,000
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,675	Asama	Japan	8,200
Erebus	Antarctic Continent	13,000	Nguauhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Nyiragongo	Belgian Congo	11,560	Hecla	Iceland	5,200
Iliamna	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Etna	Sicily	10,800	Vesuvius	Italy	3,700
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000
Nyamuragira	Belgian Congo	10,150	Volcanello	Lipari Islands, Italy	2,500

Quiescent

Llullaillaco	Chile	20,244	Pelée	Martinique, W. Indies	4,430
Demavend	Persia	18,600	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
Semerou	Java	12,050	Soufrière	St. Vincent, B.W.I.	3,000
Halcakala	Hawaii	10,032	Krakatoa	Sunda Strait	2,600
Guntur	lava	7,300	Two-Shima	Japan	2,480
Tongariro	New Zealand	6,458			

Believed Extinct

Aconcagua	Chile and Argentina	22,976	Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,540
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,500	Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340	Karisimbi	Belgian Congo	15,020
Antisana	Ecuador	18,850	Mikeno	Belgian Congo	14,780
Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526	Fujiyama	Japan	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
K 2	Karakoram	28,250	Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340
Kinchinjanga	Himalayas	28,146	Antisana	Ecuador	18,850
Nanga Parbat	,,	26,629	Demavend	Iran	18,600
Nanda Devi	,,	25,645	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526
Kamet	,,	25,447	Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Minyaa Konka	China	24,900	Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,008
Pik Stalin	Pamirs	24,590	Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,410	Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,540
Aconcagua	Andes	22,976	Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Huascaran	,,	22,211	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Sorata (Illampu)	,,	21,500	King's Peak		17,130
Sahama	,,	21,486	Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Illimani	,,	21,221	Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Huandoy	,,	20,855	Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Chimborazo	,,	20,500	Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Klutchevskaya	Kamchatka	16,124
Llullaillaco	Andes	20,244	Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782
Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850			

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River.	Outflow	Length in Miles.
Nile	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri-Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,760
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of *waterway*.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa	11,322
Storsstromsbroen, Denmark	10,499
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Rio Salado, Argentina	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,865
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	3,451
Torun, Poland	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	3,205

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,002
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,300
South America: Aconcagua	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 24 June, 1894)	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932)	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee	11 July, 1940.

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault. On Oct. 13, 1946, a new Constitution was adopted and on Jan. 16, 1947 Vincent Auriol was elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic.]

Vincent Auriol, *born* 1884	16 Jan. 1947
René Coty, *born* 1882	17 Jan. 1954

POPES FROM 1591

Sovereign Pontiff.	*Family Name.*	*Elected.*
Innocent IX	Facchinetti	1591
Clement VIII	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI	Medici	1605
Paul V	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1670
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglion	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Pius XII	Pacelli	1939

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

BRITISH EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

Embassies:	*Ambassadors*	*Embassy*
Afghanistan	M. C. Gillett, C.M.G. (1957)	*Kabul.*
Argentine	Sir J. Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957)	*Buenos Aires.*
Austria	Sir R. J. Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Vienna.*
Belgium	Sir G. P. Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955)	*Brussels.*
Bolivia	J. T. Henderson, C.M.G. (1956)	*La Paz.*
Brazil	Sir G. A. Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Rio de Janeiro.*
Burma	R. H. S. Allen, C.M.G. (1956)	*Rangoon.*
Cambodia	F. F. Garner (1958)	*Phnom Penh.*
Chile	I. T. M. Pink, C.M.G. (1958)	*Santiago.*
Colombia	Sir E. J. Joint, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Bogotá.*
Costa Rica	D. J. M. Irving, C.B.E. (1956)	*San José.*
Cuba	A. S. Fordham, C.M.G. (1956)	*Havana.*
Czechoslovakia	P. F. Grey, C.M.G. (1957)	*Prague.*
Denmark	Sir R. E. Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956)	*Copenhagen.*
Dominican Repub.	W. W. McVittie, C.M.G. (1958)	*Ciudad Trujillo.*
Ecuador	F. H. Gamble, C.M.G. (1955)	*Quito.*
Ethiopia	G. W. Furlonge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Addis Ababa.*
Finland	D. L. Busk, C.M.G. (1958)	*Helsinki.*
France	Sir H. M. G. Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1954)	*Paris.*
Germany (Fed. Rep)	Sir C. E. Steel, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1956)	*Bonn.*
Greece	Sir R. Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957)	*Athens.*
Haiti	S. Simmonds, C.B.E. (1955)	*Port au Prince.*
Honduras	G. H. S. Jackson (1957)	*Tegucigalpa.*
Iceland	A. G. Gilchrist (1957)	*Reykjavik.*
Indonesia	D. F. MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1956)	*Djakarta.*
Iraq	Sir M. R. Wright, G.C.M.G. (1954)	*Bagdad.*
Irish Republic	Sir A. Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C. (1955)	*Dublin.*
Israel	Sir F. B. A. Rundall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Tel Aviv.*
Italy	Sir H. A. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953)	*Rome.*
Japan	Sir D. W. Lascelles, K.C.M.G. (1957)	*Tokyo.*
Jordan	C. H. Johnston, C.M.G. (1956)	*Amman.*
Korea	H. J. Evans, C.M.G. (1957)	*Seoul.*
Laos	A. H. Lincoln, C.V.O. (1958)	*Vientiane.*
Lebanon	P. M. Crosthwaite, C.M.G. (1958)	*Beirut.*
Liberia	G. H. Clarke (1956)	*Monrovia.*
Libya	W. G. C. Graham, C.B.E. (1954)	*Tripoli.*
Luxemburg	H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957)	*Luxemburg.*
Mexico	Sir A. N. Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1956)	*Mexico City.*
Morocco	Sir C. B. Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1956)	*Rabat.*
Nepal	L. A. Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)	*Katmandu.*
Netherlands	Sir P. Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)	*The Hague.*
Nicaragua	H. F. A. Gates (1954)	*Managua.*
Norway	Sir P. W. S. Y. Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)	*Oslo.*
Panama	Sir I. L. Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1954)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	J. W. Wall, C.M.G. (1957)	*Asuncion.*
Persia (Iran)	Sir G. W. Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Sir B. E. F. Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Lima.*
Philippines	G. L. Clutton, C.M.G. (1955)	*Manila.*
Poland	Sir E. A. Berthoud, K.C.M.G. (1956)	*Warsaw.*
Portugal	Sir C. N. Stirling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)	*Lisbon.*
Salvador	F. C. Everson, C.M.G. (1956)	*San Salvador.*
Spain	Sir W. I. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954)	*Madrid.*
Sudan	Sir E. A. Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Khartoum.*
Sweden	Hon. Sir R. M. A. Hankey, K.C.M.G. (1954)	*Stockholm.*
Switzerland	Sir W. H. Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Berne.*
Thailand	Sir R. Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957)	*Bangkok.*
Tunisia	A. C. E. Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956)	*Tunis.*
Turkey	Sir B. A. B. Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Ankara.*
U.S.S.R.	Sir D. P. Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Moscow.*
United States	Sir H. A. Caccia, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956)	*Washington, D.C.*
Uruguay	M. S. Henderson, C.M.G. (1957)	*Montevideo.*
Venezuela	J. Walker, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955)	*Caracas.*
Viet Nam	R. W. Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)	*Saigon.*
Yugoslavia	Sir J. W. Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Belgrade.*
Legations:	E.-E., *Envoy Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister Plenipotentiary*.	*Legation.*
Bulgaria	A. E. Lambert, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1958)	*Sofia.*
Guatemala	T. Wikeley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1957)	*Guatemala.*
Holy See	Sir M. J. Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1957)	*Rome.*
Hungary	Sir L. A. C. Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1955)	*Budapest.*
Roumania	A. A. Dudley, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1956)	*Bucharest.*

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies*	*Consulates-General*
Afghan	M. K. Ludin, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
American	John H. Whitney, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine	(vacant), 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	53, Hans Place, S.W.1.
Austrian	Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	(None).
Belgian	M. René van Meerbeke, 103, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Bolivian	Dr. V. P. Estenssoro, 106, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	106, Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Brazilian	Dr. F. de A. C. de Mello, 32, Green St., W.1.	32, Green Street, S.W.1.
Burmese	Aung Soe, 19A, Charles St., W.1.	(None).
Cambodian	Sam Sary, 24, Phillimore Gdns., W.8.	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don E. Balmaceda, 3 Hamilton Pla., W.1.	3, Hamilton Pla., W.1.
Colombian	Señor C. A. S. Garces, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Costa Rican	A. Alfaro-Sotela, 5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.	5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.
Cuban	Dr. R. G. Mendoza, 27, Hyde Park Gate, W.2.	329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Czechoslovakian	Miroslav Galuska, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	(None).
Danish	M. V. de Steensen-Leth, 29, Pont St., S.W.1.	67, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Dominican	Dr. Luis Thomén, 37, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	24, Wilton Street, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian	Major L. Plaza, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Ethiopian	Ato Emmanuel Abraham, 17, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
Finnish	L. O. Tuominen, 65, Chester Square, S.W.1.	(None).
French	M. Jean Chauvel, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Germany (W.)	Hans von Herwarth, 21, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	21, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Greek	G. Seferiadis, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1.	34, Hyde Park Square, W.2.
Haitian	Dr. L. Jean, 22, Hans Road, S.W.3.	(None).
Hondurean	Dr. A. Bermúdez, 32, Egerton Gardens, S.W.3.	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Icelandic	Dr. K. Gudmundsson, 17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Indonesian	Dr. Sunario, 38, Grosvenor Square, W.1.	(None).
Iraqi	(vacant), 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
Irish Republic	H. J. McCann, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	(None).
Israel	Eliahu Elath, 2, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Italian	Count Vittorio Zoppi; 14, Three Kings Yard, W.1.	38, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Japanese	Katsumi Ohno, 32, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	(None).
Jordanian	Abdel Monem Rifa'i, 7, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Korean	Kim Yung Uoo, 36, Cadogan Square, S.W.1.	(None).
Laotian	Prince Tiao Khampan, 5, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Lebanese	Ibrahim el-Ahdab, 21, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8	(None).
Liberian	C. L. Simpson, 21, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	13, New Burlington Street, W.1.
Libyan	Ali Sahli, 58, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
Luxemburg	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	(None).
Mexican	Dr. P. C. Ortiz, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Moroccan	Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi, 56 Chester Square, S.W.1.	(None).
Nepalese	R. P. Manandher, 12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.	12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.
Netherlands	A. W. C. Bentinck Van Schoonheten, 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.	38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Nicaraguan	(vacant), 18, Mount St., W.1.	18, Mount Street, W.1.
Norwegian	Hr. Per Prebensen, 25, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Panamanian	Carlos F. Alfaro, Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3.	
Paraguayan	Rear-Admiral W. Benites, 51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.
Persian	Hussain Ghods-Nakhai, 26, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	50, Kensington Court, W.8.
Peruvian	Dr. Don R. R. Schreiber, 52, Sloane St., S.W.1.	52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Philippine	Leon Guerrero, 9, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Polish	Eugeniusz Milnikiel, 47, Portland Pl., W.1.	19, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Portuguese	(vacant), 11, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	103, Sloane St., W.2.
Salvadorean	C. Azúcar-Chavez, 6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.	6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.
Soviet Union	J. A. Malik, 13, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Spanish	Marqués de Santa Cruz, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Sudanese	Sayed Awad Satti, 3, Cleveland Row, S.W.1.	(None).
Swedish	M. Gunnar Hagglof, 29, Portland Pl., W.1.	14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
Swiss	M. A. Daeniker, 18, Montagu Place, W.1.	1, Montagu Place, W.1.
Thai	Peekhdip Malakul, 21, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.	(None).
Tunisian	Taieb Slim, 2, Victoria Road, W.8.	(None).
Turkish	Nuri Birgi, 69, Portland Place, W.1.	46, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Uruguayan	Dr. J. A. Quadros, 48, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.	66, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Venezuelan	Señor Don M. Dagnino, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Viet-Namese	M. Ngo-Dinh-Luyen, 12, Victoria Road, W.8.	(None).
Yugoslav	Ivo Vejvoda, 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.	(None).
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations*	
Bulgarian	L. R. Anguelov, 12, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.	(None).
Guatemalan	(vacant), 30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.	30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.
Hungarian	M. Pál Földes, 35, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	46, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Roumanian	P. Balaceanu, 4, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Yemen	(vacant), 41 South St., W.1.	(None).

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Mohamed Zahir Shah, *King*	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic	Dr. Arturo Frondizi, *President*	1908	Feb. 24, 1958
Austria	Adolf Schärf, *President*	1890	May 5, 1957
Bahrain	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, *Shaikh*	1895	Feb. 3, 1942
Belgium	Baudouin, *King*	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia	Hernán Siles, *President*	..	Aug. 6, 1956
Brazil	Joscelino Kubitschek, *President*	1901	Jan. 31, 1956
Bulgaria	Lieut.-Gen. G. Damianov, *President*	..	1949
Burma	U Win Maung, *President*	..	Mar. 13, 1957
Cambodia	Norodom Suramarit, *King*	..	Mar. 1955
Chile	Gen. Carlos Ibañez, *President*	..	Nov. 4, 1952
China	Mao Tse-Tung, *President*	1893	1949
Colombia	Dr. A. L. Comargo, *President*	..	May 4, 1958
Costa Rica	José Figueres, *President*	..	Nov. 8, 1953
Cuba	Gen. Fulgencio Batista, *President*	..	April 4, 1952
Czechoslovakia	Antonin Novotny, *President*	1904	Nov. 19, 1957
Denmark	Frederik IX, *King*	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Gen. H. B. Trujillo Molina, *President*	..	Aug. 16, 1952
Ecuador	Dr. Camilo Ponce Enriquez, *President*	..	Sept. 1, 1956
Egypt	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, *President*	..	June 23, 1956
Ethiopia	Hailé Selassié, *Emperor*	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, *President*	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France	René Coty, *President*	March 20, 1882	Jan. 17, 1954
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	Theodor Heuss, *President*	..	Sept. 12, 1949
Germany (Eastern)	Wilhelm Pieck, *President*	1874	Oct. 11, 1949
Greece	Paul I, *King of the Hellenes*	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala	Dr. M. Y. Fuentes, *President*	..	March 1, 1958
Haiti	Dr. François Duvalier, *President*	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras	Dr. J. R. V. Morales, *President*	..	Dec. 21, 1957
Hungary	István Dobi, *President*	..	July 1953
Iceland	Asgeir Asgeirsson, *President*	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia	Dr. Sukarno, *President*	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Irish Republic	Seán T. O'Kelly, *President*	Aug. 25, 1882	June 25, 1945
Israel	Isaac Ben-Zwi, *President*	Nov. 24, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy	Giovanni Gronchi, *President*	1888	April 29, 1955
Japan	Hirohito, *Emperor*	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan	Hussein, *King*	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Kuwait	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, *Ruler*	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon	Gen. Fuad Chehab, *President*	..	July 31, 1958
Liberia	William V. S. Tubman, *President*	..	May 6, 1943
Libya	Idriss I, *King*	1890	Dec. 24, 1958
Liechtenstein	Franz Joseph II., *Prince*	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Mexico	Lopez Mateos, *President*	..	Dec. 1, 1958
Monaco	Rainier, *Prince*	May 31 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco	Mohammed ben Youssef, *King*	1910	Nov. 16, 1955
Muscat and Oman	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, *Sultan*	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, *King*	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands	Juliana, *Queen*	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua	Col. Luiz Somoza, *President*	..	May 1957
Norway	Olav V., *King*	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., *President*	..	Oct. 1, 1956
Papal State	Pius XII., *Pope*	Mar. 2, 1876	Mar. 2, 1939
Paraguay	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, *President*	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Persia	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, *Shah*	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru	Dr. Manuel Prado, *President*	..	June 17, 1956
Philippine Islands	Carlos Garcia, *President*	..	March 18, 1957
Poland	Aleksander Zawadski, *Chairman of Council of*		Dec. 1952
Portugal	Rear-Adm. Americo Tomaz, *President* [*Ministers*	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Roumania	Ion Gheorghe Maurer, *President*	..	Jan. 11, 1958
Salvador	José Lemus, *President*	..	Sept. 1956
Saudi Arabia	Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, *King*	1902	Nov. 9, 1953
Spain	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, *Regent*	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sweden	Gustaf VI Adolf, *King*	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland	Thomas Holenstein, *President*	..	Jan. 1, 1958
Syria	Shukri al Quwatli, *President*	.. 1891	Sept. 6, 1955
Thailand	Bhumibol Adulyadej, *King*	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Tunisia	Habib Bourguiba, *President*	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Celal Bayar, *President*	1884	May 22, 1950
United States	Dwight D. Eisenhower, *President*	Oct. 14, 1890	Jan. 20, 1953
Uruguay	Dr. Alberto Zubiria, *President*	..	Mar. 1, 1956
U.S.S.R.	Marshal K. V. Voroshilov, *President*	Feb. 4, 1881	Mar. 6, 1953
Venezuela	Rear-Adm. W. Larrazábal, *President*	..	Jan. 23, 1958
Yemen	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, *King*	..	Feb. 17, 1948
Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito, *President*	May 25 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes					
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England		827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert		839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf		858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf		858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf		866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf		871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great		901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder		925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Third son of Edward the Elder		940	946	25	6
EDRED	Fourth son of Edward the Elder		946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund		955	959	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund		959	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar		975	978	17	4
ETHELRED II	Younger son of Edgar	Emma, dau. of the Duke of Normandy	978	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred II		1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	Emma of Normandy, widow of Ethelred II	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute		1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute		1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II		1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor		1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by Conquest	Matilda, dau. of Baldwin, Count of Flanders	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	(Died unmarried)	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	*1st* Matilda, dau. of Malcolm Canmore, K. of Scotland; *2nd* Adelicia, dau. of Godfrey, D. of Louvaine.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.	Matilda, dau. of Eustace, Count of Boulogne.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert.	Eleanor, dau. of D. of Guienne and divorced Queen of Louis VII of France.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	Berengaria, dau. of Sancho VI, K. of Navarre.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	*1st* Avisa, dau. of E. of Gloucester, divorced upon grounds of consanguinity; *2nd* Isabella dau. of Aymer, Count of Angoulême.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	Eleanor, dau. of Raymond, Count of Provence.	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	*1st* Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III, K. of Castile; *2nd* Margaret, dau. of Philip III, the Hardy, K. of France.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	Isabella, dau. of Philip IV, the Fair, K. of France	1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III (died 1400)	*1st* Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; *2nd* Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	*1st* Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; *2nd* Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471)	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York					
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widvile (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widvile and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	*1st* Katharine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); *2nd* Anne dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); *3rd* Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); *4th* Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); *5th* Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); *6th* Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guilford Dudley	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	(Died unmarried)	1558	1603	69	44

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart					
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France.	1625	Beh.1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649					
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653–8.	*Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658–9*				
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660)	The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.)	Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; 2nd Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep.1688 Dec.1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William Prince of Orange / Eldest daughter of James II		1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	Prince George of Denmark	1702	1714	4	12
	The House of Hanover					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1714	1727		13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor					
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII	Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936)	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1936	—	—	325 days
GEORGE VI	Second son of George V	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II	Elder daughter of George VI	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

SCOTTISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 1057 TO 1603

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED	Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.....	*1st* Ingibiorg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; *2nd* Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093
DONALD BÁN.....	Brother of Malcolm Canmore	.....	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage.	.....	1094	1094
DONALD BÁN.....	(Restored)	.....	1094	1097
EDGAR.....	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage.	Died unmarried.....	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England. ...	1107	1124
DAVID I.....	Son of Malcolm Canmore.....	Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton.	1124	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN) ..	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Died unmarried.....	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont.	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II.....	Son of William the Lion	*1st* Joanna, daughter of King John; *2nd* Mary, daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (*Picardy*).	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage....	*1st* Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; *2nd* Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux.	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III.	Died unmarried.....	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	.....	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE).....	Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	*1st* Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; *2nd* Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1306	1329
DAVID II.....	Son of Robert I, by second marriage	*1st* Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; *2nd* Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART).....	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	*1st* Elizabeth, dau., of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; *2nd* Euphemia, dau., of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1371	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II.....	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie.	1390	1406
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1406	1437
JAMES II.....	Son of James I.....	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres	1437	1460
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II.....	Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.	1460	1488
JAMES IV.....	Eldest son of James III	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513
JAMES V.....	Son of James IV.....	*1st* Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; *2nd* Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage ...	*1st* Francis, Dauphin of France; *2nd* Henry, Lord Darnley; *3rd* James, Earl of Bothwell.	1542	1587
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1625

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282	
Rhodri the Great	844–878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878–916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916–950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950–979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979–985
Cadwallon, his brother	985–986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986–999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999–1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1018–1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023–1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039–1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063–1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075–1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081–1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137–1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170–1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194–1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240–1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246–1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII)	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.I.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888–1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(*a*) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888–1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(*b*) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(*c*) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 22, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(*d*) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glucksburg (marriage dissolved 1920); died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(*e*) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(*f*) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(*g*) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glucksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (*see* p. 213); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept 1, 1919; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(*d*) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 23, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, *King of the Hellenes*, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(*a*) The late George II., *King of the Hellenes* 1922–24 and 1935–47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(*b*) The late Alexander, *King of the Hellenes* 1917–1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(*c*) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue; King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, and Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950.

(*d*) Paul (*Paul I., King of the Hellenes*), born Dec. 4, 1901, *acceded* April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (*see* p. 212), having issue Constantine (*Diadoch*), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(*e*) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(*f*) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (*see* p. 214).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, V.A., born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (*see* p. 215).

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Queen of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(*c*) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married Feb. 4, 1950, Mrs. R. Simpson.

(*d*) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947–48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, G.B.E., D.C.V.O., daughter of Lord Mount Tempie, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Mountbatten, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (*see* p. 212).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (*a*) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (*see* p. 215); *accidentally killed* (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (*b*) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (*Tsar of All the Russias*), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (*Prince of Saxe-Coburg*), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (*Queen of Roumania*), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(*a*) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (*see* col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(*b*) Elisabeth (*Queen of the Hellenes*), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(*c*) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 215); Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christiana of Hesse).

(*d*) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(*e*) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(*f*) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(*a*) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(*b*) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(*c*) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(*b*) Maria (*Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glucksburg*), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(*c*) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(*d*) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1883; married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, V.A., C.I., G.B.E., born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise V.A. C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now *King Gustaf VI. Adolf*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(*b*) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(*c*) Princess Ingrid (*Queen of Denmark*), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(*d*) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(*e*) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue Alastair Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, *Duke of Albany*, K.G., P.C., K.T., etc., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (*Countess of Athlone*), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue—

(*a*) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(*b*) The late *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* (1900–1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956), and has issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII., K.G. (*King of Spain* 1886–1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* Nov. 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone*, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (*see p. 215*).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, *1st Duke of Fife* (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Pay Corps, born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

Lord Carnegie, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

(i) H.M. Olav V., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, *married* March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(*a*) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(*b*) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(*c*) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, *born* Feb. 2, 1882; *married* Princess Alice of Battenberg (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*) (*see* p. 213); *died* Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

(1) Princess Margarita, *born* April 17, 1905, *married* Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg (*see* p. 213), and has issue, Prince Kraft, *born* 1935, Princess Beatrix, *born* 1936, Prince George, *born* 1938.

(2) Princess Theodora, *born* May 30, 1906, *married* Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita, *born* 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 213), Prince Max, *born* 1933, Prince Louis, *born* 1937.

(3) Princess Cecilie, *born* June 22, 1911, *married* George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (*see* p. 213).

(4) Princess Sophie, *born* June 26, 1914, *married* (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933, Princess Dorothea, *born* 1934, Prince Charles, *born* 1937, Prince Rainer, *born* 1939, Princess Clarissa, *born* 1944), *married* (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Guelf, *born* 1947, Prince George, *born* 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, *born* 1954.

(5) Prince Philip (*H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh*), *born* June 10, 1921 (*see* p. 216).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, *born* June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), *succeeded* to the throne May 6, 1910; *died* Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894, *succeeded* to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; *abdicated* Dec. 11, 1936; *married* June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor).

Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George), *born* at York Cottage, Sandringham Dec. 14, 1895; *married* April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, *succeeded* to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; *crowned* in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; *died* Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (*see* p. 216).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), *Dowager Countess of Harewood*, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Hon. General, Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (Regiment of Yorkshire), Royal Canadian Signals, Canadian Scottish Regiment (Highlanders), Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Controller Commandant W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (*born* Sept. 9, 1882; *died* May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

(1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, *born* Feb. 7, 1923; *married* Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, *born* Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, *born* Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, *born* Feb. 14, 1955.

(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *born* Aug. 21, 1924, *married* July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ulick, *born* May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C.; Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; *born* March 31, 1900, *married* Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northampton Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., *born* Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, *born* Dec. 18, 1941.

H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, *born* Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, *born* Dec. 20, 1902, *married* Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel 431st L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), *born* Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). *Killed on Active Service*, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicolas Paul Patrick, *Duke of Kent*, *born* Oct. 9, 1935, Lieut., The Royal Scots Greys.

(2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, *born* Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, Durham Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel, North Irish Horse.

(3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, *born* July 4, 1942.

Residences of the Duchess of Kent.—Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire; Kensington Palace, W.8.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905; *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th 5th Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Royal Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Regiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. of Canada, Le Regiment de la Chaudiere, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Royal Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), the Royal Natal Carabineers, the Imperial Light Horse, Hon. Colonel, the Royal Durban Light Infantry and the Railways and Harbours Brigade, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *born* at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, *succeeded* to the throne February 6, 1952, *crowned* June 2, 1953; having *married*, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. *See* p. 215.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., *born* at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, *born* at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY.

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief the Queen's Bays, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th 44th Foot), Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., the Manchester Regiment, R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Colonel-in-Chief Toronto Scottish and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. *Born* Aug. 4, 1900, *married* April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who *succeeded* to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and *died* February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, the 3rd The King's Own Hussars, the Suffolk Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; *born* at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's son and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons, and her younger son and his son; then Princess Arthur of Connaught; then Lord Carnegie, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then Prince Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.

The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

The Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Windsor.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister.

Lord President of the Council.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lord Privy Seal.

High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.

Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:

(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.

Ministers and Envoys.

Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest Sons.

Earls, in same order as Dukes.

Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest Sons.

Dukes' younger Sons.

Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest Sons.

Marquesses' younger Sons.

Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.

All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.

Barons, in same order as Dukes.

Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.

Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.

Earls' younger Sons.

Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter if Commoners.

Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of England.

Master of the Rolls.

President of the Probate Court.

The Lords Justices of Appeal.

Judges of the High Court.

Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.

Viscounts' younger Sons.

Barons' younger Sons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.

Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Members of the Order of Merit.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.

Companions of Honour.

Knights Commanders of the above Orders.

Knights Bachelor.

Official Referees of The Supreme Court.

Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.

Serjeants at law.

Masters in Lunacy.

Companions and Commanders, *e.g.* C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, *see* pp. 298-299.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—*See* p. 683.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, H. D. Oakshott, M.B.E., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, Sir Gerald Wills, M.B.E., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. Peter Legh, M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edelsten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.; General Sir Charles Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Nevil Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.; General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, K.C.B., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Mistress of the Robes, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; the Lady Alice Egerton, C.V.O.; the Lady Rose Baring (*temp.*); Mrs. John Dugdale (*temp.*).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Anne Hawkins.
Chief Clerk, Miss Helen Gardiner, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, B.E.M.
Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. Clark; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss N. D. Mulholland.

The Queen's Archives,

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Owen Morshead, C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Registrar, Miss Enid Price Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, Commander P. J. Row, O.B.E., M.V.O., R.N.
Assistant Keeper, of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, D. Waters.
Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Clerk, E. Smith.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Capt. William A. Fellowes, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.
Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (*Balmoral*); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (*Sandringham*).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, A. E. Bigden.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Wilmshurst Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.; J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O. (*State Invitation Assistant*); W. G. Leaper; Miss Ruth Webster, M.V.O.; Miss J. M. Arnold; Miss E. E. Grant.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.
Examiner of Plays (*Welsh*), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lord in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Marquess of Lansdowne; The Lord Chesham; The Earl Bathurst.
Groom in Waiting, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Extra Groom in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.; Rear-Admiral Frederick Robert Joseph Mack, C.B., C.B.E.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Brig. Sultan Mohammed; Sir Marcus Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; John Scott: Capt. Sir John Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Serjeants at Arms, H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. H. Evans, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle (vacant).

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, Sir Owen Morshead, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Librarian, R. C. Mackworth Young.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliot, M.V.O.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D. LL.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, W. Collins, M.M.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss G. Pooley (*Hampton Court Palace*).

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Norwich, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D. D.Sc.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., T.D., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C. D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Boreham, M.A.; Canon J. McC. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Canon C. H. Ritchie, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannering, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Ven. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Canon V. J. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., M.A.; Ven. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Ven. S. C. Bulley, M.A.; Preb. G. W. Battersby, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.; Rev. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Canon G. W. O. Addleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; Canon D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.; Canon R. P. Price, M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, M.A., T.D.; Canon C. B. Sampson, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Hollis, Th.L., Mus.B.; Rev. R. Simpson.

Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Norman Askew, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.; The Lord Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrician, Wilfred Sheldon, C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physicians, Sir Henry Letheby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopædic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor Richard May, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, Sir Bentley Purchase, C.B.E., M.C.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vice-Marshal, Dugald Malcolm, T.D.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Brigadier Ivan De la Bere, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, N. L. Swift, M.V.O.
Clerks, G. A. Harris, M.V.O.; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell, M.V.O.; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss M. P. Horsfield, M.V.O.; Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers; Miss D. M. Mason.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl St. Aldwyn, T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, M.C.; *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-Generals, W. A. F. Lane Fox Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; C. A. L. Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brigadiers, L. M. Gibbs, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; H. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.; T. Fairfax Ross, M.C., T.D.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; R. Peake, D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.
Colonels, The Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir R. E. S. Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. Mitford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.
Lieutenant-Colonels, W. M. S. Cunninghame; D.S.O.; R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl of Onslow, M.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, *V.C.*; *Ensign*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Lt.-Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major M. V. Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.
Deputy Master of the Household, Capt. the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, A. F. A. Stamberg, M.V.O.
Clerks, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.; G. H. Franklin.
Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.
Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking.
Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.
Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Equerries, Captain the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.; Capt. R. M. H. Vickers, M.V.O. (*temp.*); Lt.-Cdr. P. C. D. Campbell, R.N. (*temp.*).
Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Capt. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Michael Charles Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Smith Hill Child, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Rear-Admiral Peter Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*); Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Admiral Sir Charles Lambe, G.C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Mark Vane Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Ryrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir Arthur H. Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.
Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.M.
Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly.
Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee.

Hereditary Keepers :—
Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart, M.C.
Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.
Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. R. G. Collingwood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.; Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.
Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. John Baillie, C.H., D.D., D.Litt.
Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.
Historiographer (vacant).
Botanist (vacant).
Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., R.S.A. (Hon.). A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.B.S.
Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.C., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir James R. Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, Thomas Rankin, O.B.E., L.D.S., F.D.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.
Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.
Ensigns, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward D. Stevenson, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col. Sir John G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (*Adjutant*).
Brigadiers, The Lord Elphinstone; Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.; Major the Earl of Home, P.C.; Maj.-Gen. Neil McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; the Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C.; Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith; Admiral Sir Augus E. M. B. Cunninghame-Grahame, K.B.E., C.B.; The Earl of Balfour.
Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
President o the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
Secretaries, Major Alastair C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.; Major J. G. S. Gammell, M.B.E. (*Joint*).
Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, J. B. V. Orr.
Equerry, Wing-Cdr. H. M. Chinnery, M.V.O., A.F.C., R.A.F.
Extra Equerries, Capt. S. C. C. Gaussen; Capt. D. Alexander. R.M.
Clerk-Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Treasurer, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon. M.B.E.
Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Martin J. Gilliat, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Asst. Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Hon. Francis M. Legh.
Extra Equerries, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour; Capt. Oliver P. Dawnay, C.V.O.
Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin (*temp.*).
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon-Apothecary (*Royal Lodge, Windsor*), Richard May, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarbrough.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour, C.V.O.; The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.; The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; Alexandra, Lady Worsley, C.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.
Clerk Comptroller, Allan G. Wickens, M.V.O.
Clerk Accountant, Robert E. Lambert.
Clerks, Miss M. V. Dunlop; Miss M. Murray Brown; Miss P. Pardington; Miss J. Makins.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Iris Peake, M.V.O.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.; Mrs. Cuthbert.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Maj. Michael Hawkins, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. N. B. Macdonald.

Equerries, Capt. the Lord Napier and Ettrick; Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (*Extra*); Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Extra*); Col. R. T. Stanyforth, C.V.O., M.C. (*Extra*); Capt. E. Brook (*Extra*).

Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Dorothy Meynell, M.V.O.; Mrs. Cedric Holland.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Philip Hay, C.V.O., T.D.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, C.V.O.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Herbert, C.V.O.

Lady in Waiting to Princess Alexandra, The Lady Moyra Hamilton.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1959.)

Sir Kenneth Cowan, *Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland*; Prof. I. G. Davies, *Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Leeds*; Dr. G. C. Kelly, *Senior Administrative Medical Officer, South Western Regional Hospital Board*; Dr. C. G. Magee, C.B.E., *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance*; Dr. F. F. Main, *Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland*; Dr. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., *Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, London County Council.*

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, *i.e.* Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1955).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., M.C.

Major and Resident Governor, Brig. L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1956).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or* (*England*); 2nd *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant *or*, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*), a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp *or*, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714–1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.....	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II.....	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III....	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV....	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV....	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria.....	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII....	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V.....	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII...	Jan. 20, 1936	..
George VI.....	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937
Elizabeth II	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1959

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1959, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 13. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 27.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coatee with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hakewill Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcraft, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Colonel J. A. Fraser, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.C.M.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel F. C. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Salaries of Household	185,000
Expenses of Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200
Supplementary Provision	95,000
	£475,000

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother	£70,000
The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
The Princess Margaret	6,000
The Princess Royal	6,000

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.
March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.
April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.
May 24.—Empire Day.
June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.
June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.
June 13.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1959.
Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.
Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.
Nov. 8—Remembrance Sunday, 1959.
Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, *e.g.* on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(*a*) Daily from the announcement of the death up to and including the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(*b*) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(*c*) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(*d*) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of Great Britain.

(*e*) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (*a*) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (*b*) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1959

Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2.	Purification.
,, 6.	Queen's Accession.
,, 11.	Ash Wednesday.
,, 24.	St. Matthias.
Mar. 25.	Annunciation.
Apr. 21	Queen's Birthday.
,, 25.	St. Mark.
May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.
,, 7.	Ascension Day.
June 2.	Coronation Day.
,, 10.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.
,, 11.	St. Barnabas.
,, 13.	Queen's Official Birthday.
June 24.	St. John the Baptist.
,, 29.	St. Peter.
July 25.	St. James.
Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Oct. 18.	St. Luke.
,, 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Nov. 1.	All Saints.
,, 9.	Lord Mayor's Day.
,, 14.	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
,, 30.	St. Andrew.
Dec. 21.	St. Thomas.

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament; and from the date of the Union with Ireland 28 Irish Peers were so elected for life; the number of the latter is now reduced to 2, and the 26 vacancies are unlikely to be filled.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

Fees for Dignities were payable as Inland Revenue until abolished by the Finance Act of 1937. They were in the form of revenue stamps, as follows: for a Dukedom £350; a Marquessate £300; an Earldom £250; a Viscountcy £200; a Barony £150; a Baronetcy £100.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

BARONS (5)—Birkett; Brecon; Harding of Petherton; Poole; Robins.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNTCIES (3)—Bracken (cr. 1952); Rhondda (cr. 1918); Ruffside (cr. 1951). BARONIES (5)—Bennett of Edgbaston (cr. 1953); Campion (cr. 1950); Egerton of Tatton (cr. 1859); Percy of Newcastle (cr. 1953); Webb-Johnson (cr. 1948).

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1959)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (*b.* 1948).
EARLS (4): Chichester (*b.* 1944); Gowrie (*b.* 1939); Kingston (*b.* 1943); Norbury (*b.* 1939).
VISCOUNTS (3): Gormanston (*b.* 1939); Gough (*b.* 1941); Ullswater (*b.* 1942).
BARONS (8): Davies (*b.* 1940); Fermoy (*b.* 1939); Hesketh (*b.* 1950); Lyell (*b.* 1939); Phillimore (*b.* 1939); Sudeley (*b.* 1939); Sysonby (*b.* 1945); Vestey (*b.* 1941).

The following Peer and Peeress will come of age during 1959:—
MARQUESS: Dufferin and Ava (July 9).
BARONESS: Darcy de Knayth (July 10).

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS

(With age on Jan. 1, 1959)

DUKE:
St. Albans (84)

MARQUESSES:
Aberdeen and Temair (79)
Ailesbury (85)
Bristol (88)
Winchester (96)
Zetland (82)

EARLS:
Arran (90)
Buchan (80)
Cork and Orrery (85)
Dunmore (87)
Enniskillen (82)
Glasgow (84)
Grey (79)
Ilchester (84)
Iveagh (84)
Kintore (79)
Liverpool (80)
Morley (80)
Mount Edgcumbe (85)
Russell (86)
St. Germans (88)
Sandwich (84)
Shaftesbury (89)
Stair (79)

COUNTESS:
Cromartie (80)

VISCOUNTS:
Barrington (85)
Cecil of Chelwood (94)
Elibank (79)
Hampden (89)
Molesworth (89)
Nuffield (81)
Samuel (88)
Stansgate (81)
Torrington (82)
Weir (81)

VISCOUNTESS:
Daventry (89)

BARONS:
Ammon (85)
Amwell (82)
Bagot (81)
Beaverbrook (79)
Beveridge (79)
Brand (80)
Brassey (88)
Catto (79)
Chatfield (85)
Clanmorris (79)
Cranworth (81)
De Mauley (80)
Dorchester (82)
Dovercourt (80)
Ennisdale (80)
Glendyne (80)
Goddard (81)
Graves (81)
Gridley (80)
Haden-Guest (81)
Hailey (86)
Hankey (81)
Hayter (87)
Heneage (81)
Henley (81)
Iliffe (81)
Jeffreys (80)
Kennet (79)
Leconfield (81)
Londesborough (82)
McGowan (84)
Milford (84)
Monkswell (83)
Muskerry (84)
Newborough (81)
Penrhyn (93)
Pethick Lawrence (87)
Quibell (79)
Rugby (81)
Sackville (88)
Sandys (82)
Simon of Wythenshawe (79)
Skelmersdale (82)
Southampton (91)
Teviot (84)
Trevethin (79)
Whitburgh (84)
Wigram (85)
Wright (88)
Wrottesley (85)

BARONESSES:
Berkeley (83)
Burton (85)
Zouche (83)

§ The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peeresses	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes	26	1	..	..	..	26
Marquesses	40	..	..	1	..	39
Earls	212	6	4	26	12	176
Viscounts	131	1	3	10	3	116
Bishops	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons	551	13	8	38	30	483
Total	965	21	16	92	71	884

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——,
Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., *b.* 1921, *m.* (*see* pp. 215 and 216).
1337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, *b.* 1948, *M.* (*see* p. 216).
1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1900, *m.* (*see* p. 215).
1934 *Kent* (and), Edward, Duke of Kent, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1942 (*see* p. 215).
1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1894, *m.* (*see* p. 215).

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——,
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.

1945 *Canterbury* (99th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1887. *Consecrated Bishop of Chester* 1932, *translated to London*, 1939.
1956 *York* (92nd), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1904. *Consecrated Bishop of Durham* 1952.

DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868[1].*	*Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th *Brit. Marq.*, 1790, and 13th *Scott. Earl*, 1606, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Marquess of Hamilton, *b.* 1934.
1701 S. } 1892* }	*Argyll*, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th *Scottish* and 4th *U.K. Duke*, *Argyll*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Marquess of Lorne, *b.* 1937.
1703 S.	*Atholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1957.	
1682	*Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.* (*Master of the Horse*).	Henry R. S. F. de V. *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1898.
1694	*Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Marquess of Tavistock, *b.* 1940.
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th *Engl. Earl, Doncaster* 1662), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1923.
1694	*Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1920, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1944.
1675	*Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1919.
1643 S.*	*Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (*Premier Peer of Scotland*; 11th *Brit. Duke, Brandon*, 1711) (*Lord Steward*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1938.
1694	*Leeds* (12th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th *Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1884.
1766[1].*	*Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (*Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland*; 7th *Brit. Visct., Leinster*, 1747), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* 1914.
1719	*Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1929.
1702	*Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1926.
1707 S.*	*Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th *Brit. Earl, Graham*, 1722), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, *b.* 1935.
1756	*Newcastle* (*under Lyme*) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Capt. Henry C.F. *Pelham-Clinton*, *b.* 1892.
1483	*Norfolk* (26th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (*Premier Duke and Earl*, 13th *Scott. Baron, Herries*, 1489), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *m.* (*Earl Marshal*).	Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, *b.* 1883 (*see* p. 233) (to Dukedom); to Herries Barony, Lady Anne *F.-H.*, *b.* 1938.

§ *For list of Contractions used, see p.* 251

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1766	*Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1953.
1716	*Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., *b.* 1888.
1675	*Richmond* (9th) *& Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th *Scott. Duke, Lennox.* 1675), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1929.
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th *U.K. Earl, Innes,* 1837), *b.* 1913, *s.* 1932, *m.* (*Premier Baronet of Scotland*).	Marquess of Bowmont, *b.* 1954.
1703	*Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1940, *m*	Lord John *M.*, *b.* 1922.
1684	*St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Charles A. F. de V. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1915.
1547	*Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour. *b.* 1910, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Lord Seymour, *b.* 1952.
1833	*Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd *Scott. Earl, Sutherland,* 1235), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874; to Scott. Earldom, Elizabeth M. *Janson*, *b.* 1921.
1814	*Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th *Irish Earl, Mornington,* 1746), *b.* 1885, *s.* 1943. *w.*	Lt.-Col. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1915
1874	*Westminster* (3rd), William Grosvenor, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1953.	Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., *b.* 1907.

MARQUESSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess.
In titles marked ° the " of " is *not* used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, *see* under "DUKES," p. 225.

1935	*Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th *Scott. Earl, Aberdeen,* 1682), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Lord Dudley *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883.
1876	*Abergavenny* (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1938.
1821	*Ailesbury* (6th), George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904.
1831	*Ailsa* (7th), Archibald David Kennedy (19th *Scott. Earl, Cassillis,* 1509), *b.* 1925, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1956.
1815	*Anglesey* (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1950.
1789	*Bath* (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Viscount Weymouth, *b.* 1932.
1826	*Bristol* (5th), Herbert Arthur Robert Hervey, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1951, *w.*	Earl Jermyn, *b.* 1915.
1796	*Bute* (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th *Scott. Earl, Dumfries,* 1633), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1958.
1917	*Cambridge* (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1927, *m.*	(None).
1812	°*Camden* (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1930.
1917	*Carisbrooke* (1st), Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, *w.* (*see* also p. 214).	(None).
1815	*Cholmondeley* (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th *Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley,* 1628), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.* (*Lord Great Chamberlain*).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., *b.* 1919.
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham* (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th *U.K. Baron, Minster,* 1821), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924.
1793 I.*	*Donegall* (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th *Brit. Baron, Fisherwick,* 1790), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Templemore, *b.* 1916 (*see* p. 245).
1789 I.*	*Downshire* (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th *Brit. Earl, Hillsborough,* 1772), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918, *m.*	A. Robin I. *H b.* 1929.
1888	*Dufferin & Ava* (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (12th *Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye,* 1800), *b.* 1938, *s.* 1945, *M.*	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. *Blackwood*, Bt., *b.* 1901.
1801 I.*	*Ely* (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th *U.K. Baron, Loftus,* 1801), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Guy A. C. *L.*, *b.* 1899.
1801	*Exeter* (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Lord Martin C., *b.* 1909.
1800 I.*	*Headfort* (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, T.D., (3rd *U.K. Baron, Kenlis,* 1831), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1932.
1793	*Hertford* (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th *Irish Baron, Conway,* 1712), *b.* 1930, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1958.
1599 S.*	*Huntly* (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (*Premier Marquess of Scotland*) (4th *U.K. Baron, Meldrum,* 1815), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Earl of Aboyne, *b.* 1944.
1784	*Lansdowne* (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th *Irish Earl, Kerry,* 1722), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Earl of Shelburne, *b.* 1941.
1902	*Linlithgow* (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th *Scott. Earl, Hopetoun* 1703), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1946.
1816 I.*	*Londonderry* (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th *U.K. Earl, Vane,* 1823), *b.* 1937, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Francis C. J. *Vane-Tempest*, *b.* 1911.
1701 S.*	*Lothian* (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th *U.K. Baron, Ker* 1821), *b.* 1922, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl of Ancram, *b.* 1945.
1917	*Milford Haven* (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., *b.* 1919, *s.* 1938 (*see also* p. 213).	Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1900 (*see* pp. 213 & 230).

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1838	*Normanby* (4th). Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th *Irish Baron. Mulgrave*, 1767), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1954.
1812	*Northampton* (6th). William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913.	Earl Compton, *b.* 1946.
1825 I.*	*Ormonde* (6th). James Arthur Norman Butler, M.C. (6th *U.K. Baron Ormonde*, 1821), *b.* 1893, *s.* 1949, *m.*	James H. T. C. *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1899.
1682 S.	*Queensberry* (12th). David Harrington Angus Douglas, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954.	Lord Gawain *D.*, *b.* 1948.
1926	*Reading* (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Erleigh, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1916.
1789	*Salisbury* (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* 1916.
1800 I.*	*Sligo* (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th *U.K. Baron, Monteagle*, 1806), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1939.
1787	°*Townshend* (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Raynham, *b.* 1945.
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale* (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd *U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*, 1881), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	David G. M. *H.*, *b.* 1921.
1789 I.*	*Waterford* (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th *Brit. Baron, Tyrone*, 1786), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1958.
1936	*Willingdon* (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1941, *m.*	(None.)
1551	*Winchester* (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulet (*Premier Marquess of England*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Richard C. *P.*, *b.* 1905.
1892	*Zetland* (2nd), Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (4th *U.K. Earl of Zetland*, 1838, 5th *Brit. Baron Dundas*, 1794), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, *b.* 1908.

EARLS



Style (*see also* footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., *e.g.* the Hon. John ——, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth ——, etc. Where marked " the " of " is not used.



1639 S. (R.)	*Airlie* (12th), David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Ogilvy, *b.* 1926.
1696	*Albemarle* (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1911.
1952	°*Alexander of Tunis* (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rideau, *b.* 1935.
1826	°*Amherst* (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. *A.*, *b.* 1903.
1892	*Ancaster* (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1936.
1789 I.	°*Annesley* (9th), Robert Annesley, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Glerawly, *b.* 1924.
1785 I.	*Antrim* (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1935.
1762 I.*	*Arran* (6th), Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C. (I.), K.P. (2nd *U.K. Baron Sudley*, 1884), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903.
1955	°*Attlee* (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Viscount Prestwood, *b.* 1928.
1714	*Aylesford* (12th). Charles Ian Finch-Knightley *b.* 1918, *s.* 1958 *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1947
1937	°*Baldwin of Bewdley* (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Corvedale, *b.* 1938.
1922	*Balfour* (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Traprain, *b.* 1925.
1800 I.	*Bandon* (5th) Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. *B.*, *b.* 1904 (Twin).
1772	°*Bathurst* (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1943.	Hon. George B. *B.*, *b.* 1929.
1919	°*Beatty* (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C. *b.* 1905, *s.* 1936.	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1946.
1815	°*Beauchamp* (8th), William Lygon, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Richard E. *L.*, *b.* 1915.
1797 I.	*Belmore* (7th), Galbraith Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1951.
1739 I. } 1937* }	*Bessborough* (2nd), Frederick Edward Neuflize Ponsonby, (10th *Irish Earl Bessborough*), *b.* 1913, *s.* 1956 *m.*	Hon. Bertie B.P., *b.* 1885 (to Irish Earldom only).
1922	*Birkenhead* (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Furneaux, *b.* 1936.
1815	*Bradford* (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1947.
1677 S. (R.)	*Breadalbane and Holland* (9th), Charles William Campbell, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lord Glenorchy, *b.* 1919.
1469 S.	*Buchan* (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1934.	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1899 (*see* p. 239).
1746	*Buckinghamshire* (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1930.	Arthur E. O. *Hobart-Hampden*, *b.* 1893.
1800	°*Cadogan* (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1937.
1878	°*Cairns* (5th), David Charles Cairns, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Viscount Garmoyle, *b.* 1939.
1543 S. (R.)	*Caithness* (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Lord Berriedale, *b.* 1948.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 I.	*Caledon* (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1893.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1888.
1661	*Carlisle* (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912. *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1793	*Carnarvon* (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923.	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924.
1748 I.*	*Carrick* (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd *U.K. Baron, Butler*, 1912), *b.* 1931, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1953.
1800 I.	°*Castle Stewart* (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1928.
1814	*'Cathcart* (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th *Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1952
1647 I.	*Cavan* (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Oliver F. W. *L.*, *b.* 1895.
1827	°*Cawdor* (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1932.
1801	*Chichester* (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, *b.* 1944, *s.* 1944, *M.*	Anthony G. *P.*, *b.* 1911.
1803 I.*	*Clancarty* (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th *U.K. Visct. Clancarty*, 1823), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Greville S. R. *Le P. T.*, *b.* 1902.
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam* (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th *U.K. Baron Clanwilliam*, 1828), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert *Meade - Fetherstonhaugh*, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875.
1776	*Clarendon* (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Nicholas *V.*, *b.* 1916.
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle,, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th *Irish Earl* and 8th. *Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston*, 1711), *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Maj. Patrick R. *B.*,, *b.* 1910.
1850	*Cottenham* (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Crowhurst, *b.* 1948.
1762 I.*	*Courtown* (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th *Brit. Baron, Saltersford*, 1796), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1954.
1697	*Coventry* (11th), George William Coventry, *b.* 1934, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Viscount Deerhurst, *b.* 1957.
1857	*'Cowley* (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., *b.* 1921.
1892	*Cranbrook* (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Medway, *b.* 1933.
1801	*Craven* (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Uffington, *b.* 1957.
1398 S.*	*Crawford* (28th) and *Balcarres* (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (*Premier Earl on Union Roll and* 4th *U.K. Baron, Wigan*, 1826), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1927.
1901	*Cromer* (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	Viscount Errington, *b.* 1946.
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie* (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th *U.K. Baron, Ramsay* 1875), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1948.
1725 I.*	*Darnley* (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (19th *English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold*, 1608), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. *B.*, *b.* 1941.
1711	*Dartmouth* (8th), Humphry Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Lewisham, *b.* 1924.
1761	°*De La Warr* (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921.
1622	*Denbigh* (10th) *and Desmond* (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th *Irish Earl, Desmond*, 1622), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1943.
1485	*Derby* (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., *b.*, 1918, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.*, M.P., *b.* 1920.
1553	*Devon* (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1942.
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore* (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th *U.K. Visct. Hutchinson*, 1821), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1927.
1661 I.*	*Drogheda* (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, O.B.E. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Moore* 1954), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1937.
1837	*Ducie* (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1951.
1860	*Dudley* (3rd) William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1932.	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1920.
1660 S.*	*Dundee* (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (1st *U.K. Baron, Glassary*, 1954) *b.* 1902, *s.* 1924 (*claim admitted*, 1953), *m.* (*Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland*).	Lord Scrymgeour, *b.* 1949.
1669 S.	*Dundonald* (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1958.	
1686 S.*	*Dunmore* (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, *VC.*, D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Dunmore*, 1831), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1939.
1822 I.	*Dunraven and Mount Earl* (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887 *s.* 1952, *m.*	Viscount Adare, *b.* 1939.
1833	*Durham* (5th), John Frederick Lambton, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Lambton, M.P., *b.* 1922.
1837	*Effingham* (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. John A. F. C. *H.*, *b.* 1907.
1507 S. } 1859* }	*Eglinton* (17th) & (8th) *Winton* (1600), Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie (5th *U.K. Earl Winton*, 1859), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1939.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1733 I.*	*Egmont* (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th *Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*, 1762), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Perceval, *b.* 1934.
1821	*Eldon* (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1937.
1633 S.*	*Elgin* (10th) & *Kincardine* (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Elgin*, 1849), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924.
1846	*Ellesmere* (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Cyril R. *E., b.* 1905.
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen* (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Grinstead*, 1815), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	David L. *C., b.* 1918.
1781 I.*	*Erne* (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd *U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*, 1876), *b.* 1937, *s.* 1940.	David G. C., *b.* 1914.
1661	*Essex* (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, T.D., *b.* 1906.
1711	°*Ferrers* (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Viscount Tamworth, *b.* 1952.
1868	*Feversham* (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th *U.K. Baron Feversham*, 1826), *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. *Duncombe-Anderson, b.* 1945.
1628 I.*	*Fingall* (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th *U.K. Baron, Fingall*, 1831), *b.* 1896, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (*see* p. 239).
1746*	°*Fitzwilliam* (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th *Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*, 1716), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1789	°*Fortescue* (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, *b.* 1922.
1841	*Gainsborough* (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1950.
1623 S.*	*Galloway* (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th *Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*, 1796), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1928.
1703 S.*	*Glasgow* (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Fairlie*, 1897), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Capt. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1910.
1806 I.*	*Gosford* (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th *U.K. Baron, Worlingham*, 1835), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1942.
1945	*Gowrie* (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd *U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gowrie*, 1919), *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955, *M.*	Hon. Malise W. M. K. *H-R, b.* 1942.
1684 I.*	*Granard* (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th *U. K. Baron, Granard*, 1806), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. John *F., b.* 1920.
1833	°*Granville* (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	(None.)
1806	°*Grey* (5th), Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Richard F. G. C. G., *b.* 1939.
1752	*Guilford* (9th), Edward Francis North, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. John M. W. *N., b.* 1905.
1619 S.(R.)	*Haddington* (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Binning, *b.* 1941.
1919	°*Haig* (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1928, *m.*	(None.)
1944	*Halifax* (1st). Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., (3rd *U.K. Viscount, Halifax*, 1866), *b.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Irwin, *b.* 1912.
1898	*Halsbury* (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1934.
1754	*Hardwicke* (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Viscount Royston, *b.* 1938.
1812	*Harewood* (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1947, *m.* (*See also* p. 215).	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1950.
1742	*Harrington* (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Petersham, *b.* 1945.
1809	*Harrowby* (6th), Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1922.
1604 S.*	*Home* (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th *U.K. Baron, Douglas*, 1875), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1943.
1821	°*Howe* (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1903.
1529	*Huntingdon* (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1939, *m.*	David F. G. *H., b.* 1909.
1885	*Iddesleigh* (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1932.
1756	*Ilchester* (6th), Giles Stephen Holland Fox-Strangways, G.B.E., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905.
1929	*Inchcape* (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1939.	Viscount Glenapp, *b.* 1943.
1919	*Iveagh* (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Elveden, *b.* 1937.
1625	°*Jellicoe* (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* 1950.
1697	*Jersey* (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th *Irish Viscl., Grandison*, 1620), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1948.
1822 I. (R.)	*Kilmorey* (4th), Francis Charles Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Francis J. R. P. *N., b.* 1915.
1866	*Kimberley* (4th), John Wodehouse, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1951.
1768 I.	*Kingston* (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, *b.* 1943, *s.* 1948, *M.*	Capt. R. D. *King-Harman*, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1891.
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull* (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th *Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine*, 1711), *b.* 1935, *s.* 1938.	George V. *Hay-Drummond. b.* 1910.

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1677 S.*	*Kintore* (10th). Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th *U.K. Baron, Kintore*, 1838). *b.* 1879, *s.* 1930, *m.*	To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, *b.* 1874; to U.K. Barony, A.W. *K.-F.*, T.D., *b.* 1888.
1914	[c]*Kitchener of Khartoum* (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, *b.* 1919. *s.* 1937.	Hon. Charles E. K., *b.* 1920.
1756 I.	*Lanesborough* (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1950.	*Lt. Comdr.* Terence B. J. D. *B.*, *b.* 1913.
1624 S.	*Lauderdale* (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Patrick F. *M.*, M.P., *b.* 1911.
1837	*Leicester* (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., *b.* 1908, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Anthony L. C., *b.* 1909.
1641 S.	*Leven* (14th) & (13th) *Melville* (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1954.
1831	*Lichfield* (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918. *m.*	Hon. Thomas P. J. *A.*, *b.* 1939.
1803 I.*	*Limerick* (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th *U.K. Baron, Foxford*, 1815), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Glentworth, *b.* 1930.
1633 S. (R.)	*Lindsay* (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1943. *m.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1926.
1626	*Lindsey* (13th) *and Abingdon* (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928. *m.*	Richard H. R. *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1776 I.	*Lisburne* (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1913.
1822 I.*	*Listowel* (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Hare* 1869), *b.* 1906, *s.* 1931, *m.* (*Governor-General of Ghana*).	Hon. Richard *G. H.*, *b.* 1907.
1905	*Liverpool* (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Robert *F.*, *b.* 1887.
1945	[c]*Lloyd George of Dwyfor* (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Gwynnedd, *b.* 1924.
1785 I.*	*Longford* (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th *U.K. Baron, Silchester*, 1821), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Pakenham, *b.* 1903 (*see* p. 243).
1807	*Lonsdale* (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Viscount Lowther, *b.* 1949.
1838	*Lovelace* (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th *British Baron King*, 1725), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1951.
1795 I.*	*Lucan* (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Bingham*, 1934), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1934.
1880	*Lytton* (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th *English Baron, Wentworth*, 1529), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* 1950.
1721	*Macclesfield* (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914.
1800	*Malmesbury* (6th), William James Harris, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1946.
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield and Mansfield* (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th *Scott, Visct., Stormont*, 1621), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Stormont, *b.* 1930.
1404 S.	*Mar* (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (*Premier Earl of Scotland*) *b.* 1891, *s.* 1932.	Master of Mar, *b.* 1914.
1565 S.	*Mar* (23th) & (14th) *Kellie* (1616), John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1949.
1785 I.	*Mayo* (9th), Ulick Henry Bourke, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Bryan L. *B.*, *b.* 1897.
26 Z 1.*	*Meath* (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th *U.K. Baron, Chaworth*, 1831), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1941.
1766 I.	*Mexborough* (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Pollington, *b.* 1931.
1920	*Midleton* (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th *Irish Viscount, Midleton*, 1717), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1942, *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, W. J. H. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1874.
1813	*Minto* (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., *b.* 1928.
1562 S.*	*Moray* (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th *Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*, 1796), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1928.
1815	*Morley* (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1951.	John St. A. *P.*, *b.* 1923.
1458 S.	*Morton* (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1935.	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1881.
1947	[c]*Mountbatten of Burma* (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1900, *m.* (*Personal A.D.C. to the Queen*), *Admiral of the Fleet.* (*See also p.* 213.)	Baroness Brabourne, *b.* 1924 (*see pp.* 213 and 237).
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe* (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edgcumbe, T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Edward P. *E.*, *b.* 1903.
1831	*Munster* (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Edward C. *FitzC.*, *b.* 1899.
1805	[c]*Nelson* (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1957.	Hon. Charles S. J. H. *N.*, *b.* 1896.
1827 I.	*Norbury* (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955, *M.*	
1806 I.*	*Normanton* (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd *U.K. Baron, Somerton*, 1873), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Viscount Somerton, *b.* 1945.
1647 S.	*Northesk* (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	John Douglas C., *b.* 1895.
1801	*Onslow* (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1938.

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1925	*Oxford & Asquith* (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Viscount Asquith of Morley, *b.* 1952.
1929	°*Peel* (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd *U.K. Viscount Peel*, 1895), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Viscount Clanfield, *b.* 1947.
1551	*Pembroke* (15th) & (12th) *Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880. *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, C.V.O., *b.* 1906.
1605 S. (R.)	*Perth* (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Strathallan, *b.* 1935.
1905	*Plymouth* (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1951.
1785 I.	*Portarlington* (6th), Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1938.
1743	*Portsmouth* (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Lymington, *b.* 1923.
1706	°*Poulett* (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None.)
1804	*Powis* (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th *Irish Baron, Clive* 1762), *b.* 1889, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Christian V. C. *H.*, *b.* 1904.
1765	*Radnor* (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Folkestone, *b.* 1927.
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly* (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th *U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*, 1826), *b.* 1923, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Capt. John N. *K.*, R.N., *b.* 1890.
1771 I.	*Roden* (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1938.
1801	*Romney* (6th), Charles Marsham, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Michael H. *M.*, *b.* 1910.
1703 S.*	*Rosebery* (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd *U.K. Earl of Midlothian*, 1911), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Primrose, *b.* 1929.
1806 I.	*Rosse* (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1936.
1801	*Rosslyn* (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* 1958.
1457 S. (P.)	*Rothes* (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1932.
1861	°*Russell* (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., *b* 1872, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Viscount Amberley, *b.* 1921.
1915	°*St. Aldwyn* (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, T.D., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Quenington, *b.* 1950.
1815	*St. Germans* (8th), Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1914.
1660	*Sandwich* (9th), George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Hinchingbrooke, M.P., *b.* 1906.
1690	*Scarbrough* (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G. P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th *Irish Visct., Lumley*, 1628), *b.* 1896, *s.* 1945, *m.* (*Lord Chamberlain*).	Viscount Lumley, *b.* 1932.
1771 I.*	*Sefton* (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th *U.K. Baron, Sefton*, 1831), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1930, *w.*	
1882	*Selborne* (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1940.
1646 S. (R.)	*Selkirk* (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., O.B.E., A.F.C., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Lord Malcolm *D.-H.*, O.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1909.
1672	*Shaftesbury* (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1938.
1756 I.*	*Shannon* (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th *Brit. Bn. Carleton*, 1786), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1924.
1442	*Shrewsbury* (21st) & *Waterford* (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot*, 1784), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1952.
1880	°*Sondes* (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Viscount Throwley, *b.* 1940.
1633 S.*	*Southesk* (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Balinhard*, 1869), *b.* 1893, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1929 (*see* p. 214).
1765	°*Spencer* (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., *b.* 1924.
1703 S.*	*Stair* (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th *U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*, 1841), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., *b.* 1906.
1628	*Stamford* (10th), Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910.	(None.)
1718	°*Stanhope* (9th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th *Earl of Chesterfield*, 1628) (7th *U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon*, 1717), *b.* 1880, *s.* (*to Earldom of Stanhope*), 1905 (*to Earldom of Chesterfield*), 1952, *w.*	None to Earldoms, to Viscountcy, Earl of Harrington, *b.* 1922, *see* p. 229.
1821	*Stradbroke* (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, *b.* 1903, *c.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Keith *R.*, *b.* 1907.
1847	*Strafford* (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1936.
1937	*Strathmore* (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th *Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne* 1606), *b.* 1918, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Fergus M. C. *B.-L.*, *b.* 1923.
1603	*Suffolk* (21st) & (14th) *Berkshire* (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1941.	Hon. Maurice *H.*, *b.* 1936.
1955	*Swinton* (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., *b.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Masham, *b.* 1937.
1714	*Tankerville* (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1921.
1822	'*Temple of Stowe* (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1910.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1815	*Verulam* (5th), James Brabazon Grimston (9th *Irish Visct., Grimston,* 1719; 14th *Scott. Baron, Forrester,* 1633), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949.	Hon. John *G., M.P., b.* 1912.
1729	°*Waldegrave* (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1940.
1759	*Warwick* & °*Brooke* (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th *Earl Brooke* and 7th *Earl of Warwick*). *b.* 1911, *s.* 1928.	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1934.
1633 S.*	*Wemyss* (12th) & (8th) *March* (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th *U.K. Baron, Wemyss,* 1821), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Lord Neidpath, *b.* 1948.
1621 I.	*Westmeath* (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Lord Delvin, *b.* 1928.
1624	*Westmorland* (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1951.
1876	*Wharncliffe* (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1953.	Ralph *Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b.* 1897.
1793 I.	*Wicklow* (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1946.	Cecil A. *F.-H., b.* 1909.
1801	*Wilton* (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1927.	Lord Ebury, *b.* 1934 (*see* p. 239).
1628	*Winchilsea* (16th) & (11th) *Nottingham* (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1936, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Robin H. *F.-H., b.* 1939.
1761 I.*	°*Winterton* (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st *U. K. Baron, Turnour,* 1952), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907. *m.*	(To Earldom), Robert C. *T., b.* 1915.
1956	*Woolton* (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Viscount Walberton, *b.* 1922.
1837	*Yarborough* (6th), Marcus Herbert Pelham, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1920.
1922	*Ypres* (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambert French, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883.

VISCOUNTS



Style (*see* footnote, p. 253), The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1945	*Addison* (2nd), Christopher Addison, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Michael *A. b.* 1914.
1946	*Alanbrooke* (2st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.G., C.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. *Field Marshal, b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *B., b.* 1920.
1950	*Alexander of Hillsborough* (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1919	*Allenby* (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Michael *A., b.* 1931.
1911	*Allendale* (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth P. I. *B., b.* 1948.
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott* (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Robert K. *A.*, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1897.
1751 I.	*Ashbrook* (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Michael *F., b.* 1935.
1917	*Astor* (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. William W. *A., b.* 1951.
1781 I.	*Bangor* (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1950.	Hon. William M. D. *W., b.* 1948.
1720 I.*	*Barrington* (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th *U.K. Baron Shute*, 1880), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1933.	Hon. Bernard *B., b.* 1876.
1925	*Bearsted* (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Peter *S.*, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1911.
1935	*Bledisloe* (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Christopher H. L. *B., b.* 1934.
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.* 1889.
1717 I.*	*Boyne* (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th *U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*, 1866), *b.* 1931, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Richard *H.-R.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1909.
1929	*Brentford* (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Crispin W. *J.-H., b.* 1933.
1929	*Bridgeman* (2nd). Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1898.
1868	*Bridport* (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th *Duke of Bronté in Sicily* and 5th *Irish Baron, Bridport* 1794), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Alexander N. *H., b.* 1948.
1952	*Brookeborough* (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. John W. *B., b.* 1922.
1947	*Bruce of Melbourne* (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S., *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None.)
1932	*Buckmaster* (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934.	Hon. Martin S. *B., b.* 1921.
1939	*Caldecote* (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Piers J. H. *I., b.* 1947.
1941	*Camrose* (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1954.	Hon. Michael *B.*, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1911.
1923	*Cecil of Chelwood* (1st), (Edgar Algernon) Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.H., Q.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	(None.)
1954	*Chandos* (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Antony *A. L., b.* 1920.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1916	*Chaplin* (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Niall G. *C.*, *b.* 1908.
1665 I.	*Charlemont* (9th), Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th *Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont*, 1620), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Harry F. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1881.
1921	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Frederic *T.*, *b.* 1931.
1717 I.	*Chetwynd* (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, T.D., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Adam *C.*, *b.* 1935.
1911	*Chilston* (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1947.	Alastair G. *A.-D.*, *b.* 1946.
1902	*Churchill* (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Hon. Victor G. *S.*, *b.* 1934.
1956	*Citcennin* (1st), James Purdon Lewes Thomas, P.C., *b.* 1903.	(None.)
1781 I.*	*Clifden* (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th *Brit. Baron, Mendip*, 1794), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1930.	Major Hon. Victor *A.-R.*, M.C., *b.* 1887.
1718	*Cobham* (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, G.C.M.G. (7th *Irish Baron, Westcote* 1618), *b.* 1909, *s.* 1949, *m.* (*Governor-General of New Zealand*)	Hon John W. L. *L.*, *b.* 1943.
1902	*Colville of Culross* (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th *Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*, 1604), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1945.	Hon. Charles A. *C.*, *b.* 1935.
1827	*Combermere* (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Michael *S.-C.*, *b.* 1929.
1917	*Cowdray* (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd *U.K. Baron, Cowdray*, 1910), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Michael *P.*, *b.* 1944.
1937	*Craigavon* (2nd), James Craig, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Janric *C.*, *b.* 1944.
1956	*Crookshank* (1st), Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1893.	(None.)
1886	*Cross* (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, *b.* 1920, *s.* 1932, *m.*	(None.)
1946	*Cunningham of Hyndhope* (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None.)
1937	*Davidson* (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. John A. *D.*, *b.* 1928
1956	*De L'Isle* (1st), William Philip Sidney, *V.C.*, P.C. (6th *Baron De L'Isle and Dudley*, 1835), *b.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Philip *S.*, *b.* 1945.
1776 I.(R.)	*De Vesci* (5th), Ivo Richard Vesey (6th *Irish Baron, Knapton*, 1750), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Capt. John E. *V.*, *b.* 1919.
1917	*Devonport* (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Terence *K.*, *b.* 1944.
1622 I.	*Dillon* (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1945.
1785 I.	*Doneraile* (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Richard A. St. *L.*, *b.* 1946.
1680 I.*	*Downe* (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Dawnay*, 1897), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. John C. G. *D.*, *b.* 1935.
1911	*Elibank* (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th *Scott. Bn., Elibank*, 1643), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1951, *w.*	(To Barony), James A. F. C. *Erskine-Murray*, *b.* 1902.
1897	*Esher* (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, G.B.E., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *B.*, *b.* 1913.
1816	*Exmouth* (9th) Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Paul *P.*, *b.* 1940.
1620 S.	*Falkland* (13th), Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *w.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905.
1720	*Falmouth* (8th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. George H. *B.*, *b.* 1919.
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent* (2nd), Henry Edmund Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1947.	(None.)
1918	*Furness* (2nd), William Anthony Furness, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1940.	(None.)
1720 I.*	*Gage* (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th *Brit. Baron, Gage*, 1790), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. George J. St. C. G., *b.* 1932.
1727 I.*	*Galway* (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd *U.K. Baron, Monckton*, 1887), *b.* 1929, *s.* 1943, *m.*	William A. *Monckton*, *b.* 1894.
1478 I.*	*Gormanston* (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (*Premier Viscount of Ireland*; 5th *U.K. Baron, Gormanston*, 1868), *b.* 1939, *s.* 1940. *M.*	Hon. Robert *Shaw-Preston*, *b.* 1915.
1816 I.	*Gort* (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Colin L. P. *V.*, *b.* 1916.
1900	*Goschen* (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1849	*Gough* (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, *b.* 1941, *s.* 1951, *M.*	Guy V. H. *G.*, *b.* 1887.
1937	*Greenwood* (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. *G.*, *b.* 1923.
1929	*Hailsham* (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., Q.C., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Douglas M. *H.*, *b.* 1945.
1946	*Hall* (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., *b.* 1881, *w.*	Hon. W. G. Leonard *H.*, *b.* 1913.
1891	*Hambleden* (4th), William Herbert Smith, *b.* 1930, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. William H. *S.*, *b.* 1955.
1884	*Hampden* (3rd), Thomas Walter Brand, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. (25th. *Eng. Baron, Dacre*, 1307), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *w.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1900.
1936	*Hanworth* (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. David *P.*, *b.* 1946.
1791 I.	*Harberton* (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. *P.*, *b.* 1910.
1917	*Harcourt* (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None.)
1846	*Hardinge* (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Henry N. *H.*, *b.* 1929.
1791 I.	*Hawarden* (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1958, *m.*	
1550	*Hereford* (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (*Premier Viscount of England*), *b.* 1932, *s.* 1952.	Rodney de B. *D.*, *b.* 1903.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1940	*Hewart* (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1943.	(None.)
1842	*Hill* (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Antony R. *C-H., b.* 1931.
1796	*Hood* (6th), Samuel Hood, C.M.G. (6th *Irish Baron, Hood,* 1782), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. *H., b.* 1914.
1952	*Hudson* (2nd), Robert William Hudson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1957, *m.*	
1948	*Hyndley* (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None).
1956	*Ingleby* (1st), Osbert Peake, P.C., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Martin, *P., b.* 1926
1945	*Kemsley* (1st), (James) Gomer Berry, *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *B., b.* 1909.
1954	*Kilmuir* (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1900 (*Lord Chancellor*), *m.*	(None).
1911	*Knollys* (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. David F. D. *K., b.* 1931.
1895	*Knutsford* (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Julian *H.-H., b.* 1930.
1945	*Lambert* (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. George *L., b.* 1941.
1954	*Leathers* (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Fredk. A. *L., b.* 1908.
1922	*Leverhulme* (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., *b.* 1915, *s.* 1949, *m.*	(None.) [1949.
1781 I.	*Lifford* (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Edward J. W. *H., b.*
1921	*Long* (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L., n.* 1929.
1957	*Mackintosh of Halifax* (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, *b.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John *M., b.* 1921.
1955	*Malvern* (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. John G. *H., b.* 1922.
1945	*Marchwood* (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David G. S. *P., b.* 1936.
1942	*Margesson* (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. *M., b.* 1922.
1660. I.*	*Massereene* (13th) & (6th) *Ferrard* (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington, (6th *U.K. Baron, Oriel,* 1821), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. John D.C.W.M. *S., b.* 1940.
1939	*Maugham* (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1958.	
1802	*Melville* (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1935.	Robert *D., b.* 1937.
1916	*Mersey* (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Master of Nairne, *b.* 1934.
1716 I.	*Molesworth* (10th), Charles Richard Molesworth, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Richard *M., b.* 1907.
1801 I.*	*Monck* (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd *U.K. Baron, Monck,* 1866), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S. M., b.* 1953.
1957	*Monckton of Brenchley* (1st), Walter Turner Monckton, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., *b.* 1891, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Gilbert W. R. *M.*, M.C., *b.* 1915.
1935	*Monsell* (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Graham *E-M., b.* 1905.
1946	*Montgomery of Alamein* (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., *Field Marshal, b.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. David *M., b.* 1923.
1550 I.*	*Mountgarret* (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd *U.K. Baron, Mountgarret,* 1911), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Richard H. *B. b.* 1936.
1952	*Norwich* (2nd), John Julius Cooper, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Nuffield* (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., C.H., F.R.S., *b.* 1877, *m.*	(None.)
1946	*Portal of Hungerford* (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st *U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford.* 1945), *Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rosemary Ann *P., b.* 1923 (to Barony only).
1873	*Portman* (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Michael B. *P., b.* 1905.
1743 I.*	*Powerscourt* (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd *U.K. Baron. Powerscourt,* 1885), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W., b.* 1935.
1900	*Ridley* (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Matthew W. *R., b.* 1925.
1919	*Rothermere* (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1940.	Hon. Vere *H., b.* 1925.
1937	*Runciman of Doxford* (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd. *U.K. Baron, Runciman,* 1933), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Walter G. *R., b.* 1934.
1918	*St. Davids* (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Colwyn *P., b.* 1939.
1801	*St. Vincent* (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Edward R. J. *J., b.* 1951.
1937	*Samuel* (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., *b.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. Edwin H. *S.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1898.
1911	*Scarsdale* (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th *Brit. Baron, Scarsdale,* 1761), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Francis J. N. *C., b.* 1924.
1905	*Selby* (3rd), Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Michael *G., b.* 1911.
1805	*Sidmouth* (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. John T. *A., b.* 1914.
1940	*Simon* (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Jan D. *S., b.* 1940.
1954	*Simonds* (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. *b.* 1881, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(None.)
1954	*Soulbury* (1st), Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887. *w.*	Hon. J. Herwald *R., b.* 1915.
1776 I.	*Southwell* (6th), Robert Arthur William Joseph Southwell, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Pyers A. J. *S., b.* 1930.
1942	*Stansgate* (1st) (William) Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Anthony N. W. *B.*, M.P., *b.* 1925.

Created	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1938	*Stonehaven* (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1939.
1806 I.	*Templetown* (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Henry *U.*, *b.* 1917.
1944	*Templewood* (1st), Samuel John Gurney Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., *b.* 1880, *m.*	(None.)
1957	*Tenby* (1st), Gwilym Lloyd George, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. David *L. G.*, *b.* 1922.
1952	*Thurso* (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., *b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Robin M. *S.*, *b.* 1922. [1943.
1721	*Torrington* (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1941.	Timothy H. St. G. *B.*, *b.*
1936	*Trenchard* (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *T.*, *b.* 1951.
1921	*Ullswater* (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, *b.* 1942, *s.* 1949, *M.*	Hon. Arthur J. B. *L.*, *b.* 1888.
1952	*Waverley* (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. John D. F. *A.*, *b.* 1949.
1938	*Weir* (1st), William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1905.
1918	*Wimborne* (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Wimborne*, 1880), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1939.
1923	*Younger of Leckie* (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. George *Y.*, *b.* 1931.

BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, 21 sit by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].

Apptd.		*Entd. Lords*
1956	*London* (113th), Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, P.C., M.C., D.D., *b.* 1887, *cons.* 1940, *trans.* 1942, 1949 and 1956	1956
1956	*Durham* (89th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., *b.* 1896, *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1947 and 1956	1954
1952	*Winchester* (92nd), Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., *b.* 1888, *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1952	1939
1946	*Bath & Wells* (72nd), Harold William Bradfield, D.D., *b.* 1898, *cons.* 1946	1953
1953	*Birmingham* (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1897, *cons.* 1941, *trans.* 1953	1958
1954	*Blackburn* (3rd), Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., *b.* 1894, *cons.* 1932, *trans.* 1947 and 1954	(4)
1955	*Bradford* (3rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1955	(7)
1958	*Bristol* (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1958	(15)
1946	*Carlisle* (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., *b.* 1895, *cons.* 1946	1953
1951	*Chelmsford* (4th), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1951	1958
1955	*Chester* (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., *b.* 1910, *cons.* 1950, *trans.* 1955	(5)
1958	*Chichester* (98th) Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., *b.* 1905, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958	1955
1956	*Coventry* (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1947, *trans.* 1956	(9)
1935	*Derby* (2nd), Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D., *b.* 1884, *cons.* 1936	1941
1956	*Ely* (64th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., *b.* 1893, *cons.* 1931, *trans.* 1941 and 1956	1949
1949	*Exeter* (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1949	1955
1954	*Gloucester* (35th), Wilfrid Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1954	1950
1956	*Guildford* (4th), Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D., *b.* 1896, *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1956	(10)
1949	*Hereford* (101st), Tom Longworth, D.D., *b.* 1891, *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1949	1955
1953	*Leicester* (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1953	(2)
1953	*Lichfield* (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1953	(1)
1956	*Lincoln* (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1952, *trans.* 1956	(12)
1944	*Liverpool* (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., *b.* 1895, *cons.* 1944	1953
1947	*Manchester* (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1947	1955
1957	*Newcastle* (8th), Hugh Ernest Ashdown, D.D., *b.* 1904, *cons.* 1957	(13)
1942	*Norwich* (67th), Percy Mark Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1885, *cons.* 1922, *trans.* 1927 and 1942	1934
1955	*Oxford* (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1955	(8)
1956	*Peterborough* (33rd), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., B.C.L., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1955, *trans.* 1956	(11)
1949	*Portsmouth* (4th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1949	1956
1946	*Ripon* (8th), George Armitage Chase, M.C., D.D., *b.* 1886, *cons.* 1946	1954
1940	*Rochester* (103rd), Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D., *b.* 1884, *cons.* 1940	1945
1950	*St. Albans* (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1950	1956
1954	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., *b.* 1898, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1954	(3)
1949	*Salisbury* (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., *b.* 1892, *cons.* 1937, *trans.* 1942 and 1949	1949
1939	*Sheffield* (2nd), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1939	1944
1954	†*Sodor & Man* (75th), Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1936, *trans.* 1954.	
	Southwark (vacant)	
1941	*Southwell* (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1941	1949
1951	*Truro* (9th), Edmund Robert Morgan, D.D., *b.* 1888, *cons.* 1943, *trans.* 1951	1958
1958	*Wakefield* (7th), John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958	(14)
1955	*Worcester* (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1955	(6)

BARONS

Style (see footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Lord ——.
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway* (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Henry C. *McL.*, *b.* 1948.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1873	*Aberdare* (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Alastair J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1947.
1835	*Abinger* (8th), James Richard Scarlett, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. John *S.*, *b.* 1916.
1869	*Acton* (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1941.
1949	*Adams* (1st), John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., *b.* 1890, *m.*	(None.)
1887	*Addington* (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915.	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884.
1955	*Adrian* (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Richard H. *A.*, *b.*1927.
1921	*Ailwyn* (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Carol A. *F.*, T.D., *b.* 1896.
1907	*Airedale* (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1958.	
1896	*Aldenham* (4th) *and* (2nd) *Hunsdon of Hunsdon* (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1935 and 1939, *m.*	Hon. Antony *G.*, *b.* 1921.
1902	*Allerton* (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925. *m.*	Hon. Edward L. *J.*, *b.* 1928.
1945	*Altrincham* (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. *G.*, *b.* 1934.
1929	*Alvingham* (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Robert R. G., *Y.*, *b.* 1956.
1892	*Amherst of Hackney* (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. William *C.*, *b.* 1940.
1944	*Ammon* (1st), Charles George Ammon, P.C., *b.* 1873, *w.*	(None.)
188[illegible]	*Ampthill* (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *R.*, *b.* 1921.
1929	*Amulree* (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie,M.D., *b.*1900, *s.* 1942.	(None.)
1947	*Amwell* (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., *b.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *M.*, *b.* 1911.
1863	*Annaly* (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Luke R. *W.*, *b.* 1927.
1949	*Archibald* (1st), George Archibald, *b.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. George Christopher *A.*, *b.* 1926.
1903	*Armstrong* (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. William H. C. J. R. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1919.
1885	*Ashbourne* (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1901, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Edward B. G. *G.*, *b.* 1933.
1835	*Ashburton* (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. John F. H. *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1892	*Ashcombe* (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1947, *w.*	Hon. Henry E. *C.*, *b.* 1924.
1911	*Ashton of Hyde* (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Thomas J. *A.*, *b.* 1926.
1800 I.	*Ashtown* (4th), Robert Power Trench, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *T.*, *b.* 1901.
1956	*Astor of Hever* (1st), John Jacob Astor, *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *A.*, *b.* 1918.
1789 I. } 1793* S. }	*Auckland* (9th), Ian George Eden (9th *Brit. Baron, Auckland*), *b.* 1926, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Ronald J. *E.*, *b.* 1931.
1313	*Audley* (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tuchet-Jesson, M.B.E., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1942.	Hon. *Mrs.* Rosina L. V. *Macnamee*, *b.* 1911.
1900	*Avebury* (3rd), John Lubbock, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Maurice P. *L.*, *b.* 1900.
1781.	*Aylmer* (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth A. *A.*, *b.* 1883.
1929	*Baden-Powell* (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *B.-P.*, *b.* 1936.
1780	*Bagot* (6th), Caryl Ernest Bagot, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Capt. Harry E. *B.*, *b.* 1894.
1953	*Baillieu* (1st), Clive Latham Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. William L. *B.*, *b.* 1915.
1607 S. (R.)	*Balfour of Burleigh* (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1927.
1945	*Balfour of Inchrye* (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ian *B.*, *b.* 1924.
1924	*Banbury of Southam* (2nd), Charles William Banbury, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Charles W. *B.*, *b.* 1953.
1698	*Barnard* (20th), Christopher William Vane C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Barnby* (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None.)
1887	*Basing* (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, T.D., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	George L. *S.-B.*, *b.* 1903.
1917	*Beaverbrook* (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, *w.*	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell *A.*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *b.* 1910.
1647 S.	*Belhaven & Stenton* (12th), Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1927.
1848 I.	*Bellew* (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, M.C., *b.*1890.
1856	*Belper* (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1956.	Hon. Richard H. *S.*, *b.* 1941.
1938	*Belstead* (1st), (Francis) John Childs Ganzoni, *b.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. John J. *G.*, *b.* 1932.
1922	*Bethell* (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Guy *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1946	*Beveridge* (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., *b.* 1879, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Bicester* (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Angus E. V. *S.*, *b.* 1932.
1903	*Biddulph* (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Robert M. C. *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1950	*Bilsland* (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Birdwood* (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Mark W. O. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1958	*Birkett* (1st), (William) Norman Birkett, P.C., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1929.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1935	*Blackford* (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Keith *M.*, D.F.C., *b.* 1923.
1907	*Blyth* (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1797	*Bolton* (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Richard *O.-P.*, *b.* 1929.
1922	*Borwick* (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. James H. M. *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1917.
1761	*Boston* (7th), Greville Northey Irby, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cecil E. *I.*, M.C., *b.* 1897.
1949	*Boyd-Orr* (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1880, *m.*	(None.)
1942	*Brabazon of Tara* (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Derek C. *M.-B.*, *b.* 1910.
1880	*Brabourne* (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Norton *K.*, *b.* 1947.
1925	*Bradbury* (2nd), John Bradbury, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1940.
1948	*Braintree* (1st), Valentine George Crittall, *b.* 1884, *m.*	(None.)
1946	*Brand* (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., *b.* 1878, *w.*	(None.)
1938	*Brassey of Apethorpe* (1st) (Henry) Leonard (Campbell) Brassey, *b.* 1870, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Bernard T. *B.*, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1905.
1788	*Braybrooke* (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Robin *N.*, *b.* 1932.
1529	*Braye* (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Penelope M. *V.-C.*, *b.* 1941.
1958	*Brecon* (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, *b.* 1905.	(None.)
1957	*Bridges* (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., *b.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Thomas E. *B. b.* 1927.
1945	*Broadbridge* (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Peter H. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1933	*Brocket* (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *N.-C.*, *b.* 1928.
1860	*Brougham and Vaux* (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Michael J. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1945	*Broughshane* (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *D.*, *b.* 1936.
1776	*Brownlow* (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Edward *C.*, *b.* 1936.
1942	*Bruntisfield* (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., *b.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John R. *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1921.
1950	*Burden* (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Philip *B.*, *b.* 1916.
1529	*Burgh* (6th), Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *L.*, *b.* 1935.
1903	*Burnham* (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. William E. H. *L.*, *b.* 1920.
1643	*Byron* (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Richard G. G. *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1899.
1937	*Cadman* (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadman, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. John A. *C.*, *b.* 1938.
1796	*Calthorpe* (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1945, *m.*	(None.)
1945	*Calverley* (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1946.
1383	*Camoys* (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Sherman *S.*, *b.* 1913.
1715 I.	*Carbery* (10th), John Evans Carberry, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *Evans-Freke*, M.B.E., *b.* 1897.
1834 L.} 1838* S	*Carew* (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th *U.K. Baron*, *Carew*, 1838), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Patrick Thomas *C.-C*, *b.* 1938.
1916	*Carnock* (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. David H. A. *N.*, *b.* 1920.
1796 I.} 1797* S	*Carrington* (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carington, K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th *Brit. Baron*, *Carrington*, 1797), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Rupert F. J. *C.*, *b.* 1948.
1821.	*Castlemaine* (7th), John Michael Schomberg Staveley Handcock, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Roland T. J. *H.*, *b.* 1943.
1936	*Catto* (1st), Thomas Sivewright Catto, P.C., C.B.E., *b.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Stephen G. *C.*, *b.* 1923.
1918	*Cawley* (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. John F. *C.*, *b.* 1946.
1937	*Chatfield* (1st), (Alfred) Ernle Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Ernle D. L. *C.*, *b.* 1917.
1858	*Chesham* (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas *C.*, *b.* 1941.
1945	*Chetwode* (2nd), Philip Chetwode, *b.* 1937, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Christopher R. *C.*, *b.* 1940.
1887	*Cheylesmore* (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E.*, *b.* 1895.
1945	*Chorley* (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, *b.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Roger *C.*, *b.* 1930.
1858	*Churston* (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. John *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1934.
1946	*Citrine* (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Norman *C.*, *b.* 1914
1800 I.	*Clanmorris* (6th), Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916. *m.*	Hon. John Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908.
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh* (12th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1887. *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Lewis *C.*, *b.* 1889.
1955	*Clitheroe* (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., *b.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Ralph J. *A.*, *b.* 1929.
1919	*Clwyd* (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. John A. *R.*, *b.* 1935.
1947	*Clydesmuir* (2nd) Ronald John Bilsland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. David R. *C.*, *b.* 1949.
1919	*Cochrane of Cults* (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Thomas C. A. *C.*, *b.* 1922.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1951	*Cohen*, Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., *b.* 1888, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1956	*Cohen of Birkenhead* (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., *b.* 1900.	(None.)
1954	*Coleraine* (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. *b.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. James M. B. *L.*, *b.* 1931.
1873	*Coleridge* (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. William D. *C.*, *b.* 1937.
1946	*Colgrain* (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. David C. *C.*, *b.* 1920.
1917	*Colwyn* (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Ian A. H. *S.*, *b.* 1942.
1956	*Colyton* (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., *b.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas H. E. *H.*, *b.* 1932.
1955	*Conesford* (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1841	*Congleton* (7th), William Jared Parnell, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1933.	Hon. Christopher *P.*, *b.* 1930.
1927	*Cornwallis* (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, M.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Fiennes *C.*, *b.* 1921.
1874	*Cottesloe* (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, T.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1956.	Hon. John T. *F.*, *b.* 1927.
1914	*Cozens-Hardy* (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1956.	(None.)
1929	*Craigmyle* (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1944, *m.*	(None.)
1899	*Cranworth* (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Philip B. G., *b.* 1940.
1892	*Crawshaw* (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks. *b.* 1933, *s.* 1946.	Hon. David *B.*, *b.* 1934.
1940	*Croft* (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. *C.*, *b.* 1949.
1797 1.	*Crofton* (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Charles E.P. *C.*, *b.* 1949
1375	*Cromwell* (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *called out of abeyance* 1923, *m.*	Hon. David *B.-C.*, *b.* 1929.
1947	*Crook* (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, *b.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1926.
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne* (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *C. b.* 1916.
1914	*Cunliffe* (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Roger *C. b.* 1932.
1927	*Daresbury* (2nd), Edward Greenall, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Edward G. *G.*, *b.* 1928.
1924	*Darling* (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, *b.* 1910. *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.*, *b.* 1944.
1946	*Darwen* (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Roger M. *D.*, *b.* 1938.
1623	*Daryngton* (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1949.	(None.)
1932	*Davies* (3rd), David Davies, *b.* 1940, *s.* 1944, *M.*	Hon. Jonathan H. *D.*, *b.* 1944.
1812 1.	*Decies* (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Marcus *de la P.B.*, *b.* 1948.
1299	*De Clifford* (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909.	Hon. John *R.*, *b.* 1928.
1851	*De Freyne* (7th), Francis Arthur John French, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. *F.*, *b.* 1957.
1821	*Delamere* (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Hugh G. *C.*, *b.* 1934.
1700	*De Longueuil* (10th) (*Peerage of Canada*), Ronald Charles Grant, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Raoul *G.*, *b.* 1919.
1838	*De Mauley* (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Gerald J. *P.*, *b.* 1931.
1937	*Denham* (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mittord Bowyer, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1948, *m.*	(None.)
1834	*Denman* (4th), Thomas Denman, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1954.	Sir Charles S. *D.*, Bt., M.C., *b.* 1916.
1957	*Denning*, Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1885	*Deramore* (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Richard A. *de Y.-B.*, *b.* 1911.
1887	*De Ramsey* (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. John A. *F.*, *b.* 1942.
1881	*Derwent* (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Robin *V.-B.-J.*, *b.* 1930.
1831	*De Saumarez* (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. James V. B. *S.*, *b.* 1924.
1910	*De Villiers* (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Alexander C. *de V.*, *b.* 1940.
1930	*Dickinson* (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1943.	Hon. Peter *D.*, *b.* 1927.
1620 1. } 1765* }	*Digby* (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th *Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1923.
1899	*Dorchester* (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None.)
1615	*Dormer* (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914.
1950	*Douglas of Barloch* (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1889, *m.*	(None.)
1948	*Douglas of Kirtleside* (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1893, *m.*	(None.)
1954	*Dovercourt* (1st), (Joseph) Stanley Holmes, *b.* 1878, *m.*	(None.)
1943	*Dowding* (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1882. *m.*	Hon. Derek *D.*, *b.* 1919.

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1439	*Dudley* (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Mrs. Guy *Wallace*, *b.* 1907.
1929	*Dulverton* (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., *b.* 1915, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Gilbert M. H. *W.*, *b.* 1944.
1800 I.	*Dunalley* (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Henry *P.*, *b.* 1948.
1324 I.	*Dunboyne* (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. John F. *B.*, *b.* 1951.
1802	*Dunleath* (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1956.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. *M.*, Bt., *b.* 1888.
1439 I.	*Dunsany* (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1939.
1780	*Dynevor* (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, M.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Richard C. U. *R.*, *b.* 1935.
1928	*Ebbisham* (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1953, *m.*	(None.)
1857	*Ebury* (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, *b.* 1934, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Robert V. *G.*, *b.* 1936.
1802	*Ellenborough* (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Rupert E. H. *L.*, *b.* 1955.
1509 S.*	*Elphinstone* (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd *U.K. Baron Elphinstone*, 1885), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. *B.-F.-E.*, *b.* 1918.
1934	*Elton* (1st), Godfrey Elton, *b.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Rodney *E.*, *b.* 1930.
1939	*Ennisdale* (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., *b.* 1878, *m.*	(None.)
1806	*Erskine* (7th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Malcolm H. *E.*, *b.* 1930.
1932	*Essendon* (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1944, *m.*	(None.)
1957	*Evans* (1st), Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., *b.* 1903, *m.*	(None.)
1956	*Evershed* (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Master of the Rolls*).	(None.)
1627 S. (R.)	*Fairfax of Cameron* (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas J. A. *F.*, *b.* 1956.
1929	*Fairhaven* (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, *b.* 1896.	(None.)
1916	*Faringdon* (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1934.	Charles M. *H.*, *b.* 1937.
1756 I.	*Farnham* (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1957.	Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Denis C. *M.*, K.C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1892.
1893	*Farrer* (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1856 I.	*Fermoy* (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955, *M.*	Hon. Francis G. *R.*, *b.* 1885.
1798 I.	*ffrench* (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. *ff.*, *b.* 1956.
1909	*Fisher* (3rd), John Vavasseur Fisher, D.S.C. *b.* 1921, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Patrick V. *F.*, *b.* 1953.
1295	*Fitzwalter* (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumptre, *b.* 1914, *called out of abeyance*, 1953, *m.*	Hon. Julian B. *P.*, *b.* 1952.
1776	*Foley* (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927.	Cmdr. Lawrence F. *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1894.
1445 S. (R.)	*Forbes* (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes (*Premier Baron of Scotland*), *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1945.
1821	*Forester* (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. George C. B. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1938.
1922	*Forres* (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Alastair S. G. *W.*, *b.* 1946.
1917	*Forteviot* (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. J. J. Evelyn *D.*, *b.* 1938.
1946	*Fraser of North Cape* (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1888.	(None.)
1951	*Freyberg* (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Paul R. *F.*, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1917	*Gainford* (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1921.
1818 I.	*Garvagh* (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, *b.* 1920, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., *b.* 1953.
1942	*Geddes* (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Euan M. R. G., *b.* 1937.
1876	*Gerard* (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1894.
1824	*Gifford* (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Anthony M. G. *b.* 1940.
1917	*Gisborough* (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1951.	(None.)
1899	*Glanusk* (4th), David Russell Bailey, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1942.
1918	*Glenarthur* (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Simon M. *A.*, *b.* 1944.
1921	*Glenavy* (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Patrick G. C., *b.* 1913.
1911	*Glenconner* (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Colin *T.*, *b.* 1926.
1922	*Glendyne* (2nd), John Nivison, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Robert *N.*, *b.* 1926.
1916	*Glentanar* (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918, *w.*	(None.)
1939	*Glentoran* (2nd), Danie Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon P.C. (N.I.), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Thomas R. V. *D.*, *b.* 1935.
1953	*Glyn* (1st), Ralph George Campbell Glyn, M.C., *b.* 1885, *w.*	(None.)
1956	*Godber* (1st), Frederick Godber, *b.* 1888, *m.*	(None.)
1944	*Goddard*, Rayner Goddard, P.C., *b.* 1877, *w.*	(Life Peerage.)

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1909	*Gorell* (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Hon. Timothy J. R. *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1953	*Grantchester* (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *S.-T.*, *b.* 1921.
1782	*Grantley* (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Richard W. B. *N.*, *b.* 1956.
1794 I.	*Graves* (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. *G.*, *b.* 1911.
1445 S.	*Gray* (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1946.	Master of Gray, *b.* 1934.
1950	*Greenhill* (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Stanley E. *G.*, M.D., *b.* 1917.
1927	*Greenway* (2nd), Charles Kelvynge Greenway, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. C. Paul *G.*, *b.* 1917.
1902	*Grenfell* (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Julian *G.*, *b.* 1935.
1944	*Gretton* (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. John H. *G.*, *b.* 1931.
1869	*Greville* (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1952.	(None.)
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn* (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, *b.* 1883, *called out of abeyance*, 1939.	(None.)
1955	*Gridley* (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., *b.* 1878, *w.*	Hon. Arnold H. *G.*, *b.* 1906.
1880	*Grimthorpe* (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, T.D., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915.
1945	*Hacking* (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Douglas D. *H.*, *b* 1938.
1950	*Haden-Guest* (1st), Leslie Haden-Guest, M.C., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *H.-G.*, *b.* 1900.
1957	*Hailes* (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1901, *m.* (*Governor-General of West Indies*).	(None.)
1936	*Hailey* (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1872, *w.*	(None.)
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell* (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. James L. *H.*, *b.* 1938.
1874	*Hampton* (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906.	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1888.
1939	*Hankey* (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Sir Robert *H.*, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *b.* 1905.
1958	*Harding of Petherton* (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1896, *m.*	Capt. Hon. J. C. *H.*, *b.* 1928.
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst* (2nd), Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. George *H.*, *b.* 1921.
1877	*Harlech* (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Rt. Hon. W. David O.-*G.*, M.P., *b.* 1918.
1939	*Harmsworth* (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Eric *H.*, *b.* 1905.
1815	*Harris* (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. George R. *H.*, *b.* 1920.
1954	*Harvey of Tasburgh* (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Peter C. O. *H.*, *b.* 1921.
1295	*Hastings* (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Daughter, *b.* 1958.
1835	*Hatherton* (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. John W. S. *L.*, *b.* 1906.
1776	*Hawke* (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Julian *H.*, *b.* 1904.
1927	*Hayter* (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. George C. *H.* C., *b.* 1911.
1945	*Hazlerigg* (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Arthur G. *H.*, *b.* 1951.
1797 I.	*Headley* (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.-W.*, *b.* 1902.
1943	*Hemingford* (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Dennis *H.*, *b.* 1934.
1906	*Hemphill* (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. M. *H.*, *b.* 1954.
1945	*Henderson* (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., *b.* 1891.	(None.)
1896	*Heneage* (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1954.	(None.)
1799 I.*	*Henley* (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th *U.K. Baron, Northington*, 1885), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Michael F. *E.*, *b.* 1914.
1800 I.*	*Henniker* (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd *U.K. Baron, Hartismere*, 1866), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1956, *w.*	Hon. John P. E. C. *H.-M.*, C.M.G., M.C., *b.* 1916.
1886	*Herschell* (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None.)
1935	*Hesketh* (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, *b.* 1950, *s.* 1955, *M.*	Hon. Robert *F.-H.*, *b.* 1951.
1828	*Heytesbury* (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Francis *H. à C.*, *b.* 1931.
1955	*Heyworth* (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, *b.* 1894, *m.*	(None.)
1886	*Hillingdon* (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *M.*, *b.* 1951.
1886	*Hindlip* (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Henry R. *A.*, *b.* 1912.
1950	*Hives* (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.H., M.B.E., *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. John W. *H.*, *b.* 1913.
1912	*Hollenden* (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Claude H. *H.-M.*, *b.* 1887.
1897	*Holm Patrick* (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. H. J. D. *H.* *b.* 1955.

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1933	*Horder* (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1955.	
1797 I.	*Hotham* (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, C.B.E., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Henry D. *H.*, *b.* 1940.
1881	*Hothfield* (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tufton, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Thomas S. *T.*, *b.* 1916.
1597	*Howard de Walden* (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th *U.K. Baron, Seaford*, 1826), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Coheiresses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. *Ellis*, *b.* 1912.
1869	*Howard of Glossop* (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, M.C., *b.* 1915.
1930	*Howard of Penrith* (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Philip *H.*, *b.* 1945.
1951	*Hungarton* (1st), Archibald Crawford, *b.* 1890, *m.*	(None.)
1796 I.	*Huntingfield* (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915.
1950	*Hurcomb* (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1883, *w.*	(None.)
1866	*Hylton* (4th), William George Hervey Jolliffe, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *J.*, *b.* 1932.
1933	*Iliffe* (1st), Edward Mauger Iliffe, G.B.E., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Langton *I.*, *b.* 1908.
1543 I.	*Inchiquin* (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (*O'Brien of Thomond*), *b.* 1897, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Phadrig O'*B.*, *b.* 1900.
1946	*Inman* (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., *b.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Philip J. *I.*, *b.* 1929.
1919	*Inverforth* (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Andrew C. R. *W.*, *b.* 1932.
1941	*Ironside* (1st), (William) Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1880, *m.*	Lieut. Hon. Edmund *I.*, R.N., *b.* 1924.
1947	*Ismay* (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., *b.* 1887, *m.*	(None.)
1952	*Jeffreys* (1st), George Darell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1878, *w.*	Mark G. C. *J.*, *b.* 1932.
1924	*Jessel* (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Timothy E. *J.*, *b.* 1935.
1906	*Joicey* (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Michael *J.*, *b.* 1925.
1953	*Keith of Avonholm* (1st), James Keith, P.C., *b.* 1886, *m.*, *Lord of Appeal.*	(Life Peerage.)
1937	*Kenilworth* (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. John D. *S.*, *b.* 1924.
1935	*Kennet* (1st), Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.* 1879, *w.*	Hon. Wayland *Y.*, *b.* 1923.
1776 I.	*Kensington* (7th), William Edwardes (4th *U.K. Baron, Kensington*),	Hugh I. *E.*, *b.* 1933.
1886*	*b.* 1904, *s.* 1938.	
1951	*Kenswood* (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. John M.H.*W. b.*, 1930.
1788	*Kenyon* (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *T.-K.*, *b.* 1947.
1947	*Kershaw* (1st), Fred Kershaw, O.B.E. *b.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *K.*, *b.* 1904.
1943	*Keyes* (2nd), Roger George Bowlby Keyes, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Charles W. P. *K.*, *b.* 1951.
1909	*Kilbracken* (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., *b.* 1920, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. *G.*, *b.* 1945.
1900	*Killanin* (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. George R. F. *M.*, *b.* 1947.
1943	*Killearn* (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Graham *L.*, *b.* 1910.
1789 I.	*Kilmaine* (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. John D. H. *B.*, *b.* 1948.
1831	*Kilmarnock* (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., *b.* 1903, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Alastair *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1941	*Kindersley* (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Robert H. M., *K.*, *b.* 1929.
1223 I.	*Kingsale* (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (*Premier Baron of Ireland*), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1931.	John *de C.*, *b.* 1941.
1682 S.	*Kinnaird* (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912.
1860*	*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	
1902	*Kinross* (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1939.	Hon. David A. *B.*, T.D., *b.* 1906.
1951	*Kirkwood* (2nd), David Kirkwood, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David H. *K.*, *b.* 1932.
1800 I.	*Langford* (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, C.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1953.	(None.)
1942	*Latham* (1st), Charles Latham, *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *L.*, *b.* 1917.
1431	*Latymer* (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Hugo N. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1926.
1869	*Lawrence* (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. David *L.*, *b.* 1937.
1950	*Lawson* (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., *b.* 1881, *m.*	(None.)
1947	*Layton* (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., *b.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Michael J. *L.*, *b.* 1912.
1859	*Leconfield* (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1952, *w.*	Col. Hon. Edward S. *W.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883.
1839	*Leigh* (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. John P. *L.*, *b.* 1935.
1707	*Lilford* (7th), George Vernon Powys, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1949.	Frank L. *P.*, *b.* 1902.
1945	*Lindsay of Birker* (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. James F. *L.*, *b.* 1945.
1758 I.	*Lisle* (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908.
1925	*Lloyd* (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Charles G. D. *L.*, *b.* 1949.

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1895	*Loch* (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1920.
1850	*Londesborough* (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Capt. Edward C. *D.*, M.V.O., R.N., *b.* 1888.
1541 I.	*Louth* (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Jonathan *O.P. b.* 1952
1458 S. } 1837* }	*Lovat* (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th *U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1939.
1946	*Lucas of Chilworth* (1st), George William Lucas, *b.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Michael *L.*, *b.* 1926.
1929	*Luke* (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *L.-J.*, *b.* 1933.
1839	*Lurgan* (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1937.	John D. C. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1911.
1914	*Lyell* (3rd), Charles Lyell, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1943, *M.*	(None.)
1945	*Lyle of Westbourne* (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1859	*Lyveden* (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Sydney M. *V.*, *b.* 1888.
1955	*McCorquodale of Newton* (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., *b.* 1901, *m.*	(None.)
1947	*MacDermott*, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1896, *m.* (*Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland*).	(Life Peerage.)
1776 I.	*Macdonald* (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1947.
1949	*Macdonald of Gwaenysgor* (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Gordon R. *M.*, *b.* 1915.
1937	*McGowan* (1st), Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., *b.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. Harry *McG.*, *b.* 1906.
1955	*McNair* (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., LL.D., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. John *McN.*, *b.* 1915.
1922	*Maclay* (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1942.
1951	*Macpherson of Drumochter* (1st), Thomas Macpherson, *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. J. Gordon *M.*, *b.* 1924.
1937	*Mancroft* (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, M.B.E., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. S., *M.*, *b.* 1957.
1807	*Manners* (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., *b.* 1897, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. John R. C. *M.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Manton* (2nd), George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *W.*, *b.* 1924.
1908	*Marchamley* (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1949.	
1930	*Marley* (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1776 I.	*Massy* (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. David H. S. *M.*, *b.* 1947.
1951	*Mathers* (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., *b.* 1886, *m.*	(None.)
1935	*May* (3rd), Michael St. John May, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1950.	
1928	*Melchett* (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Peter R. H. *M.*, *b.* 1948.
1941	*Merriman* (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *m.* (*President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division.*)	(None.)
1925	*Merrivale* (2nd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Derek J. P. *D.*, *b.* 1948.
1911	*Merthyr* (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., *b.* 1901, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Trevor O. *L.*, *b.* 1935.
1910	*Meston* (2nd), Dougall Meston, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. James *M.*, *b.* 1950.
1838	*Methuen* (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, A.R.A., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Anthony. P *M.*, *b.* 1891.
1905	*Michelham* (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jack *Michelham*, *b.* 1903.
1711	*Middleton* (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Michael G. J. *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1921.
1939	*Milford* (1st), Laurence Richard Philipps, *b.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Wogan *P.*, *b.* 1902.
1957	*Mills* (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Roger C. *M.*, *b.* 1919.
1933	*Milne* (2nd), George Douglass Milne, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. George *M.*, *b.* 1941.
1951	*Milner of Leeds* (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Michael *M.*, *b.* 1923.
1947	*Milverton* (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Fraser *R.*, *b.* 1930.
1873	*Moncreiff* (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. *M.*, *b.* 1954.
1884	*Monk Bretton* (3rd), John Charles Dodson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1933, *m.*	(None.)
1885	*Monkswell* (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	William A. L. *C.*, *b.* 1913.
1723	*Monson* (11th), John Monson, *b.* 1932, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas J. *M.*, *b.* 1955.
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu* (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1929.	(None.)
1839	*Monteagle of Brandon* (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Charles I. S. *R.*, *b.* 1953.
1943	*Moran* (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., *b.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1924.
1918	*Morris* (2nd), Michael William Morris, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1935.	Hon. Michael *M.*, *b.* 1937.
1950	*Morris of Kenwood* (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1954.	
1945	*Morrison* (2nd), Dennis Morrison, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953.	(None.)
1947	*Morton of Henryton*, Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1887, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1831	*Mostyn* (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Roger *L.-M.*, M.C., *b.* 1920.
1933	*Mottistone* (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1947.	Hon. Patrick *S.*, T.D., *b.* 1905

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1945	*Mountevans* (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Edward P. B. *E.*, *b.* 1943.
1283	*Mowbray* (25th), *Segrave* (26th) (1283), & *Stourton* (22nd) (1448), William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (*Premier Baron of England*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.*, *b.* 1923.
1932	*Moyne* (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Jonathan G., *b.* 1930.
1929	*Moynihan* (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Antony *M.*, *b.* 1936.
1781 I.	*Muskerry* (7th), Matthew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1954, *w.*	Hon. Hastings F. T. *D.*, *b.* 1907.
1627 S.*	*Napier and Ettrick* (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th *U.K. Baron, Ettrick*, 1872), *b.* 1930, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Charles M. *N.*, *b.* 1933.
1868	*Napier of Magdala* (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Robert *N.*, *b.* 1940.
1940	*Nathan* (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Roger *N.*, *b.* 1922.
1946	*Newall* (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Francis *N.*, *b.* 1930.
1776 I.	*Newborough* (6th), Robert Vaughan Wynn, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. M. V. *W.* D.S.C., *b.* 1917.
1892	*Newton* (3rd), Richard William Davenport Legh, T.D., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Peter R. *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1915.
1930	*Noel Buxton* (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Martin C. *B.*, *b.* 1940
1947	*Normand*, Wilfred Guild Normand, P.C., *b.* 1884, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal retired*).	(Life Peerage.)
1957	*Norrie* (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. George W. M. *N.*, *b.* 1936.
1884	*Northbourne* (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Christopher G. W. *J.*, *b.* 1926.
1866	*Northbrook* (5th), Francis John Baring, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Francis T. *B.*, *b.* 1954.
1878	*Norton* (6th), Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1945, *w.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1915.
1906	*Nunburnholme* (3rd), Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Ben Charles *W.*, *b.* 1928.
1947	*Oaksey* (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. John G. T. *L.*, *b.* 1929.
1950	*Ogmore* (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Gwilym *R.-W.*, *b.* 1931.
1870	*O'Hagan* (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagen, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Charles T. *Strachey*, *b.* 1945.
1868	*O'Neill* (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1944.	Hon. Terence *O'N.*, *b.* 1914.
1836 I.*	*Oranmore and Browne* (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd *U.K. Baron Mereworth*, 1926), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Dominick G. T. *B.*, *b.* 1929.
1868	*Ormathwaite* (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944.	(None.)
1945	*Pakenham* (1st), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C., *b.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *P.*, *b.* 1933.
1933	*Palmer* (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., *b.* 1918.
1914	*Parmoor* (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. *C.*, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1885.
1937	*Pender* (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1949. *m.*	Hon. John W. *D.-P.*, *b.* 1933.
1866	*Penrhyn* (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Admiral Hon. Sir Cyril E. *D.-P.*, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.* 1894.
1909	*Pentland* (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None.)
1945	*Pethick-Lawrence* (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1871, *m.*	(None.)
1603	*Petre* (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John *P.*, *b.* 1942.
1918	*Phillimore* (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1947, *M.*	Hon. Claud *P.*, *b.*, 1911.
1945	*Piercy* (1st), William Piercy, C.B.E., *b.* 1886, *w.*	Hon. Nicholas P. *P.*, *b.* 1913.
1827	*Plunket* (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1938.	Hon. Robin *P.*, *b.* 1925.
1831	*Poltimore* (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Arthur B. W. *B.*, *b.* 1883.
1690 S. (R).	*Polwarth* (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., *b.* 1916, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1947.
1930	*Ponsonby of Shulbrede* (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. *P.*, *b.* 1930.
1958	*Poole* (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, C.B.E., *b.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. David C. *P.*, *b.* 1945.
1945	*Quibell* (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, *b.* 1879, *m.*	(None.)
1949	*Radcliffe*, Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1852	*Raglan* (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1927.
1957	*Rank* (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, *b.* 1888, *m.*	(None.)
1932	*Rankeillour* (3rd), Henry John Hope, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Peter T. M. *H.*, *b.* 1935.
1953	*Rathcavan* (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Phelim R. H. *O'N.*, M.P., *b.* 1909.

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1916	*Rathcreedan* (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Christopher J. N., *b.* 1949.
1868 I.	*Rathdonnell* (4th), William Robert McClintock-Bunbury, M.C., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *M.-B.*, *b.* 1938.
1821	*Ravensworth* (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. H. *L.*, *b.* 1954.
1821	*Raylcigh* (5th), John Arthur Strutt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.*, *b.* 1910.
1937	*Rea* (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1948, *m.*	John N. *R.*, *b.* 1928.
1628 S. (R.)	*Reay* (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Master of Reay, *b.* 1937.
1902	*Redesdale* (3rd), Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, D.S.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. John P. B. O. *F.-M.*, *b.* 1885.
1948	*Reid*, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., *b.* 1890, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	*Reith* (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Christopher J. *R.*, *b.* 1928.
1928	*Remnant* (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. James W. *R.*, *b.* 1930.
1806 I.	*Rendlesham* (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Charles W. B. *T.*, *b.* 1954.
1933	*Rennell* (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Peter *R.*, *b.* 1904.
1885	*Revelstoke* (4th), Rupert Baring, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1934.	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1934.
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee* (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Colin *R.*, *b.* 1908.
1935	*Riverdale* (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Mark R. *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1958	*Robins* (1st), (Thomas) Ellis Robins, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., *b.* 1884, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Roborough* (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Henry *L.*, *b.* 1940.
1913	*Rochdale* (2nd), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. St. John *K.*, *b.* 1938.
1931	*Rochester* (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David C. *L.*, *b.* 1944.
1934	*Rockley* (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. James H. *C.*, *b.* 1934.
1782	*Rodney* (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. John F. *R.*, *b.* 1920.
1651 S.	*Rollo* (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th *U.K. Baron, Dunning*, 1869), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1943.
1866	*Romilly* (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None.)
1796 I. } 1838* }	*Rossmore* (6th), William Westenra (5th *U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. William W. *W.*, *b.* 1931.
1939	*Rotherwick* (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Herbert R. *C.*, *b.* 1954.
1885	*Rothschild* (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Nathaniel *R.*, *b.* 1936.
1911	*Rowallan* (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Arthur C., *b.* 1919.
1947	*Rugby* (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Alan L. *M.*, *b.* 1913.
1945	*Rusholme* (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, *b.* 1890.	(None.)
1919	*Russell of Liverpool* (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. *R.*, M.C., *b.* 1922.
1876	*Sackville* (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Edward C. *S.-W.*, *b.* 1901.
1911	*St. Audries* (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917.	Hon. A. John *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* 1906.
1559	*St. John of Bletso* (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1934.	Comdr. Oliver *St. J.*, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1914.
1935	*St. Just* (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1941, *m.*	(None.)
1852	*St. Leonards* (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908.	Arthur H. *S.*, *b.* 1889.
1887	*St. Levan* (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *St. A.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1919.
1885	*St. Oswald* (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., *b.* 1916, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Derek E. A. *W.*, *b.* 1919.
1953	*Salter* (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1881, *m.*	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	*Saltoun* (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Flora M. *Ramsay*, *b.* 1930.
1945	*Sandford* (1st), Albert James Edmondson, *b.* 1886, *w.*	Comdr. Hon. John *E.*, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1920.
1871	*Sandhurst* (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. J. E. Terence *M.*, D.F.C., *b.* 1920.
1802	*Sandys* (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Richard M. O. *H.*, *b.* 1931.
1888	*Savile* (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1923.
1447	*Saye and Sele* (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Nathaniel *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1920.
1932	*Selsdon* (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Malcolm *M.-T.*, *b.* 1937.
1489 S. (R.)	*Sempill* (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Ann Moira *Chant*, *b.* 1920.
1916	*Shaughnessy* (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Patrick J. *S.*, *b.* 1944.
1783 I. } 1839* }	*Sheffield* (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th *U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. *S.*, *b.* 1915.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1946	*Shepherd* (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon.Grahame G. *S., b.*1949.
1784	*Sherborne* (7th), Charles Dutton, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. George E. *D., b.* 1912.
1941	*Sherwood* (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, *b.* 1898.	(None.)
1902	*Shuttleworth* (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Charles G. N. *S., b.* 1948.
1950	*Silkin* (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *S., b.* 1916.
1947	*Simon of Wythenshawe* (2st), Ernest Darwin Simon, *b.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Roger *S., b.* 1913.
1449 S.	*Sinclair* (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1957	Malcolm A. J. *St. C., b.* 1927.
1957	*Sinclair of Cleeve* (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John R. K. *S.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1919.
1919	*Sinha* (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Sudhindro *S., b.* 1920.
1828	*Skelmersdale* (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1930.	Claude *B.-W., b.* 1877.
1916	*Somerleyton* (2nd), Francis Savile Crossley, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Savile *C., b.* 1928.
1784	*Somers* (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1953, *m.*	John S. S. *C., b.* 1907.
1954	*Somervell of Harrow*, Donald Bradley Somervell, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1889, *w.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage).
1780	*Southampton* (4th), Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *w.*	Hon. Charles *F., b.* 1904.
1917	*Southborough* (2nd), (James) Spencer Neill Hopwood, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Sir Frank J. *H., b.* 1897.
1640	*Stafford* (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Francis M. W. *F., b.* 1954.
1938	*Stamp* (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Trevor *S., b.* 1935.
1318	*Strabolgi* (12th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. *K., b.* 1916.
1911	*Strachie* (2nd), Edward Strachey, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1936, *m.*	(None.)
1954	*Strang* (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Colin *S., b.* 1922.
1955	*Strathalmond* (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. William *F., b.* 1916.
1936	*Strathcarron* (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon Ian D. P. *M., b.* 1949.
1955	*Strathclyde* (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., *b.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Thomas G. D. *G.*, M.P., *b.* 1917.
1900	*Strathcona and Mount Royal* (3rd), Donald Sterling Palmer Howard, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H., b.* 1923.
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *w.*	Maj. Hon. Gavin *C., b.* 1901.
1884	*Strathspey* (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. James P. *G., b.* 1943.
1838	*Suacley* (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1941, *M.*	Ninian J. *H.-T., b.* 1910
1786	*Suffield* (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., *b.* 1922, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. A. *H.-H., b.* 1953.
1893	*Swansea* (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1934. *m.*	Hon. Richard A. H. *V., b.* 1957.
1907	*Swaythling* (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., *b.* 1898, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. David C. *M., b.* 1928.
1919	*Swinfen* (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Roger M. *E., b.* 1938.
1935	*Sysonby* (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, *b.* 1945, *s.* 1956, *M.*	(None.)
1831 I. } 1856* }	*Talbot of Malahide* (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th *U.K. Baron, Talbot de Malahide*), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948.	Francis J. R. *T., b.* 1889 (to Irish Barony).
1946	*Tedder* (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. John M. *T., b.* 1926.
1797 I.	*Teignmouth* (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1920.
1831	*Templemore* (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *C., b.* 1952.
1884	*Tennyson* (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. *T.*, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1920.
1918	*Terrington* (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, C.B.E., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. I. A. David *W., b.* 1915.
1940	*Teviot* (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *K., b.* 1934.
1616	*Teynham* (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.*1896, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. John *R.-C., b.* 1928.
1792	*Thurlow* (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1952.	Hon. Francis E. *H.-T.-C.-B., b.* 1912.
1876	*Tollemache* (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Timothy J. E. *T., b.* 1939.
1564 S.	*Torphichen* (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* 1917.
1946	*Tovey* (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet, b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1859	*Tredegar* (6th), (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1954, *m.*	
1947	*Trefgarne* (1st), George Morgan Trefgarne, *b.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. David T. *b.* 1941.
1921	*Trevethin* (2nd), Charles Trevor Lawrence, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1936.	Lord Oaksey, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1880 (*see* p. 243).

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1880	*Trevor* (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Nevill E. *H.-T.*, *b.* 1931.
1461 I.	*Trimlestown* (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1937, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1940	*Tryon* (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *T.*, *b.* 1940.
1950	*Tucker* (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., *b.* 1888 (*Lord of Appeal*), *m.*	(Life Peerage.)
1935	*Tweedsmuir* (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1915.
1946	*Uvedale of North End* (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden* (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1958.	Hon. John H. P. *G.*, *b.* 1915.
1800 I.	*Ventry* (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1936.	Hon. Francis *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1901.
1762	*Vernon* (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John L. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Vestey* (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, *b.* 1941, *s.* 1954, *M.*	Mark W. *V.*, *b.* 1943.
1841	*Vivian* (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas *V.*, *b.* 1935.
1934	*Wakehurst* (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1936, *m.* (*Governor of Northern Ireland*).	Hon. John C. *L.*, *b.* 1925.
1905	*Waleran* (2nd), William George Hood Walrond, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925.	(None.)
1723	*Walpole* (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Robert H. *W.*, *b.* 1938.
1780	*Walsingham* (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. John *de G.*, M.C., *b.* 1925.
1936	*Wardington* (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1950.	Hon. William S. *P.*, *b.* 1925.
1792 I.	*Waterpark* (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Henry S. *C.*, *b.* 1908.
1942	*Wedgwood* (2nd), Francis Charles Bowen Wedgwood, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *W.*, *b.* 1921.
1956	*Weeks* (1st), Ronald Morce Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1890.	(None.)
1861	*Westbury* (4th), Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1930.	Hon. David A. *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1922.
1944	*Westwood* (2nd), William Westwood, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. William G. *W.*, *b.* 1944.
1544	*Wharton* (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. *Vintcent*, *b.* 1906.
1912	*Whitburgh* (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874.	(None.)
1935	*Wigram* (1st), Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1873, *w.*	Hon. Neville *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1915.
1948	*Williams* (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke* (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Leopold D. *V.*, *b.* 1938.
1950	*Wilmot of Selmeston* (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., *b.* 1895.	(None.)
1946	*Wilson* (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., *Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*, *b.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Patrick M. *W.*, *b.* 1915.
1937	*Windlesham* (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. David J. G. *H.*, *b.* 1932.
1942	*Winster* (1st), Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1951	*Wise* (1st), Frederick John Wise, *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. John C. *W.*, *b.* 1923.
1869	*Wolverton* (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. *G.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1901.
1928	*Wraxall* (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. *G.*, *b.* 1929.
1915	*Wrenbury* (3rd), John Burton Buckley, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Colin *B.*, *b.* 1899.
1932	*Wright*, Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., *b.* 1869, *m.*	(Life Peerage.)
1838	*Wrottesley* (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910.	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877.
1919	*Wyfold* (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1942.	(None.)
1829	*Wynford* (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. John P. R. *B.*, *b.* 1950.

SCOTTISH LORDS OF COURT OF SESSION

The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England, which replaced the titles "Baron" and "Lord Chief Baron." An Order in Council of February, 1905, authorized the retention of this Scottish honour for life, irrespective of retirement, and the style "Lady" is to be enjoyed by the wife and to continue in widowhood, though not after remarriage; but no distinction is conferred upon children. Lord in this case takes the prefix "Hon." in place of "Rt. Hon." of actual Lords, unless the Judges are also Privy Counsellors, in which case "Rt. Hon." is correct (*see* p. 253). There are 14 Lords of Session (*see* Index). The Chairman of the Scottish Land Court has the same rank and tenure as if he had been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

Duchess in Her Own Right.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1900	*Fife*, Alexandra (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *w.* (*see* p. 214).	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1929.

Countesses in their Own Right.—*Style*, The Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Viscount Tarbat, M.C., *b.* 1904.
1643 S.	*Dysart*, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *w.*	Lady Rosamund *G.*, *b.* 1914.
1452 S.	*Erroll*, Diana Denyse Hay (*Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland*), *b.* 1926, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Lord Hay, *b.* 1948.
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings (*Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hastings, and Baroness Stanley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(To Earldom only—Lady Barbara *Greenwood*, *b.* 1919.)
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Maria Sofia Guiseppina Gravina di Ramacca (*Princess Giustiniani-Bandini*), *b.* 1889, *s.* 1941, *w.*	Prince Giambattista *Rospigliosi*, *b.* 1877.
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, *b.* 1939.

Viscountess in her Own Right.—*Style*, The Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1943	*Daventry*, Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *w.*	Capt. Hon. R. Oliver *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1893.

Baronesses in their Own Right.—*Style*, The Baroness ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (*Baroness Howard of Glossop*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1915.
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Two co-heiresses.
1455	*Berners*, Vera Ruby Williams, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Two co-heiresses.
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Melles, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Michael E. V. *Baillie*, *b.* 1924.
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Davina Marcia Herbert, *b.* 1938, *s.* 1943, *M.*	Lady Hermione *Lucchesi Palli* (*Duchessa della Grazia*), *b.* 1900.
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1953.
1663	*Lucas of Crudwell* (*Scottish Baroness, Dingwall* 1609), Nan Ino Herbert Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne R. *Palmer*, *b.* 1919.
1681 S.	*Nairne*, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (*Viscountess Mersey*), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Master of Nairne, *b.* 1934.
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925.	Nicholas *Mosley*, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (*Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley*) *b.* 1896, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923 (*see* p. 228).
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Dowager Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Viscount St. Davids, *b.* 1917. (*see* p. 234).
1308	*Zouche*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Sir James *F.*, Bt., *b.* 1943.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — *Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Alexander of Tunis*
Alexander—*Alexander of Hillsborough*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Allanson Winn — *Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Aman—*Marley*
Anderson—*Waverley*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Ashton—*Ashton of Hyde*
Assheton—*Clitheroe*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Astley—*Hastings*
Astor—*Astor of Hever*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Baldwin — *Baldwin of Bewdley*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Balfour—*Riverdale*
Balfour — *Balfour of Inchrye*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Banbury — *Banbury of Southam*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall—*Trimlestown*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Benn—*Stansgate*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Beresford—*Decies*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berry—*Camrose*
Berry—*Kemsley*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bewicke Copley — *Cromwell*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bigham—*Nairne*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blades—*Ebbisham*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Skelmersdale*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Bowyer—*Denham*
Boyd—*Kilmarnock*
Boyle — *Cork and Orrery*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brassey — *Brassey of Apethorpe*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgeman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooke—*Alanbrooke*
Brooke—*Brookeborough*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham and Vaux*
Broughton—*Fairhaven*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne — *Oranmore and Browne*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Bruce of Melbourne*
Bruce — *Elgin and Kincardine*
Brudenell Bruce — *Ailesbury*
Buchan—*Tweedsmuir*
Buchan-Hepburn—*Hailes*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Butler-Bowdon—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Buxton—*Noel-Buxton*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell — *Breadalbane and Holland*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Colgrain*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden and Campbell*
Campbell Gray—*Gray*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carberry—*Carbery*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cayzer—*Rotherwick*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Cecil—*Rockley*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Chubb—*Hayter*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clifford — *Clifford of Chudleigh*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane — *Cochrane of Cults*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cohen—*Cohen of Birkenhead*
Cokayne — *Cullen of Ashbourne*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colville—*Clydesmuir*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Conolly Carew—*Carew*
Cooper—*Lucas of Crudwell*
Cooper—*Norwich*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Craig—*Craigavon*
Crawford—*Hungarton*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crittall—*Braintree*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cunliffe Lister—*Swinton*
Cunningham — *Cunningham of Hyndhope*
Curzon—*Howe*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Davies—*Darwen*
Davison—*Broughshane*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane—*Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Depison Pender—*Pender*
Dent—*Furnivall*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dixon—*Glentoran*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Douglas of Barloch.*
Douglas — *Douglas of Kirtleside*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Hamilton — *Selkirk*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eady—*Swinfen*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Eden—*Henley*
Edgcumbe—*Mount Edgcumbe*
Edmondson—*Sandford*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans—*Mountevans*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Eyres Monsell—*Monsell*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Fermor Hesketh—*Hesketh*
Finch Hatton—*Winchilsea*
Finch Knightley—*Aylesford*
Fitzalan Howard—*Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard—*Fitz-Alan of Derwent*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert—*Stafford*
FitzRoy—*Daventry*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Fletcher—*Winster*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Fraser—*Strathalmond*
Freeman Grenville—*Kinloss*

Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Fyfe—*Kilmuir*
Galbraith—*Strathclyde*
Ganzoni—*Belstead*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Wraxall*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Gilbey—*Vaux of Harrowden*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*De Longueuil*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Greaves—*Dysart*
Greenall—*Daresbury*
Grenfell—*St. Just*
Greville—*Warwick*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grigg—*Altrincham*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Guinness—*Moyne*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven and Stenton*
Hamilton — *Hamilton of Dalzell*
Hamilton — *Holm Patrick*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord Hamond — *Suffield*
Harding—*Harding of Petherton*
Hardinge — *Hardinge of Penshurst*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Harvey—*Harvey of Tasburgh*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Hennessy—*Windlesham*
Henniker Major — *Henniker*
Hepburne Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Hemingford*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill—*Sandys*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hindley—*Hyndley*
Hoare—*Templewood*
Hogg—*Hailsham*
Holland Hibbert—*Knutsford*
Holmes—*Dovercourt*
Holmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hope—*Rankeillour*
Hope Morley—*Hollenden*
Hopkinson—*Colyton*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Gowrie*
Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Howard of Penrith*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Huggins—*Malvern*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Inskip—*Caldecote*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Joynson Hicks—*Brentford*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith—*Keith of Avonholm*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
Kerr—*Teviot*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitchener — *Kitchener of Khartoum*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lamb—*Rochester*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lampson—*Killearn*
Larnach Nevill — *Abergavenny*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Coleraine*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawrence—*Oaksey*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Lawson Johnston—*Luke*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Brecon*
Lewis—*Essendon*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune — *Lindsay*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lindsay — *Lindsay of Birker*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd George — *Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
Lloyd George—*Tenby*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Loder—*Wakehurst*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Roborough*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyle—*Lyle of Westbourne*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lyons—*Ennisdale*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Chandos*
Lyttelton — *Cobham (Viscountcy)*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McCorquodale—*McCorquodale of Newton*
Macdonald — *Macdonald of Gwaenysgor*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackenzie—*Amulree*
Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Mackintosh—*Mackintosh of Halifax*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Macpherson — *Macpherson of Drumochter*
Macpherson — *Strathcarron*
Maffey—*Rugby*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marquis—*Woolton*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mason—*Blackford*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Melles—*Burton*
Mercer Henderson — *Buckinghamshire*
Milles Lade—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Milner—*Milner of Leeds*
Mitchell Thomson — *Selsdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton—*Monckton of Brenchley*
Monckton—*Ruthven*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Mond—*Melchett*
Money-Coutts—*Latymer*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu—*Swaythling*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie — *Wharncliffe*
Montague—*Amwell*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Montgomery — *Montgomery of Alamein*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moore Brabazon—*Brabazon of Tara*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morris—*Killanin*
Morris—*Morris of Kenwood*
Morris—*Nuffield*
Morton—*Morton of Henryton*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Edinburgh*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mountbatten — *Mountbatten of Burma*
Muff—*Calverley*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Murray—*Atholl*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield and Mansfield*
Nall Cain—*Brocket*
Napier — *Napier and Ettrick*
Napier — *Napier of Magdala*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*

Ogilvy—*Airlie*
O'Neill—*Rathcavan*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palmer—*Rusholme*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Peake—*Ingleby*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryngton*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pease—*Wardington*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Penny—*Marchwood*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*Milford*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps — *Strange of Knokin*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*Fitzwalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pollock—*Hanworth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Ponsonby—*Ponsonby of Shulbrede*
Ponsonby—*Sysonby*
Portal—*Portal of Hungerford*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Ramacca—*Newburgh*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Ramsbotham—*Soulbury*
Rees Williams—*Ogmore*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Richards—*Milverton*
Ritchie—*Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rodd—*Rennell*
Roper Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley Conwy—*Langford*
Runciman — *Runciman of Doxford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Russell—*Russell of Liverpool*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*St. John of Bletso*
St. John—*Bolingbroke and St. John*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumarez—*De Saumarez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scrymgeour Wedderburn—*Dundee*
Seely—*Mottistone*
Seely—*Sherwood*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw—*Craigmyle*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Siddeley—*Kenilworth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Simon—*Simon of Wythenshawe*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Sinclair—*Sinclair of Cleeve*
Sinclair—*Thurso*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Bicester*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Dudley* (*Barony*)
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somervell—*Somervell of Harrow*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill — *Marlborough*
Spring Rice—*Monteagle of Brandon*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strauss—*Conesford*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Studley Herbert — *Seafield*
Suenson Taylor—*Grantchester*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Cilcennin*
Thynne—*Bath*
Towneley O'Hagan — *O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Tuchet Jesson—*Audley*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye and Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vavasseur Fisher—*Fishe*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley* (*Earldom*)
Warrender — *Bruntisfield*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Whitfield—*Kenswood*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williams—*Berners*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wills—*Dulverton*
Wilmot—*Wilmot of Selmeston*
Wilson—*Moran*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Cornwall*
Windsor—*Gloucester*
Windsor—*Kent*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Winn—*Headley*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodall — *Uvedale of North End*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yerburgh—*Alvingham*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Young—*Kennet*
Young Erskine—*Mar*
Younger — *Younger of Leckie*

LIFE PEERS

On July 24, 1958, the names of ten men and four women created life barons and baronesses under the Life Peerages Act, 1957, were announced. They were as follows: Sir Robert Boothby, K.B.E., M.P.; V. J. Collins, O.B.E., M.P.; Sir Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., M.P.; Sir Charles Geddes, C.B.E.; V. F. Noel-Paton; E. A. A. Shackleton, O.B.E.; Sir John Stopford, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Dr. S. J. L. Taylor; Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; D. G. West, M.P.; Dame Katherine Elliot, D.B.E.; The Baroness Ravensdale; Stella, Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E.; and Mrs. Barbara Wootton (Mrs. Wright).

The Royal Warrant accompanying the announcement stated that wives and widows of law lords and life peers and sons and daughters of law lords and life peers and peeresses shall be treated for style, rank, dignity and precedence in the same way as wives, widows and children of hereditary barons.

At the time of going to press, the titles to be taken by the new life peers and peeresses were not known.

Courtesy Titles (*in actual use in* 1959)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" *is the heir to the* Dukedom of Marlborough *and the* "Earl of Aboyne" *to the* Marquessate of Huntly, *and* "Viscount Acheson" *heir to the* Earldom of Gosford; **the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g.* Viscount Savernake, *eldest son of the* "Earl of Cardigan" *heir to the* Marquessate of Ailesbury.

∴ *In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled* "The Master of ——" *e.g.* "The Master of Falkland," *eldest son of* Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.

*Blandford—*Marlborough*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Douglas & Clydesdale —*Hamilton*
*°Douro—*Wellington*
Graham—*Montrose*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
*Kildare—*Leinster*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Tavistock—*Bedford*

Earls.

Aboyne—*Huntly*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Ancram—*Lothian*
Bective—*Headfort*
Brecknock—*Camden*
*Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cassilis—*Ailsa*
°Compton — *Northampton*
*Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dumfries—*Bute*
*Euston—*Grafton*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
*°Jermyn—*Bristol*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
March—*Richmond*
Mornington—**Douro*
*Mount Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Offaly—**Kildare*
°Percy—*Northumberland*
Rocksavage — *Cholmondeley*
*Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Shelburne—*Lansdowne*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Tyrone—*Waterford*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Viscounts.

Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Amberley—*Russell*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Asquith of Morley—*Oxford and Asquith*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Campden—*Gainsborough*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clanfield—*Peel*
Corry—*Belmore*
Corvedale — *Baldwin of Bewdley*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Crowhurst—*Cottenham*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Emlyn—*Cawdor*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Enfield—*Strafford*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Garnock—*Lindsay*
Glenapp—*Inchcape*
Glentworth—*Limerick*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Gwynnedd—*Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—**Euston*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Melgund—*Minto*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Newport—*Bradford*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexborough*
Prestwood—*Attlee*
Quenington—*St. Aldwyn*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Reidhaven—*Seafield*
Royston—*Hardwicke*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Slane—**Mount Charles*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stormont—*Mansfield*
Strathallan—*Perth*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie*
Throwley—*Sondes*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Traprain—*Balfour*
Uffington—*Craven*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Walberton—*Woolton*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Barons (Lord —)

Ardee—*Meath*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie — *Leven and Melville*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Berriedale—*Caithness*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Binning—*Haddington*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burghersh—*Westmorland*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Delvin—*Westmeath*
Doune—*Moray*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdaill—**Dalkeith*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Glenorchy — *Breadalbane & Holland*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Hay—*Erroll*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hervey—**Jermyn*
Irwin—*Halifax*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Masham—*Swinton*
Medway—*Cranbrook*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Neidpath—*Wemyss & March*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Oxmantown—*Rosse*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rideau — *Alexander of Tunis*
Scrymgeour—*Dundee*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Willoughby de Eresby *Ancaster*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Worsley—*Yarborough*

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or l. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an *Imperial* title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. R. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland. The mark ' signifies that there is no " of " in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh..... 1951
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester..... 1925

Adeane, Sir Michael..... 1953
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount..... 1929
Alexander of Tunis, Earl.. 1952
Alexander, Sir Ulick..... 1952
Ammon, Lord..... 1945
Amory, Derick Heathcoat 1953
Attlee, Earl..... 1935

Baker, Harold T..... 1915
Baker, Philip J. Noel-.... 1945
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord.. 1941
Barnes, Alfred..... 1945
Barrowclough, Sir Harold 1954
Beaufort, Duke of..... 1936
Beaumont, Sir John W. F. 1944
Beaverbrook, Lord..... 1918
Bellenger, Frederick J.... 1946
Bevan, Aneurin..... 1945
Birch, Nigel..... 1955
Birkett, Lord..... 1947
Bottomley, Arthur George 1952
Boyd, Alan Tindal Lennox-..... 1951
Brabazon of Tara, Lord... 1940
Bridges, Lord..... 1953
Brook, Sir Norman..... 1953
Brooke, Henry..... 1955
Brown, Ernest..... 1935
Brown, George Alfred.... 1951
Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount..... 1923
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of..... 1937
Bucknill, Sir Alfred T..... 1945
Buller, Sir Reginald Manningham-..... 1954
Butler, Richard Austen... 1939

Cadogan, Sir Alexander .. 1946
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian. 1950
Canterbury, The Archbishop of..... 1939
Carpenter, John Archibald Boyd-..... 1954
Casey, Richard G..... 1939
Catto, Lord 1947
Cecil of Chelwood, Viscount..... 1915
Chandos, Viscount..... 1940
Chatfield, Lord..... 1939
Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer..... 1907
Cilcennin, Viscount..... 1951
Citrine, Lord..... 1940
Clitheroe, Lord..... 1944
Clyde, Lord 1951
Cohen, Lord..... 1946
Coleraine, Lord..... 1943
Colyton, Lord..... 1952
Craigie, Sir Robert Leslie. 1937
Crookshank, Viscount.... 1939
Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.... 1940

Dalton, Hugh..... 1940
Davidson, Viscount..... 1928
Davies, E. Clement..... 1947
De La Warr, Earl..... 1936
De L'Isle, Viscount..... 1951
Denning, Lord..... 1948
de Silva, Lucien Macull Dominic..... 1953
de Wet, Nicolaas J. 1939
Diefenbaker, John 1957
Dixon, Sir Owen..... 1951
Dugdale, John..... 1949
Dugdale, Sir Thomas, Bt.. 1951

Eccles, Sir David..... 1951
Ede, James Chuter..... 1944
Eden, Sir Robert Anthony 1934
Edwards, Lewis John..... 1953
Edwards, Ness..... 1947
Evatt, Herbert Vere..... 1942
Evershed, Lord..... 1947

Fadden, Sir Arthur W..... 1942
Foot, Isaac..... 1937
Forde, Francis Michael.... 1944
Foster, Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Sir Oliver Shewell 1949

Gaitskell, Hugh T. N..... 1947
Gardiner, James G..... 1947
Goddard, Lord..... 1938
Gore, Hon. David Ormsby-Gore, William..... 1957
Grenfell, David R..... 1958
Griffiths, James..... 1951
Grigg, Sir James..... 1945
1942

Hailes, Lord..... 1951
Hailey, Lord..... 1949
Hailsham, Viscount (*Lord President*)..... 1956
Halifax, Earl of 1922
Hall, Viscount 1942
Hall, W. Glenvil..... 1947
Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of..... 1940
Hankey, Lord..... 1939
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord..... 1936
Hare, John Hugh..... 1955
Harlech, Lord..... 1927
Harrison, Sir Eric John... 1952
Head, Antony Henry..... 1951
Headlam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cuthbert M., Bt..... 1945
Heald, Sir Lionel..... 1954
Heath, Edward Richard George 1955
Henderson, Lord..... 1950
Henderson, Arthur..... 1947
Hill, Charles..... 1955
Hodson, Sir F. L. Charlton 1951
Holland, Sir Sidney George 1950
Holloway, Edward James. 1950
Holt, Harold Edward 1953
Holyoake, Keith Jacka.... 1954
Home, Earl of..... 1951
Horsbrugh, Dame Florence 1945
Howe, Earl..... 1929
Howe, Clarence Decatur.. 1946

Ilsley, James Lorimer 1946
Ingleby, Viscount..... 1943
Inman, Lord..... 1947
Isaacs, George Alfred..... 1945
Ismay, Lord..... 1951

Jay, Douglas..... 1952
Jayakar, Mukund R..... 1939
Jenkins, Sir David Llewelyn 1949
Johnston, Thomas..... 1931
Jones, A. Creech..... 1946
Jones, Aubrey..... 1955
Jordan, Sir William Joseph 1946

Keith of Avonholm, Lord 1953
Kennet, Lord..... 1922
Key, Charles William.... 1947
Killearn, Lord..... 1941
Kilmuir, Viscount 1945
Kotelawala, Sir John..... 1954

Lascelles, Sir Alan F..... 1943
Latham, Sir John G..... 1933
Lawson, Lord..... 1945
Leach, Sir Lionel..... 1949
Leathers, Viscount..... 1941
Listowel, Earl of..... 1946
Lloyd, Geoffrey William.. 1943
Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke..... 1951
London, The Bishop of... 1956
Loraine, Sir Percy L., Bt.. 1933
Low, Sir Toby..... 1954

Mabane, Sir William..... 1944
MacAndrew, *Col.* Sir Charles..... 1952

McCorquodale of Newton, Lord 1945
MacDermott, Lord 1947
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord 1951
MacDonald, Malcolm 1935
McEwen, John 1953
McKell, Sir William J. 1948
Maclay, John Scott, ... 1952
Macleod, Iain 1952
Macmillan, Harold 1942
Malvern, Viscount 1947
Margesson, Viscount 1933
Marples, Alfred Ernest 1957
Marquand, Hilary Adair 1949
Massey, Vincent 1941
Mathers, Lord 1947
Maudling, Reginald 1955
Meighen, Arthur 1920
Menzies, Robert G. 1937
Merriman, Lord 1933
Milligan, William Rankine 1955
Mills, Lord 1957
Milner of Leeds, Lord 1945
Molson, Arthur Hugh Elsdale 1956
Monckton of Brenchley, Viscount 1951
Monsell, Viscount 1923
Morris, Sir John William 1951
Morrison, Herbert Stanley 1931
Morrison, William S. 1936
Morton of Henryton, Lord 1944
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl 1947
Munster, Earl of 1954

Nair, Sir Madhavan 1941
Nash, Walter 1946
Nathan, Lord 1946
Nicholls, George Heaton 1948
Noble, *Cdr.* Allan Herbert Percy 1956
Norfolk, Duke of 1936
Normand, Lord 1933
Nutting, Harold Anthony 1954

Oaksey, Lord 1944
Ogmore, Lord 1951
Ormerod, Sir Benjamin ... 1957

Page, Sir Earle 1929
Pakenham, Lord 1948
Pahng, Wilfred 1944
Parker, Sir Hubert Lister .. 1954
Patrick, Lord 1949
Pearce, Sir Holroyd 1957
Perth, Earl of 1957
Pethick Lawrence, Lord ... 1937

Radcliffe, Lord 1949
Rathcavan, Lord 1937
Reading, Marquess of ... 1953
Reid, Lord 1941
Reith, Lord 1940
Rinfret, Thibaudeau 1947
Robens, Alfred 1951
Romer, Sir Charles 1951
Rosebery, Earl of 1945

St. Laurent, Louis Stephen 1946
Salisbury, Marquess of 1940
Salter, Lord 1941
Samuel, Viscount 1908
Sandys, Duncan 1944
Scarbrough, Earl of 1952
Selborne, Earl of 1929
Selkirk, Earl of 1955
Sellers, Sir Frederic 1957
Shaftesbury, Earl of 1922
Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt. 1945
Shawcross, Sir Hartley 1946
Shinwell, Emanuel 1945
Silkin, Lord 1945
Simonds, Viscount 1944
Slesser, Sir Henry 1929
Smith, Sir Ben 1943
Smith, Derek Colclough Walker- 1957
Smith, Sir Reginald Dorman- 1939
Soames, Arthur Christopher John 1958
Somervell of Harrow, Lord 1938
Soskice, Sir Frank 1948
Soulbury, Viscount 1939
Spens, Sir Patrick 1953
Stanhope, Earl 1929

Stansgate, Viscount 1929
Strachey, John St. Loe ... 1946
Strathclyde, Lord 1953
Strauss, George Russell ... 1947
Stuart, James Gray 1939
Summerskill, Edith 1949
Sutherland, Duke of 1936
Swinton, Earl of 1922

Templewood, Viscount ... 1922
Tenby, Viscount 1941
Thomas, Sir Godfrey, Bt.. 1958
Thomson, Lord 1945
Thorneycroft, Peter 1951
Thurso, Viscount 1931
Tredgold, Sir Robert 1957
Tucker, Lord 1945
Turton, Robert Hugh 1955

Vosper, Dennis Forwood .. 1957

Walker, Patrick Chrestien Gordon- 1950
Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles 1945
Ward, George Reginald .. 1957
Waterhouse, *Capt.* Charles . 1944
Watkinson, Harold Arthur 1955
Weir, Viscount 1938
Wheatley, Lord 1947
White, Henry Graham 1945
Wigram, Lord 1932
Williams, Sir Edward John 1945
Williams, Tom 1941
Willink, Sir Henry Urmston, Bt. 1943
Wilmot of Selmeston, Lord 1945
Wilson, James Harold 1947
Winster, Lord 1945
Winterton, Earl 1924
Womersley, Sir Walter James, Bt. 1941
Woodburn, Arthur 1947
Woolton, Earl of 1940
Wright, Lord 1932

York, The Archbishop of. 1956
Younger, Hon. Kenneth .. 1951

Zetland, Marquess of 1922

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. ——. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) ——, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —— P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.



Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.



Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

Victoria Cross.—1856.—*VC*. *See* pp. 301–4.

George Cross.—1940.—G.C. *See* pp. 304–6,

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class I.).—For ladies, founded 1883

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.

Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922)

Canada Medal.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Police Medals for Valuable Service.

Badge of Honour.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II. Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Service.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Colonial Prison Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.

Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).

Cadet Forces Medal.

Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Royal Observer Corps Medal.

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.

Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Shame on him who thinks evil of it*)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.R.H. PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS (1958).

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1910.

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.
H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.
H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.
H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl of Halifax, 1931.
The Earl Stanhope, 1934.
The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.
The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
The Marquess of Zetland, 1942.
The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.
The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.
The Duke of Portland, 1948.
The Lord Harlech, 1948.
The Earl of Scarbrough, 1948.
The Lord Cranworth, 1948.
The Duke of Wellington, 1951.
Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.
Sir Anthony Eden, 1954.
The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.
The Earl Attlee, 1956.
The Lord Ismay, 1957.
The Lord Middleton, 1957.
Pretate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.
The Duke of Sutherland, 1920.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.
The Earl of Stair, 1937.
The Viscount Thurso, 1941.
The Earl of Airlie, 1942.
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.
The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.
The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.
The Earl of Haddington, 1951.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.
The Lord Bilsland, 1955.
The Lord Mathers, 1956.
Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956
The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
Chancellor, The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Green Rod, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Daymonde Stevenson, K.C.V.O., M.C.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit ? (*Who shall separate ?*) (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.
The Earl of Arran, 1909.
The Earl of Shaftesbury, 1911.
Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Knight Attendant, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno (*Three joined in one*). (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)


G.C.B. Mil.


G.C.B. Civ.


K.C.B. Mil.


K.C.B. Civ.


C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, Brigadier Ivan De La Bere C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. *Ribbon*, Blue and Crimson.


O.M.Mil.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.


O.M.Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.
John Masefield, 1935.
Ralph Vaughan Williams, 1935.
Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.
Augustus Edwin John, 1942.
The Lord Adrian, 1942.
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1944.
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946
Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.
The Earl of Halifax, 1946.
Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1948.
Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.
The Earl Russell, 1949.
Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.
Professor George Edward Moore, 1951.
The Earl Attlee, 1951.
Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.
The Lord Hailey, 1956.
Sir John Douglas Cockcroft, 1957.
The late Viscount Waverley, 1957.
Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.
Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).


G.C.S.I.

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).


G.C.M.G.

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi (*Token of a better age*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of Gloucester, K.C.M.G.; *Chancellor*, Field Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; *Secretary*, Sir John Stuart Macpherson, G.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *King of Arms*, Sir Nevile Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).


G.C.I.E.

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, Imperatricis auspiciis (*Under the auspices of the Empress*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).


G.C.V.O.

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.


K.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, Rev. C. L. Cresswell, C.V.O., M.A.; *Honorary Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O. G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN
H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).
The Lord Wigram (1937).
H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946). [(1949).
The Archbishop of Canterbury
Sir John Weir (1949).
The Duke of Norfolk (1953).
The Duke of Beaufort (1953).
H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).
H.M. King Amanulla (1928).
H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).
H.M. King Leopold III (1937).
H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Persia (1948).
H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).
H.M. The King of Norway (1955).
H.M. the King of Iraq (1956).
President Craveiro Lopes (1957).
H.M. the King of Denmark (1957)

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).


G.B.E.

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire.


K.B.E.

THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Ernest Gowers, G.C.B., G.B.E. *Sub-Dean*, The Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E. Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.



Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.



This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Men.

Adams, William George Stewart, 1936
Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.
Attlee, The Earl, 1945.
Baillie, Very Rev. John, 1957.
Beecham, Sir Thomas, 1957.
Bone, James, 1947.
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.
Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.
Bruce of Melbourne, The Viscount, 1927.
Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.
Casey, Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, 1944.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.
Cecil of Chelwood, The Viscount, 1956.
Christie, John, 1954.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.
Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.
Crerar, *General* Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.
Crookshank, The Viscount, 1955.
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.
Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.
Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ian, 1953.
Gooch, George Peabody, 1939.
Gregg, Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald, 1957.
Hill, *Prof.* Archibald Vivian, 1946.
Hives, The Lord, 1943.
Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney George, 1951.
Ismay, *General* The Lord, 1945.
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.
Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.
Layton, The Lord, 1919.
Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.
Lewis, Essington, 1943.
McNaughton, *General* Andrew George Latta, 1946.
Mailon, James Joseph, 1939.
Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.
Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.
Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.
Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1946.
Maugham, William Somerset, 1954.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.
Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley, 1951.
Nuffield, The Viscount, 1958.
Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, 1942.
Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.
Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1958.
Stuart, Rt. Hon. James Gray, 1957.
Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
Toynbee, *Prof.* Arnold Joseph, 1956.
Waley, Arthur David, 1956.
Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.
Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees, 1937.
Wilson, *Prof.* John Dover, 1936.
Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.
Honorary Member, M. René Massigli, 1954.

Women.

Astor, Nancy, Viscountess, 1937.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Violet Markham), 1917.
Nicolson, Hon. Lady, 1948.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

First Class.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Second Class.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

H.M. The Queen, 1947.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 1937.
H.H. Maharani Sahab Chimna Bai Gaekwar of Baroda, 1892.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.
Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.
Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon, 1917.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.
H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1936.
Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.
Florence Amery, 1945.
H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.
Edwina Cynthia Annette, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, 1947.
Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets of England, Great Britain, U.K., (and Ireland marked I).

Badge of Baronets of Scotland or Nova Scotia (marked S.).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, *at the time of going to press*, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ( ).

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert *A*—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady *A*—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary *A*—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady *A*—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —— (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A—— B——." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.



NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., Garter King of Arms; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Miss E. Blackwell; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 15, 1958)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt.
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
Abdul Hamid, *Khan Bahadur Diwan* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abdul Rashid, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Abdur Rahman, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E.
Abercrombie, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E., M.C.
Abercromby, *Col.* Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (S. 1636).
Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns-, Kt., C.M.G.
Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.
Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.
Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).
Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).
Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).
Adair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).
Adam, *General* Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).
Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Adams, *Cdr.* Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.
Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Frank Ezra, Kt., O.B.E., F.B.A.
Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Adeane, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Michael Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, Kt.
Agarwala, *Hon.* Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (S 1629).
Agnew, Sir John Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895).
Agnew, *Cdr.* Sir Peter Garnett, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Agnew, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Gladstone, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, *Raja* Sir Syed, Kt., C.B.E.
Ahmad Hussain, *Nawab* Sir K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ahmad Nawaz Khan-Sadozai, *Major Nawab* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ahmed, *Hon.* Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.
Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
Aird, *Col.* Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
Airey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
Aitchison, *Capt.* Sir David, K.C.V.O.
Alabaster, Sir (Chaloner) Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
Albery, Sir Irving James, Kt., M.C.
Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt. (1912).
Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).
Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1809).
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
Alexander, Sir Frank Samuel, Bt. (1945).
Alexander, *Maj. Rt. Hon.* Sir Ulick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Alison, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
Allan, Sir Henry Ralph Moreton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.I.E.
Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Oswald Coleman, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Stephen Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Allen, Sir (William) Denis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
Allfrey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Allison, Sir Richard John, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Allison, Sir (William) John, Kt.
Allsop, *Hon.* Sir James Joseph Whittlesea, Kt.
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Almond, Sir James, Kt.
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Amcotts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Weston Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
Amies, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, Bt. (1874).
Anantakrishna Ayyar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Chittoor Vaithlinga, Kt.
Anderson, Sir (Alexander) Greig, K.C.V.O.
Anderson, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Desmond Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
Anderson, *General* Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
Andrewes, *Admiral* Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Andrews, Sir (William) Linton, Kt.
Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
Angwin, *Col.* Sir (Arthur) Stanley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
Anson, Sir Peter, Bt. (1831).
Ansorge, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anstice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt., M.C. (S. 1694).
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (S. 1700; G.B. 1798).
Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey, Bt., M.C. (1815).
Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland, K.B.E.
Appleton, Sir Edward Victor, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Appleton, Sir William, Kt.
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
Archdale, *Comdr.* Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
Archer, *Admiral* Sir Ernest Russell, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.C.M.G.
Ariff, Sir Kamil Mohamed bin Kadir Mustan, Kt., C.B.E.
Arkell, *Capt.* Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Armitage, *General* Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Armitage, Sir (Stephen) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
Armstrong, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-, Kt., M.V.O.
Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
Armytage, *Capt.* Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
Arnott, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1896).
Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.Sc.
Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ashworth, *Hon.* Sir John Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
Atcherley, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Atkinson, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Joseph, K.B.E.
Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
Attygalle, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas, Kt.
Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
Auchinleck, *Field Marshal* Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Reade Godwin-, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond, Bt. (1920).
Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1622).
Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).
Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray-, Kt.
Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
Ayres, Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B.
Babington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
Babington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
Bacon, *Hon.* Sir Roger Sewell, Kt., M.B.E.
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.

Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Bahr, Sir Philip Manson-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.SC., F.R.S.
Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
Baird, *Gen.* Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1695).
Bairstow, *Prof.* Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Baker, *Air Marshal* Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-, Bt. (1796).
Baker, Sir Jack Croft, Kt., C.B.E.
Baker, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf Littlehales, Bt. D.S.O., T.D. (1802).
Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt, C.B.
Baker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
Baldwin, Sir Archer Ernest, Kt., M.C., M.P.
Baldwin, *Air Marshal* Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Balfour, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
Ball, Sir (George) Joseph, K.B.E.
Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
Ball, Sir William Valentine, Kt., O.B.E.
Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
Bankart, *Vice-Adm.* (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Banks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood-, Bt. (1924).
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S 1682).
Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
Bapna, *Rat Bahadur* Sir Seraymal, Kt., C.I.E.
Barber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
Barbirolli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S 1668).
Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
Baring, Hon. Sir Evelyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Barker, Sir Ernest, Kt., Litt.D., LL.D.
Barker, *General* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Barker, *Hon.* Sir Robert Beacroft, Kt., O.B.E.
Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilaro, Bt. (1803).
Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Barnard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Barnard, *Hon.* Sir Henry William, Kt.
Barnes, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Barnett, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (I 1623).
Baroda, *Col.* H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E.
Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
Barraclough, Sir (Samuel) Henry (Egerton), K.B.E., V.D.
Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
Barratt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Barratt, *Capt.* Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland-, Bt., M.C. (1908).
Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
Barrow, *General* Sir George de Symons, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
Barrow, Sir Wilfred John Wilson Croker, Bt. (1835).
Barrowclough, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
Barry, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
Bartholomew, *General* Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt. C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
Barton, Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
Barwell, *Hon.* Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
Bastyan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edric Montague, K.B.E., C.B.
Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
Bates, Sir Geottrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
Bates, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. (1818).
Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Battershill, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G.
Baxter, Sir (Arthur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
Bazl-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
Beamish, *Air Marshal* Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
Beane, Sir Francis Adams, Kt.
Beasley, Sir (Horace) Owen (Compton), Kt., C.B.E.
Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor-, Bt. (1745).
Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).

Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
Beazley, *His Hon.* Sir Hugh Loveday, Kt.
Beazley, *Col.* Sir (James) Geoffrey Brydon, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, Kt.
Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon-, Bt., M.C. (1831).
Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C., (1921).
Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh, K.B.E., C.B.
Beddington, *Brig.* Sir Edward Henry Lionel, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Bedingfield, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Beecham, Sir Thomas, Bt., C.H. (1914).
Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Beer, Sir Frederick (Tidbury) Tidbury-, Kt.
Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
Beharrell, Sir (John) George, Kt., D.S.O.
Behrens, *Maj.* Sir Edward Bedington-, Kt., C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
Bell, Sir (Bernard) Humphrey, K.B.E.
Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison-, Bt. (1905).
Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Sir Harold Idris, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, Bt. (1838).
Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
Bellman, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
Benn, Sir (Ion) Hamilton, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (1920).
Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterndale, K.C.M.G.
Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, K.C.M.G.
Benson, Sir George, Kt., M.P.
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Lindsay, Kt., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
Benthall, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.S.I.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Benyon, Sir Henry Arthur, Bt. (1958).
Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
Berlin, Sir Isaiah, Kt., C.B.E.
Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (S 1683).
Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
Bhairun Singhji, *Maharaj* Sir, K.C.S.I.
Bhavnagar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Bhopal, *Air Vice-Marshal* The Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Bhor, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bhore, Sir Joseph William, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Kt., D.S.O.
Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
Bilaspur, H. H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomonji, Kt., M.B.E.
Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, Kt.
Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden, Kt., M.C.
Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
Bird, Sir Hugh Stonehewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, Bt., K.B.E. (1922).
Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
Birtchnell, Sir Cyril Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Bisset, *Commodore* Sir James Gordon Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, Kt.
Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
Black, Sir Robert Brown, K.C.M.G. O.B.E.
Black, Sir William Rushton, Kt.
Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, Bt. (1673).
Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1819).
Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
Blair, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1945).
Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Blake, Sir Ulick Temple, Bt. (1 1622).
Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
Bland, Sir (George) Nevile (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.

Blatch, Sir William Bernard, Kt., M.B.E.
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., MUS.D., LL.D.
Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Gervase Ralph Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1686).
Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Blosse, Sir Robert (Geoffrey) Lynch-, Bt., R.N. (1622).
Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).
Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Bobbili, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bodinnar, Sir John Francis, Kt.
Bodkin, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
Boevey, Sir Launcelot Valentine Hyde Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
Boffa, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Bolleau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
Boldero, Sir Harold Esmond Armison, Kt., D.M.
Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
Bond, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
Bone, *Capt.* Sir David William, Kt., C.B.E.
Bonham. *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
Bonsor, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1925).
Bonython, Sir (John) Lavington, Kt.
Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, K.C.M.G.
Booth, Sir Philip, Bt. (1916).
Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Bose, Sir Sudhansu, Kt.
Bossom, Sir Alfred Charles, Bt., M.P. (1953).
Boswall, Sir William Evelyn Houstoun-, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Boughey, Sir George Menteth, Bt., C.B.E. (1798).
Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
Boult, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.MUS.
Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan) Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
Bourke, *Hon.* Sir Paget James, Kt.
Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bourne, *General* Sir Geoffrey Kemp, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, Kt.
Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E. (1915).
Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt., C.B.E.
Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bower, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
Bowerbank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred Thompson, K.B.E., E.D., M.D.
Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick William, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, K.C.M.G.
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
Bowman, Sir James, K.B.E.
Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884)
Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
Boyd, Sir Archibald John, Kt.
Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
Boyd, *Brig.* Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Boyer, Sir Richard James Fildes, K.B.E.
Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
Boyle, Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1618).
Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brackenbury, Sir Cecil Fabian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
Bradford, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P. (1954).
Braithwaite, *Maj.* Sir Albert Newby, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
Brake, Sir Francis, Kt.
Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Brass, Sir Leslie Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
Braund, *His Hon.* Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
Brayshay, Sir Maurice William, Kt.
Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
Briscoe, Sir (John) Charlton, Bt., M.D. (1910).
Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1935).
Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).

Broadfoot, *Hon.* Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
Brockington, Sir William Allport, Kt., C.B.E.
Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
Brockman, Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1757).
Brook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
Broun, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (S 1686).
Browett, Sir Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
Brown, Sir Frank Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Brown, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
Brown, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Algernon, Kt.
Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (S 1628).
Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
Bruche, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Pridcaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., F.R.S.
Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
Buchanan, Sir John Scoular, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Buller, *Admiral* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Buller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Edward Manningham-, Bt., O.C., M.P. (1866).
Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (I 1787).
Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
†Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burgis, *His Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard John Charles, Kt.
Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (I 1797)
Burke, Sir (Ulick) Roland, K.C.V.O.
Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
Burnett of Leys, Sir Alexander Edwin, Bt., O.B.E., (S 1626).
Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
Burnett, Sir Digby Vere, Kt.
Burnett, *Admiral* Sir Robert Lindsay, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Dennistoune, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
Burston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Roy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.

Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bustamante, Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
Buta Singh, *Capt. Sardar* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Kt., M.P.
Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
Butler, Sir Frederick George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Butler, Sir Nevile Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Butler, *Cdr.* Sir (Reginald) Thomas, Bt., R.N. (1922).
Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
Byrne, *Hon.* Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cadbury, *Maj.* Sir Egbert, Kt., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Cadogan, Hon. Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
Cairns, Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt., Q.C.
Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Calder, Sir William Moir, Kt., LL.D., F.B.A.
Callander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
Cameron, *Prof.* Sir Gordon Roy, Kt., F.R.S.
Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt, LL.D.
Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
†Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S. 1804).
Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.E.
Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.* Sir Guy Colin, Bt. (1815).
Campbell, Sir Harold Alfred Maurice, Kt., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
Campbell, Sir John Alexander Coldstream, Bt. (S 1668).
Campbell, Sir John Home Purves-Hume-, Bt. (S 1665).
Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.,
Campbell, Sir John Middleton, Kt.
Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferrier, Bt. (S. 1628).
Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Cane, Sir Cyril Hubert, K.B.E.
Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
Cantlie, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (I 1787).
Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
Carlill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, Kt.
Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (S 1702 and 1831).
Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
Carr, Sir Arthur Strettell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
Carson, *Brig.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Carter, Sir Gerald Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carter, Sir (Richard Henry) Archibald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Carter, Sir (William) Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cartwright, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
Cash, *Col.* Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., T.D.
Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
Cash, Sir William, Kt.
Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
Cassels, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Cassels, *Hon.* Sir James Dale, Kt.
Cassels, *General* Sir Robert Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Kt. (1896).
Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1642).
Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).

Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
Cazalet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Chalkley, Sir (Harry) Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
Chance, Sir Robert Christopher, Kt.
Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
Channon, Sir Henry, Kt., M.P.
Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1958).
Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
Chau Tsun-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Cheke, Sir Marcus John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1868).
Chinoy, Sir Rahimtoola Meheralli, Kt.
Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meheralli, Kt.
Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
Cholmeley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
Chopra, *Col.* Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., Sc.D.
Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
Clague, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
Clark, Sir John Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, K.C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
Clarke, *Admiral* Sir Marshal Llewelyn, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Claughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
Clayden, *Hon.* Sir Henry John, Kt.
Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (S 1679).
Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
Cleverly, Sir Osmund Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Clifford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
Clive, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (George) Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Clough, Sir Robert, Kt.
Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., *V.C.*, M.C., Q.C.
Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.
Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
Coats, Sir Stuart Auchincloss, Bt., (1905).
Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Cochrane, Sir Cecil Algernon, Kt.
Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (S 1671).
Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Carlyle), Kt., Litt.D.
Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

Codrington, Sir William Richard, Bt. (1721).
Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Kt.
Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
Cohen, *Maj.* Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
Colby, Sir Geoffrey Francis Taylor, K.C.M.G.
Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B.
Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
Cole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Covington, K.B.E., C.B.
Coleman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
Colfox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
Colles, *Cmdr.* (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
Collins, Sir D. George, Kt.
Collins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
Collins, Hon. Sir Stephen Ogle Henn, Kt., C.B.E.
Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, Kt.
Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1954).
Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).
Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
Constantine, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt. C.B.
Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B.
Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose, Kt.
Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
Cooper, Sir George James Robertson, Bt. (1905).
Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
Cooper, Sir Henry Lovick, Bt. (1821).
Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1 1621).
Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1611).
Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.Sc.
Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Corea, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
†Cornewall, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1764).
Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
Cornwallis, Sir Kinahan, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.
Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
Costain, Sir Richard Rylandes, Kt., C.B.E.
Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (I. 1763).
Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell-, Bt. (1921).
Couchman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
Courtauld, Sir Stephen Lewis, Kt., M.C.
Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Coutanche, Sir Alexander Moncrieff, Kt.
Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.
Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy-, Kt., C.B.E.
Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
Crabbe, *Col.* Sir John Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.E., C.B.
Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Craigie, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Leslie, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Crane, Sir William, Kt.
Crankshaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Craster, Sir (Herbert Henry) Edmund, Kt.
Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.

Craufurd, Sir Alexander John Fortescue, Bt. (1781).
Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
Crawford, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Crawford, *General* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
Crawford, Sir Walter Fergusson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Crerar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cribbett, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
Cripps, *Maj.* Sir Frederick William Beresford, Kt., D.S.O.
Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinnick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
Croft, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
Crofton, Sir Morgan George, Bt., D.S.O. (1801).
Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, Kt., M.P.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Crowther, Sir Geoffrey, Kt.
Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
Crump, Sir Louis Charles, Kt.
Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
Cudmore, *Hon.* Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
Cuke, Sir (Hampden) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
Cull, *Vice-Adm.* (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
Cuninghame, Sir (William) Andrew (Malcolm Martin Oliphant) Montgomery-, Bt. (S 1672).
Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
Cunninghame, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
Cunninghame, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Cunninghame, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Cunnison, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
Curgenven, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
Curphey, *Col.* Sir Aldington George, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., E.D., M.D.
Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E.
Curteis, *Admiral* Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Curteis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
Cutforth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, Kt.
D'Albiac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dale, *His Hon.* Sir Edgar Thornley, Kt.
Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
Dalip Singh, Sir Kanwar, Kt.
Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
Dalrymple, Sir Hew (Clifford) Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1697).
Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Dalton, Sir John Cornelius, Kt.
Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
Danckwerts, *Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
Danta, Maharana of, K.C.S.I.
Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajadhiraja of, K.C.I.E.
Darell, Sir (William) Oswald, Bt. (1795).
Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
Darvall, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
Dashwood, Sir Henry Thomas Alexander, Kt.
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
Dastur, Sir Hormazdyar Phiroze, Kt.
Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Davenport, Hon. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Jonathan Roberts, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Davidson, Sir Nigel George, Kt., C.B.E.
Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.

Davies, Sir (Reginald) Charles, Kt.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Davison, Sir Ronald Conway, Kt.
Daw, Sir John Edward, Kt.
Dawes, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1949).
Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
Dawson, Sir Vernon, K.C.I.E.
Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, K.C.M.G.
de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby-, Bt. (1922).
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
de Fonseka, Sir (Deepal) Susanta, Kt.
De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
De Hoghton, Sir Cuthbert, Bt. (1611).
De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
De la Poer Beresford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
Del Tufo, Sir (Moroboe) Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G.
de Montmorency, Sir Hervey Angus, Bt., O.B.E. (I 1631).
Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt., (1913).
Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (I 1782).
Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
Denys, Sir (Charles) Peter, Bt. (1813).
Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert Yea, Bt. (1627).
d'Erlanger, Sir Gerard John Regis Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
De Satge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Devine, Sir Hugh Berchmans, Kt.
Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
Devlin, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
Dew, *Prof.* Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of, (Junior Branch), K.C.I.E.
Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson-, Bt. (1930).
De Zoysa, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Dick, Sir Wm. Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
Diplock, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
Dir, Nawab of, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.
Dixie, Sir Alexander Archibald Douglas Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owen, G.C.M.G.
Dixon, Sir Pierson John, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney-, Kt.
Doak, Sir James, Kt.
Dobbie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith-, Bt. (1784).
Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Domvile, Sir Hugo Compton Domvile Poë-, Bt. (1912).
Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
Donovan, *Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, K.C.M.G.
Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
Douglas, Sir James Boyd, Kt., C.B.E.
Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Dowling, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy Russell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).

Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington-, K.C.M.G.
Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt-, Kt.
Drax, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.
Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir James Fitzjames, Kt.
Duffy, *Hon.* Sir Charles Leonard Gavan-, Kt.
Dugdale, *Maj. Rt. Hon.* Sir Thomas Lionel, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1945).
Dugdale. Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor Ivor, Bt. (S 1694).
Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
Dunbar, Sir Basil Douglas Hope-, Bt. (S 1664).
Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (S 1698).
Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (S 1706).
Duncalfe, Sir Roger, Kt.
Duncan, *Col.* Sir Alan Gomme Gomme-, Kt., M.C., M.P.
Duncan, Sir (Charles Edgar) Oliver, Bt. (1905).
Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Duncan, *Capt.* Sir James Alexander Lawson, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Duncan, Sir Thomas Andrew, Kt.
Duncan, *Hon.* Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
Dunlop, *Brig.* Sir John Kinninmont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
Dunlop, *Col.* Sir Thomas Charles, Kt., T.D.
Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
Dunn, *Maj.* Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
Dunnell, Sir (Robert) Francis, Bt., K.C.B. (1922).
Dunnett, Sir George Saugster, K.B.E., C.B.
Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt. (1774).
Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
Durand, *Col.* Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
Durston, *Air Marshal* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Duveen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen) Kt., C.M.G.
Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.
Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
Eastham, *His Hon.* Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
Easton, *Air Commodore* Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Eastwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) Ralph, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Eaton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Willson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt. C.B.E.
Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
Eccles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
Eccles, *Admiral* Sir John Arthur Symons, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eccles, *Prof.* Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Eccles, Sir Josiah, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (I 1721).
Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
Edelsten, *Admiral* Sir John Hereward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Robert) Anthony, K.G., M.C.
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
Edgell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
Edgley, Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
Edmunds, Sir Percy James, Kt., C.I.E.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., M.C.
Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt., M.C.
Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Edwards, Sir (George) Tristram, Kt.
Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen, Kt.
Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
Edwards, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E.
Edwards, *Admiral* Sir Ralph Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Edye, Sir Benjamin Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Egerton, Sir Alfred Charles Glyn, Kt., F.R.S.
Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey-, Bt. (1617).
Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D.
Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.
Eldridge, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Eliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (S 1666).
Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
Elkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
Elliot, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
Elliott, Sir James Sands, Kt., T.D.
Elliott, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Alan Edward, K.C.B., Q.C.
Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (s 1701).
Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
Elwes, *Hon.* Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Emberton, Sir John Wesley, Kt.
Embry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Emerson, *Col.* Sir Ralf Billing, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Enever, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt., C.B., M.C.
Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Enright, *Admiral* Sir Philip King, K.B.E., C.B.
Ensor, Sir Robert Charles Kirkwood, Kt.
Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Epstein, Sir Jacob, K.B.E.
Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.
Erskine, *Col.* Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Erskine, *General* Sir George Watkin Eben James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, G.B.E.
Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (I 1629).
Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921)
Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
Evans, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt.
Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt., D.Lit.
Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne Gwynne-, Bt. (1913).
Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
Evans, *His Hon.* Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington-, Bt. (1916).
Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
Every, Sir Edward Oswald, Bt. (1641).
Eves, Sir Hubert Heath, Kt.
Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Ewart, Sir Talbot, Bt. (1887).
Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ewing, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archibald Orr-, Bt., C.B., D.S.O. (1886).
Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
Faber, Sir Geoffrey Cust, Kt.
Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
Fairbank, Sir (Harold Arthur) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.O.
Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fairley, Sir Neil Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (I 1778).
Fareed, Sir Razik, Kt., O.B.E.
Faridkot, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Faroqui, *Nawab* Sir Mohiuddin, Kt.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt., C.B.E.
Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Fawcett, Sir Luke, Kt., O.B.E.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
Fell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Matthew Henry Gregson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt., O.B.E.
Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
Fenton, *Col.* Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
Fergusson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (s. 1703).
Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald (Balfour), G.C.B.
Fergusson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.O.
Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (1866).
Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
Festing, *General* Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
ffolkes, Sir (Edward John) Patrick Boschetti, Bt. (1774).
fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt., C.B.E.
Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapthorn, Kt., C.B.E.
Fielden, *Air Commodore* Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).
Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.
Finch, Sir Ernest Frederick, Kt.
Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund (Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
Finlay, *Hon.* Sir George Panton, Kt.
Finnemore, *Hon.* Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
Firebrace, *Cdr.* Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.

Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Douglas Blake, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fisher, *Brig.* Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
Fison, Sir Frank Guy Clavering, Kt.
Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
Fitton, *Col.* Sir Charles Vernon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Fitze, Sir Kenneth Samuel, K.C.I.E.
Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Henry Brinsley, Bt., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.
Fitz Herbert, *Admiral* Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Flannery, Sir Harold Fortescue, Bt., M.B.E. (1904).
Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
Fleck, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
Fletcher, Sir Angus Somerville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1782).
Fletcher, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
Florey, *Prof.* Sir Howard Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., C.B., F.S.A.
Flower, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fordham, Kt., O.B.E.
Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
Floyd, Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffry (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Forber, Sir Edward Rodolph, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart-, Bt., (S 1626).
Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Forbes, *Col.* Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
Ford, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
Forster, Sir John, K.B.E., Q.C.
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt., C.B.E.
Foster, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Foster, Sir (Henry William) Berkeley, Bt., M.C. (1838).
Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).
Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston-, Bt. (S 1634).
Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woollaston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
Fox, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton Grey, Bt. (1924).
Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B., M.C.
Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
Francis, *Hon.* Sir Josiah, Kt.
Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George McKenzie, K.C.B.
Franks, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Oliver Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
Fraser, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Barron, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Boscawen, Bt. (1723).
Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
French, *Admiral* Sir Wilfred Frankland, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswell, K.B.E., C.B.
Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1929).
Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).
Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.D.
Fullagar, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Kelsham, K.B.E.
Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
Furness, Sir Robert Howard, Kt.
Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fyfe, Sir Cleveland, Kt., C.B.E.
Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.

Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gallwey, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne-, Bt. (1812).
Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
Gardiner, Sir Chittampalam Abraham, Kt.
Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce-, Bt. (1945).
Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, K.C.M.G.
Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, K.B.E.
Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Gass, Sir Neville Archibald, K.B.E., M.C.
Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Gaye, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Gemmell, Sir Arthur Alexander, Kt., M.C., T.D., M.D.
Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.
Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.C.M.G. K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Geraghty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, Kt.
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (I 1665).
Ghandy, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Kt., C.I.E.
Ghosal, Sir Josna, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gibb, Sir Claude Dixon, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.
Gibbon, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt., M.C.
Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gibbs, Hon. Sir Geoffery Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, Kt., C.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
Gibson, Sir William Waymouth, Kt.
Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Kt., M.C.
Gillett, Sir (William) Alan, Kt., T.D.
Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, Kt., C.B.E.
Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O. (1897).
Gilmour, Sir John Little, Kt., (1926).
Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, K.C.B.
Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
Gluckstein, Sir Samuel, Kt.
Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
Glyn, Sir Richard Fitzgerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1759 and 1800).
Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (I 1785).
Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis-, Bt. (1905).
Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
Gooch, Sir Henry Cubitt, Kt.
Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Goodbody, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wakefield, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Goode, Sir William Allmond Codrington, K.C.M.G.
Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frederic, Bt. (1911).
Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas Herbert) John (Chapman), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goold, Sir George Ignatius, Bt., (1801).
Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Goossens, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene, Kt.
Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (S 1706).
Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt. (I 1622).
Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
Gorman, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
Gosalia, *Dewan Bahadur* Sir Harilal Nimchand, Kt.
Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
Gracey, *General* Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunninghame, K.B.E., C.B.
Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1783).
Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., V.C., O.B.E. (1906).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
Granger, Sir Hugh Rupert, Kt.
Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
Grant, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
Grant, Sir Duncan Alexander, Bt. (S 1688).
Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (S 1705).
Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gravely, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
Gray, Sir Reginald, Kt., Q.C.
Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
Gray, *Maj.* Sir William John Anstruther, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
Green, Sir John, Kt.
Green, *Rev.* Sir Leonard Henry Haydn, Bt. (1901).
Green, *Hon.* Sir (Richard) Kenneth, K.B.E.
Green, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
Greeson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Greg, Sir Walter Wilson, Kt.
Gregg, Sir Cornelius Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
Gregory, Sir Henry Stanley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
Gresson, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
Grey, Sir Henry Martin, Bt. (1814).
Grey, Sir John Howarth, Kt.
Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford, Kt., LL.D.
Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685).
Grieve, Sir Herbert Ronald Robinson, Kt.
Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Griffiths, Sir Hugh Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
Grigg, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Grille, Sir Frederick Louis, Kt.
Grimshaw, Sir William Josiah, Kt.
Grimston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Grotrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
Grove, Sir Gerald, Bt. (1874).
Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
Gubbins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Guest, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
Guest, *Col. Hon.* Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron, Bt. (1872).
Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Welleslеy, Bt., M.C. (1938).
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
Gurner, Sir Cyril Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Gwalior, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gwatkin, *Brig.* Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwynne, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.

Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muhammad, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Haggard, *Admiral* Sir Vernon Harry Stuart, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
Haining, *General* Sir Robert Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Haji Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Haksar, *Col.* Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., C.I.E.
Halcrow, Sir William Thomson, Kt.
Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
Hall, *Instructor Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
Hall, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (S 1687).
Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt. C.B.E.
Hall, *Cdr.* Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) King-, Kt.
Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hallett, Sir Hugh Imbert Periam, Kt., M.C.
Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Halliday, *General* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, *V.C.*, K.C.B., R.M.
Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., LL.D.
Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Halsey, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
Hamer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hames, Sir George Colvile Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Rt. Rev.* Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
Hamilton, Sir Robert Caradoc, Bt. (S 1646).
Hamilton, *Capt.* Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (S 1673).
Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
Hance, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James) Bennett, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D.
Hancock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hancock, *Prof.* Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
Handford, Sir John James William, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hanham, Sir Henry Phelips, Bt. (1667).
Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Hanmer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).
Hannay, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson Leisrinck, Kt.
Hannays, Sir Leonard Courtney, Kt., Q.C.
Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
Hansen, Sir Sven Wholford, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
Hanson, *Maj.* Sir Charles Edwin Bourne, Bt. (1918).
Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
Harcourt, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harcourt, Sir Robert John Rolston, Kt.
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
Hardman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
Hardy, *Prof.* Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.SC., F.R.S.
Hardy, *General* Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
Hargreaves, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
Harington, Sir Charles Robert, PH.D., F.R.S.
Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1621).
Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
Harman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Anthony Ernest) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (1914).
Harman, *Hon.* Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe, Bt. (1918).
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Harries, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
Harries, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, Kt., C.B.E.
Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.MUS.
Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.

Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
Harrison, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric John, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
Harsidhbhai, Vajubhai Divatia, Sir, Kt.
Harston, *Maj.* Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Hart, *Air Marshal* Sir Raymund George, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock-, Bt. (1796).
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Harvey, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Emile, Kt.
Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
Haward, Sir Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
Hawes, Sir Richard Brunel Kt., C.M.G.
Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hawtrey, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (S 1663).
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, Bt. (S 1635).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (S 1793).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
Heal, Sir Ambrose, Kt., F.S.A.
Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, Bt., D.D. (1733).
Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris, Kt., D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
Henderson, Sir George Henry, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
Hendriks, Sir (Cecil Augustus) Charles (John) Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, Kt., C.B.E.
Henry, Sir David, Kt.
Henry, Sir ames Holmes, Bt., M.C. (1923).
Hepburn, Sir John Karslake Thomas Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E.
Higginson, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
Hilbery, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (I 1779).
Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
Hill, Sir James William Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., D.Sc., P.R.S.

Hinton, Sir Christopher, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
Hissam ud Din Bahadur, *Brig. Sardar Wazirzada*, Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Hitchcock, Sir Eldred Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).
Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, Kt., M.C.
Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
Hobson, Sir Oscar Rudolf, Kt.
Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Harold (Kingston) Graham-, K.C.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
Hodsoll, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
Hodson, *Ri. Hon.* Sir (Francis Lord) Charlton, Kt., M.C.
Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, Bt. (1909).
Holden, Sir Isaac Holden, Bt. (1893).
Holder, Sir Frank Wilfred, Kt., C.M.G.
Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
Holford, *Prof.* Sir William Graham, Kt.
Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
Holland, Sir George William Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
Holland, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
Holland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Sidney George, G.C.B., C.H.
Holley, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.
Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hollis, *General* Sir Leslie Chasemore, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanistreet, Kt.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
Holt, Sir Vyvyan, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 1671).
Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
Hone. *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Honywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
Hooper, Sir Frederic Collins, Kt.
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
Hope, *Admiral* Sir George Price Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hope, Sir Harry, Bt. (1932).
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
Hopwood, Hon. Sir Frank John, Kt.
Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
Horne, Sir William Kenneth, Kt.
Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt., M.P.
Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
Hort, Sir Fenton George, Bt. (1767).
Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
Hose, Sir (John) Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
Houldsworth, Sir William Thomas, Reginald Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1887).
Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
Howard, *Maj.* Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Howorth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
Hubback, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
Huddleston, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Whiteside, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.N.
Hudleston, *Air Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hudson, *Hon.* Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
Hudson, Sir (Walter) Frank, K.C.I.E.
Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-, K.C.M.G.
Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
Hughes, Sir Thomas Harrison, Bt. (1942).
Hughes, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Hulbert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.Doc.
Hull, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Amyatt, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.

Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
Hume, Sir William Errington, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
Hunt, *Brig.* Sir (Henry Cecil) John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir Ellis, Kt.
Hunter, *Col.* Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
Hunter, Sir Thomas Anderson, K.B.E.
Hunton, *General* Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
Hurd, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg, Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burtt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchison, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., M.P., R.N.
Hutchinson, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (1956).
Hutchison, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
Hutchison, Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1939).
Hutchison, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., P.R.S.A.
Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Hyderabad and Berar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
Hyland, *Hon.* Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
Hyne, *Hon.* Sir Ragnar, Kt.

Illingworth, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Gordon, Kt.
Ilott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
Ince, Sir Godfrey Herbert, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Indore, H.H. *ex*-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Indra Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Kt.
Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector Mackenzie-, Bt. (S 1703).
Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison, Kt., C.I.E., T.D.
Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Kelk, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
Innes, Sir Andrew Lockhart, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.
Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.
Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.
Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (S 1628).
Inskip, Sir John Hampden, K.B.E.
Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.
Irving, Sir Miles, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Irwin, Sir Samuel Thompson, Kt., C.B.E.
Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
Islam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
Ismail, Sir Miras Mahomed, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.
Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.
Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
Jackson, *Col.* Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather-, Bt. (1869).
Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
Jackson, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert Gillman Allen, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Willis, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), K.B.E., C.B.
Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.
Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
Jagdish Prasad, *Kunwar* Sir K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Jai Lal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Jamal Khan, *Haji Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
James, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest Weymouth, Kt.
James, Sir Eric John Francis, Kt., D.Phil.
James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
James, *Admiral* Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
Jameson, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
Jamieson, Sir Archibald (Auldjo), K.B.E., M.C.
Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
Jammu and Kashmir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Jamshedji Byramji Kanga, Sir, Kt.
Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
Jausz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
Jardine, *Maj.* Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., M.C. (1926).
Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt. (S 1672).
Jarratt, *Capt.* Sir Arthur William, K.C.V.O., R.N.V.R.
Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).
Jatar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Acharige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
Jayetileke, *Hon.* Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
Jebb, Sir (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Millis Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.
Jefferson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).
Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.
Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jenkins, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Llewelyn, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir (Edward) Enoch, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt., M.P.
Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D.
Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.
Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
Jibowu, *Hon.* Sir Olumuyiwa, Kt.
Jivanjee, Sir Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee, Kt.
John, *Admiral* Sir Caspar, K.C.B.
Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
Johnson, Sir Phillip Bulmer, Kt.
Johnson, Sir Sidney Midlane, Kt.
Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
Johnston, *Hon.* Sir Harold Featherston, Kt.
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (S 1626).
Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (S. 1700).
Joint, Sir Edgar James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.
Jolly, *Rear-Adm.* (S). Sir William E. H., K.C.B.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne-, Kt.
Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt.
Jones, Sir George Legh-, Kt., M.B.E.
Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, Kt., M.B.E.
Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt. (1910).
Jones, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Jordan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William Joseph, K.C.M.G.
Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K.C.I.E.
Joubert de la Ferté. *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jubbal, The ex-Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Julian, Sir Kenneth Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
Junagadh, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
Kadri, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahbub Imambaksh, O.B.E.
Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kano, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Sir, Kt.
Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William, Kt.
Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden, K.B.E.
Kaye, Sir Lister Lister-, Bt., (1812).
Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
Keay, Sir John, Kt.
Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
Keefe, Sir Ronald Barry, Kt.
Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Keevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Keightley, *General* Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
Kelland, Sir (Percy) John (Luxton), Kt.
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt. (1801).
Kelly, Sir David Victor, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt., C.I.E.
Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
Kemsley, *Col.* Sir Colin Norman Thornton-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury Charles, Bt. (1891).
Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles) Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1836).
Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
Kent, *Col.* Sir William John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan, Kt., M.B.E.
Kermode, *Rev.* Sir Derwent William, K.C.M.G.
Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Kerr, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Kerr, *Admiral* Sir William Munro, K.B.E., C.B.

Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
Kharegat, Sir Pheroze Merwan, Kt., C.I.E.
Killick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Kilpatrick, *Air Marshal* Sir James MacConnell, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
King, *Hon.* Sir Archibald John, Kt.
King, Sir Arthur Henry William, K.B.E.
King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
King, Sir John Richard Duckworth-, Bt. (1792).
King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (S 1686).
Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (S. 1685).
Kirwan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Richard, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
†Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt. (1765).
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
Knox, *Brig. Hon.* Sir George Hodges, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Knox, Sir Robert Uchtred Eyre, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Kotah, *Col.* H.H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
Kotalawala, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
Krebs, *Prof.* Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Vangal Thiruvenkatachari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Krishna Rau, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Mysore Nanjundiah, Kt.
Kukday, *Col.* Sir Krishnaji Vishnoo, Kt., C.I.E.
Kumararaja M. Annamalai Muthiah Chettiar, Sir, Kt.
Labouchere, Sir George Peter, K.C.M.G.
Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
Lacy, Sir Maurice John Pierce, Bt. (1921).
Lahej, H.H. the Sultan of, K.B.E.
Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (1711).
Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
Lakshmana Rao, *Diwan Bahadur Hon.* Sir Kasaragod Patanashetti, Kt.
Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
Lala Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
Lambe, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, G.C.B., C.V.O.
Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
†Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Lane, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt.
Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).
Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (I 1777.)
Lansell, *Col. Hon.* Sir George Victor, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Lascelles, Sir Daniel William, K.C.M.G.
Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, Kt.
Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
Lathbury, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald William, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Lauder, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John North Dalrymple Dick-, Bt. (S. 1690).
Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Lauterpacht, Sir Hersch, Kt., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A.
Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).
Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salisbury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
Lawson, Sir Digby, Bt., T.D. (1900).
Lawson, *Maj.* Sir Hilton, Bt. (1831).
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
Leach, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Alfred Henry) Lionel, Kt., Q.C.
Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James Rögnvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Le Breton, *Col.* Sir Edward Philip, Kt., M.V.O.
Leche, Sir John Hurleston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., LL.D. (1941).

Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.
Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Lees, Sir Charles Archibald Edward Ivor, Bt. (1804).
Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt., (1897).
Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).
Lefroy, Sir Anthony Langlois Bruce, Kt., M.C.
Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce, Kt.
Legard, Sir Digby Algernon Hall, Bt. (1660).
Leggatt, *Col. Hon.* Sir William Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (1 1671).
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1693).
Leighton, Sir Robert, Kt.
Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
Le Maitre, Sir Alfred Sutherland, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-, Kt.
Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).
Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, Bt. (1801).
Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt. (1911).
Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores, Bt. (S 1625).
Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, Bt. (1876).
Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
Lethem, Sir Gordon James, K.C.M.G.
Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).
Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1 1704).
Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.
Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
Lewis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).
Liardet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, Kt.
Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Ligertwood, *Hon.* Sir George Coutts, Kt.
Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1 1791).
Lillicrap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.
Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
Lind, *Hon.* Sir Albert Eli, Kt.
Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
Lindsay, *Maj.* Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Broun-, Kt., D.S.O.
Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.
Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
Linton, *Hon.* Sir Richard, Kt.
Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).
Little, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir Robert Godfrey, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Llewelyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Lloyd Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Lo Man Kam, *Hon.* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Morley, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Eliot, Kt., C.I.E.
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair-, Bt. (S 1636).
Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt. (1857).
Locock, Sir Guy Harold, Kt., C.M.G.
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
Lodge, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Lombe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-, K.C.B.
Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Loraine, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1664).
Lord, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
Lord, Sir Leonard Percy, K.B.E.
Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Low, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Toby, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
Low, Sir James Richard Morrison-, Bt. (1908).
Lowe, *Hon.* Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt. (1918).
Lowe, Sir Lionel Harold Harvey, Kt.
Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1887).
Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Lucy, *Capt.* Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax-, Bt., M.C. (1836).
Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
Lydford, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1929).
Lyle, Sir Oliver, Kt., O.B.E.
Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Mabane, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
Macadam, Sir Ivison Stevenson, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
McAlpine, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
MacAndrew, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Glen, Kt., T.D., M.P.
Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
MacArthur, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Macartney, Sir Alexander Miller, Bt. (I 1799).
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.E., Q.C.
McBride, *Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
McBride, *Vice-Adm.* (S.) Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
McCall, *Admiral* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
McCallum, *Maj.* Sir William Alexander, K.B.E.
McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
McCarrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
McCarthy, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.,
M'Carthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
McCay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McColl, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.
McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
McCorkell, Sir Dudley Evelyn Bruce, Kt., M.B.E.
McCowan, Sir David James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
McCreery, *General* Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
McCulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Jameson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.
McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
McDavid, Sir Herbert Gladstone, Kt., C.B.E.
Macdonald of Sleat, Sir (Alexander) Somerled (Angus) Bosville, Bt., M.C. (S 1625).
McDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
McDonald, *Hon.* Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell-, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
Macdonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E., M.P.
McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
McEvoy, *Air Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
McEwen, *Capt.* Sir John Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
Macfadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Macfadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McGlashan, Sir George Tait, Kt., C.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.
Macgregor, Sir Cyril Patrick McConnell, Bt. (1828).
McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
MacGregor, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., R.N. (1795).
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
McGrigor, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Rhoderick Robert, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Macharg, Sir Andrew Simpson, Kt.
Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
Mcindoe, Sir Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
Mcintosh, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
McKaig, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Hugh, Kt., C.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Kenneth) Alexander Ingleby, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt (S. 1703).
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (S 1673).
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
MacKereth, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G., M.C.
McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mackeson, *Brig.* Sir Harry Ripley, Bt., M.P. (1954).
McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
McKisack, Sir Audley, Kt.
Macklin, Sir Albert Sortain Romer, Kt.
Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
McLaggan, Sir John Douglas, K.C.V.O.
Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
McLaren, Sir John Gilbert, Kt., C.M.G.
McLarty, *Hon.* Sir (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
McLean, *Maj.* Sir Alan Kt., M.B.E.
Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (S 1631).
Mcclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
MaLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
McLean, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E.
Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Donald) Kenneth, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roderick William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).

MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. DOC.
MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
Macnair, Sir Robert Hill, Kt.
McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
McNaughton, Sir George Mathew, Kt., C.B.
Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
Maconochie, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
McPherson, Sir Clive, Kt., C.B.E.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
Mactaggart, Sir John Auld, Bt. (1938).
McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
Madan, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Madden, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., C.B. (1919).
Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G.
Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
Madhorao Genesh Deshpande *Rao Bahadur* Sir, K.B.E.
Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
Maginness, Sir Greville Simpson, K.B.E.
Magnay, *Maj.* Sir Christopher Boyd William, Bt., M.C. (1844).
Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
Maharaj Singh, Raja Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Maitland, Sir (Arthur) James (Drummond) Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (1917).
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Ramsay, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (S 1627).
Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (S 1665).
Malet, *Col.* Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, *Lt.-Col. Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, K.C.M.G.
Mallinson, *Col.* Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Maltby, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
Mandi, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Manifold, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir (Henry Wilfred) Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
Mann, Sir James Gow, K.C.V.O.
Manning, Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Mansergh, *General* Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Mansergh, *Admiral* Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mansfield, *Hon.* Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt.
Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
Marling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles William Clanan, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Marr. Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt. (1924).
Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
Marshall, Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
Marshall, Sir John Hubert, Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
Martel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Giffard Le Quesne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Martelli, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Marten, Sir Amberson Barrington, Kt.
Martin, Sir Alec, Kt.
Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Martin, *Prof.* Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G., T.D.
Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Matheson, *General* Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Matthews, Sir Ronald Wilfred, Kt.
Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (S. 1681).
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. (S 1683).
Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
Maxwell, Sir (William) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
May, *General* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
Mayurbhanj, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Maze, Sir Frederick William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Meadon, Sir Percival Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt. C.B.E., M.P.
Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1808).
Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Megaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John (Wallace Dick), K.C.I.E.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manekji Navrosji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
Meiklereid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., LL.D.
Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Meredith, Sir Herbert Ribton, Kt.
Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
Merrett, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps-Gervis-, Bt. (1791).
Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
Michelmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder St. John-, Bt. (1772).
Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
Milais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Millar, *Col.* Sir Jackson, Kt., C.B.E.
Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
Miller, Sir Ernest Henry John, Bt. (1705).
Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bews, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Miller, Sir James, Kt.
Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Mills, *Col.* Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw-, K.B.E.
Milne, Sir William Robertson, Kt.
Milner, Sir William Frederick Victor Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, K.C.V.O.
Misra, Sir Lakshmipati, Kt.
Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
Mitchell, Sir Angus Sinclair, Kt.
Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Mitra, Sir Dhirendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Mobbs, Sir (Arthur) Noel, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (S 1685).
Moncrieff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Monkhouse, Sir Edward Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton-, Bt. (1801).
Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
Moody, *Admiral* Sir Clement, K.C.B.
Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary, Bt. (1919).
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
Moore, *Hon.* Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
Mooring, Sir Arthur George Rixson, Kt., C.M.G.
Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
Morgan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes-, Bt. (1925).
Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Morrell, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
Morris, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
Morris, Sir Philip Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Morse, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Anthony, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Morse, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Morshead, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leslie James, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
Morsnead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
Moss, Sir George Sinclair, K.B.E.
Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
Mowat, *Col.* Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1932).
Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
Moxham, Sir Harry Cuthbertson, Kt.
Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhamad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Nawaz, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, *Maj. Nawab* Sir, M.B.E.
Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
Muir, Sir John Hariing, Bt. (1892).
Muir, Sir Robert, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt. D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Mukherjee, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Satya Charan, Kt., C.B.E.
Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
Mundy, Sir Otto, K.B.E., C.B.
Munnings, Sir Alfred James, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
Murphy, Sir William Lindsay K.C.M.G.
Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horatius, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir John Murray, Kt.
Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
Murray, Sir Kenelm Bold, Bt. (S 1628).
Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
Murray, Sir Patrick Ian, Bt. (S 1673).
Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S 1630).
Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (I 1782).
Musker, Sir John, Kt.
Muspratt, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Mussen, Sir Gerald, Kt.
Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Nabha, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Naesmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).

Nairn, *Maj.* Sir Robert Spencer-, Bt., T.D. (1933).
Nail, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, Kt., F.B.A.
Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
Napier, *Hon.* Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Nasmith, *Admiral* Sir Martin Eric Dunbar-, *VC*., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Nawanagar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
Neale, *Prof.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
Neale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Needham, Sir Raymond Walter, Kt., Q.C.
Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
Neill, *Col.* Sir Frederick Austin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
Neill, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
Nelson, Sir George Horatio, Bt. (1955).
Nelson, Sir James Hope, Bt. (1912).
Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Nevile, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
Neville, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
Newboult, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
Newman, Sir Ralph Alured, Bt. (1836).
Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt., (1900).
Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Nicholls, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Percival Thomas, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Nicholson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt., M.P. (1958).
Nicholson, Sir John, Kt.
Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Nicol, Sir Thomas Drysdale, K.B.E.
Nicoll, Sir John Fearns, K.C.M.G.
Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Nicolson, Hon. Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Nicolson, Sir Harold Stanley, Bt. (S 1629).
Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
Nield, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Niyogi, *Hon.* Sir Machraj Bhowani Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Norritt, Sir James Henry, Kt.
North, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Burton Napier, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Northey, Sir Armand Hunter Kennedy Wilbraham, Kt.
Northmore, *Hon.* Sir John Alfred, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke-, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
Nottidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (I 1795).
Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Oakeley, Sir Charles Richard Andrew, Bt. (1790).
Oakes, Sir Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt., M.P.
O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
O'Dowda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Oehlers, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant), Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626)
Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker-, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Oliver, Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
Olver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
Onslow, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Onslow, Sir Richard Wilmot, Bt., T.D. (1797).
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell-, Bt. (1790).
Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Frederick, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
Osborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir George (Francis), Bt., M.C. (I 1629).
Oudh Narain Bisarya, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe-, Bt. (1920).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
Owen, Sir (William) Cecil, Kt.
Owen, *Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Page, Sir Arthur, Kt., Q.C.
Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
Paget, *General* Sir Bernard Charles Tolver, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
Palmer, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
Park, Sir Archibald Richard, Kt., C.M.G.
Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hubert Lister, Kt.
Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1682).
Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
Parkes, Sir Fred, Kt.
Parkes, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
Parry, *Hon.* Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier-, K.C.M.G.
Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Part, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Dealtry Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
Pascoe, Sir (Frederick) John, Kt.
Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
Patch, *Air Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Paul, Sir Aubrey Edward Henry Dean, Bt. (1821).
Paul, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
Paul, Sir George Graham, Kt.
Paul, *Ven.* Sir William Edmund Jeffrey, Bt. (I 1794).
Paull, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt. C.B.E.
Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
Peacock, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
Pearce, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
Pearson, *Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
Pearson, Sir Herbert Grayhurst, Kt.
Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
Pearson, Sir Ralph Sneyd, Kt., C.I.E.
Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
Peat, Sir Harry (William Henry), G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
Peck, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford-, Bt., C.B. (1814).

Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).

Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.

Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C.

Pennant, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Cyril Eustace Douglas-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Penney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Ronald Campbell, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.C.

Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.

Pepler, Sir George Lionel, Kt., C.B.

Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.

Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.

Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu-, Kt.

Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathiranahalage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.

Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.

Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).

Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.

Perry, *Hon.* Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.

Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.

Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.

Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.

Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).

Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).

Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).

Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1928).

Petrie, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).

Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.

Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.

Philipps, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.

Philipps, Sir Richard Foley Foley-, Bt. (1887).

Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Cecil) Farndale, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.

Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.

Phillips, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.

Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).

Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, G.B.E., K.C.B.,

Phillipson, Sir Sidney, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Philp, *Hon.* Sir Roslyn Foster Bowie, K.B.E.

Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.

Pickering, *Prof.* Sir George White, Kt.

Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.

Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.

Pickup, Sir Arthur, Kt.

Pickworth, Sir Frederick, Kt.

Pieris, Sir Paulus Edward, Kt., C.M.G.

Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.

Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).

Pierssené, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.

Pigot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).

Pigott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).

Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.

Pike, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Thomas Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Pilcher, *Hon.* Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt., M.C.

Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.

Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).

Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).

Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton- Bt. (s 1635).

Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry, Kt.

Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, Kt., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.

Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938)

Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.

Pirie, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.

Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.

Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1558).

Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-, Kt.

Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.

Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.

Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.

Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Plowden, Sir Edwin Noel, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.

Poate, *Group-Capt.* Sir Hugh Raymond Guy, Kt., M.V.O.

Poland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Pole, *Col.* Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O. (1628).

Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).

Pollen, Sir John Launcelot Hungerford, Bt. (1795).

Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).

Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).

Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).

Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.

Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.

Polson, *Hon.* Sir William John, K.C.M.G.

Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan, Sir, Kt.

Ponsonby, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).

Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.

Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.

Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt., G.C.V.O. (1953).

Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).

Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.

Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).

Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).

Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).

Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.

Potter, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.

Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).

Powell, *Maj.* Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).

Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Power, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur John, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O.

Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).

Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.

Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Pownall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).

Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.

Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.

Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.

Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E. C.M.G.

Prempeh II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.

Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).

Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore, Kt.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
Preston, Sir Gordon Houstoun-Boswall-, Bt. (1836).
Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
Prevost, *Capt.* Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles James Napier Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
Price, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry Green-, Bt. (1874).
Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Prideaux, Sir (Joseph) Francis (Englediue), Kt., C.B.E.
Pridham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.
Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
Pringle, Sir Norman Hamilton, Bt. (s 1683).
Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
Pryke, Sir (William Robert) Dudley, Bt. (1926).
Pryse, Sir Pryse Loveden Saunders-, Bt. (1866).
Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
Pullicino, Sir Philip, Kt., LL.D.
Purchase, Sir William Bentley, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Pye, Sir David Randall, Kt., C.B., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Pyman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold English, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.
Qualtrough, Sir Joseph Davidson, Kt., C.B.E.
Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Quilter, Sir (John) Raymond (Cuthbert), Bt. (1897).
Quinan, *General* Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).
Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott-, Kt., M.P.
Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
Raghunandan Prashad Singh, *Raja* Sir, Kt.
Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Sir, Kt.
Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
Ralli, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
Ram Chandra Mardaraj Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Ramesam, Sir Vepa, Kt.
Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Ramsay, Sir (James) Douglas, Bt., M.V.O., T.D. (s 1666).
Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
Ramsden, Sir John Frecheville, Bt. (1689).
Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
Rankin, Sir Robert, Bt. (1937).
Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G.
Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Reade, Sir John, Bt. (1661).
Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake-, Kt., O.B.E.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Reid, Sir Charles Carlow, Kt.
Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), K.C.B., C.V.O.
Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.

Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernand. Kt., C.M.G.
Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
Rhodes, Sir Edward, Kt.
Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
Richardson, *Prof.* Sir Albert Edward, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.S.A.
Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Albert) Victor (John), K.B.E., C.B.
Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart-, Bt. (S 1630).
Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
Richardson, Sir Owen Willans, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton, Kt.
Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (S 1628).
Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Rivett, Sir (Albert Cherbury) David, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander Fowler, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir George William Kelly, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
Roberts, Sir Sydney Castle, Kt.
Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1809).
Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
Robertshaw, Sir Charles, Kt.
Robertson, *General* Sir Brian Hubert, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1919).
Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
Robertson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horace Clement Hugh, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Robertson, Sir Howard Morley, Kt., M.C., A.R.A.
Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
Robertson, Sir James Wilson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Arnold Percy, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Christopher Henry Lynch-, Bt. (1920).
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cloudesley Varyl, K.C.B.
Robinson, Sir Foster Gotch, Kt.
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
Robinson, Sir John Beverley Bt. (1854).
Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
Robinson, Sir (John) Roland, Kt., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
Roger, Sir Alexander, K.C.I.E.
Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
Rolland, *Very Rev.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Rolph, Sir Gordon Burns, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Romer, *General* Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Romer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Rook, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan Filmer, K.B.E., C.B.
Rook, Sir William James, Kt.
Roome, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
Rootes, Sir William Edward, G.B.E.
Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar) Robert, Bt. (1904).
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.

Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
Ross, Sir Ian Clunies-, Kt., C.M.G.
Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, K.C.V.O.
Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E., C.B.
Ross, Sir John Sutherland, Kt., C.M.G.
Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
Rowland, Sir Frederick, Bt. (1950).
Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
Rowlands, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
Roxburgh, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
Roy, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E.
Royden, Sir Ernest Bland, Bt. (1905).
Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Ruddle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1779).
Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Runganadhan, Sir Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Sir, Kt.
Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
Russell, Sir (Charles) Lennox (Somerville), Kt.
Russell, Sir Claud Frederick William, K.C.M.G.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Russell, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Russon, Sir William Clayton, Kt., O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).
Rycroft, Sir Nelson Edward Oliver, Bt. (1784).
Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
Sa'adullah *Maulvi Syed*, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
Sabnis, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Ragunathrao Venkaji, Kt., C.I.E.
Sachs, *Hon.* Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
Safford, Sir Archibald, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth-, Bt. (1689).
St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
Salyid Fazl Ali, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Salmon, *Hon.* Sir Cyril Barnet, Kt.
Salmond, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Saloway, Sir Reginald Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
Samman, Sir Henry, Bt., M.C. (1921)
Samuel, Sir Edward Louis, Bt. (1898).
Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
Sanders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Percy Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
Sanderson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sangli, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Sarat Kumar Ghose, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., Mus.D.
Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Sassoon, Sir (Ellice) Victor, Bt., G.B.E. (1909).
Sathe, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, Kt., C.I.E.
Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C , A.F.C.
Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr-, K.B.E.
Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
Savory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Savory, Sir William Borradaile, Bt. (1890).
Sayad Muhammad *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Scherger, *Air Marshal* Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffry Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Scott, Sir Angus Newton, Kt.
Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, Kt., O.M., R.A.
Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Malcolm Stoddart-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Scott, Sir Oswald Arthur, K.C.M.G. D.S.O.
Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.

Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Scott, Sir (Robert) Russell, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bt. (1909).
Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
Scott, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
Scott, Sir William Dalgliesh, Kt., C.B.E.
Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
Scupham, *Brig.* Sir William Eric Halstead, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Seager, Sir (George) Leighton, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
Seddon, Sir Harold, Kt.
Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Selby, Sir Walford Harmood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
Sellers, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
Selley, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt.
Sen, Sir Usha Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Senter, Sir John Watt, Kt., Q.C.
Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (S 1663).
Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (S 1683).
Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme-, Bt., R.N. (1809).
Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).
Shakespeare *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
Shapcott, *Brig.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Havergal Downes-, Kt., O.B.E.
Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (1665).
Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D.
Shawcross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hartley William, Kt., Q.C.
Shea, *General* Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shearer, Sir James Greig, Kt.
Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E.
Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, Bt. (1806).
Shennan, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.
Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, Kt.
Shepheard, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Shepherd, Sir William Walter Frederick, Kt.
Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt., M.B.E.
Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
Shiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
Shoobridge, *Hon.* Sir Rupert Oakley, Kt.
Shou-Son Chow, Sir, Kt.
Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
Sidappa Totappa Kambli, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt. (1815).
Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
Simner, *Col.* Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Simson, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie, K.B.E.
Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (S. 1704).
Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., C.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, Kt.
Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham, Bt. (1831).
Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
Slater, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Leonard Francis, K.C.B.
Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard Horatio, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, Kt., C.B.
Slayter, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Sleeman, *Col.* Sir James Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
Slesser, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Slim, *Field Marshal* Sir William Joseph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
Smirk, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
Smith, Sir Alan Rae, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
Smith, *Brig.* Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

Smith, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Smith, Sir (Charles) Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, Sir Eric Conran Conran-, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Ernest Woodhouse, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1920).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, Kt., O.B.E.
Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, Kt.
Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graffiey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Lindsey, Kt.
Smith, Sir Matthew Arnold Bracy, Kt., C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt. (1927).
Smith, *Prof.* Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas Cospatric Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
Smith, *Maj.* Sir Thomas (Gabriel Lumley) Lumley-, Kt., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas Turner, Bt. (1897).
Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
Smith, Sir William Prince-, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (I 1799).
Smout, Sir Arthur John Griffiths, Kt.
Smyth, *Brig.* Sir John George, Bt., *V.C.*, M.C., M.P. (1955).
Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
Snadden, Sir William McNair, Bt. (1955).
Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
Snow, Sir Charles Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
Snow, Sir Sydney, K.B.E.
Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahibsingh, Kt., M.D.
Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Soskice, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
Soundy, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Souter, Sir Edward Matheson, Kt., C.I.E.
Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
Southwell, Sir Charles Archibald Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt., M.P.
Spearman, Sir Alexander Young, Bt. (1840).
Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
Spens, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Patrick, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlton Watson, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
Squire, Sir Giles Frederick, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Squire, Sir John Collings, Kt.
Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stanton, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, Kt.
Stapledon, Sir (Reginald) George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (I 1628).
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, K.B.E.
Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Steel, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., T.D. (1938).
Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Stephenson, Sir John Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stern, *Col.* Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.

Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, K.C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Daymonde, K.C.V.O., M.C.
Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt., M.P.
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
Stewart, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Harold, Kt.
Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
Stewart, Sir James Henderson-, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (I 1623).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, G.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
Stewart, Sir (Samuel) Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (S 1667).
Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshull, Kt.
Stocks, Sir (Andrew) Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
†Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, K.C.M.G.
Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).
Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson-, Bt. (1907).
Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
Strathie, Sir (David) Norman, K.C.I.E.
Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
Streatfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
Strohmenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
†Stuart, Sir Houlton John, Bt. (1660).
Stuart, *General* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1956).
Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Avargal Reddiyar, Sir, Kt.
Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Murray (Fraser), Kt., C.B.
Sugden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Stanway, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Sugden, Sir Wilfrid Hart, Kt.
Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
Sullivan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702).
Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
Swat, The Wali of, K.B.E.
Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Réaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
Swinburne, Sir Spearman Charles, Bt. (1660).
Swiney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
Tait, Sir John, Kt.
Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Tallents, Sir Stephen (George), K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
Tasker, *Maj.* Sir Robert Inigo, Kt., T.D.
Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
Tayler, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Taylor, Sir Francis Edward Worsley-, Bt. (1917).
Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.

Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.
Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir Joshua Ross-, Kt.
Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
Taylor, *General* Sir Maurice Grove, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Capt.* Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
Teale, Sir Francis Hugo, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
Templer, *Field-Marshal* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
Terry, Sir Francis William, Kt.
Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E. M.C.
Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungoed-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
Thomas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Thomas, Sir (James William) Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
Thomas, Sir Roger, Kt., C.I.E.
Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1919).
Thomas, Sir William Michael Marsh, Bt. (1918).
Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Haringtón, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
Thompson, Sir Pelle Beaumont, Bt. (1890).
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1806).
Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
Thompstone, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornley, Sir Hubert Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt., (1642).
Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt., (1621).
Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Tidy, Sir Henry Letheby, K.B.E., M.D.
Tillyard, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.
Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
Todd, *Prof.* Sir Alexander Robertus, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt.
Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
Tooth, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.
Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Totterdell, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Touche, Sir Gordon Cosmo, Kt., M.P.
Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).
Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. (1874).
Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
Trevor, Sir (Charles) Gerald, Kt., C.I.E.
Trimingham, Sir Eldon Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.
Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Trollope, Sir Frederic Farrand, Bt. (1642).
Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
Troutbeck, Sir John Monro, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Trower, Sir William Gosselin, Kt.
Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, Kt., T.D.
Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).

Trusted. Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
Tucker, Sir James Millard, Kt., Q.C.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudsbery, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbery, Kt., C.B.E.
Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, Kt.
Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1622).
Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart, Bt., Q.C. (1888).
Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (S 1638).
Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon K.C.M.G.
Turnbull, Sir Roland Evelyn, K.C.M.G.
Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
Turner, Sir James, Kt.
Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Ernest William, *V.C.*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, Kt.
Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Twysden, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
Tyndall, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
Tyrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Tyrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Tytler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
Upjohn, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
Usman, *Hon. Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Vaisey, *Hon.* Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
Vandepeer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828).
Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vereker, Sir (George Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
Verity, Sir John, Kt.
Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O. (1946).
Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Vick, Sir Godfrey Russell, Kt., Q.C.
Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *V.C.*
Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, Kt.
Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.Sc.
Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir, Kt.
Vizianagram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
Wade, Sir Armigel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Wade, *Col.* Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
Waitialingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
Wakely, Sir Leonard Day, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E.
Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
Walker, Sir (George) Bernard Lomas-, K.B.E.
Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-, Bt. (1835).
Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., F.R.S.
Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Couthard, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
Walker, Sir Ronald FitzJohn, Kt.
Walker, Sir William, Kt.
Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).
Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Wallington, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Walsh, *Hon.* Sir Albert Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
Walsham, *Cdr.* (E.) Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1831).
Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Walton, *Col.* Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
Walton, *Brig.* Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.

Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Ward, Sir Ashley Skelton, Kt.
Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
Ward, *Cdr.* Sir Melvill Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (S 1631).
Wardrop, *General* Sir Alexander, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
Warmington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
Warner, *Hon.* Sir Arthur George, Kt.
Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
Warr, *Very Rev.* Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Warren, Sir (Henry William) Hugh, Kt., D.Sc.
Warren, *Col.* Sir Thomas Richard Pennefather, Bt., C.B.E. (1784).
Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
Waterlow, *Col.* Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., V.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Watney, *Col.* Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Watson, *General* Sir Darll Gerrard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
Watson, *Capt.* Sir Derrick William Inglefield Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. (1805).
Watson, Sir Duncan, Kt.
Watson, Sir Geoffrey Lewin, Bt. (1918).
Watson, Sir Hugh, Kt.
Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
Watt, *Brig.* Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1945).
Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
Watts, Sir Hugh Edmund, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., G.M.
Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (S 1667).
Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wayman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Myers, K.B.E.
Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
Webb, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Webb, *Hon.* Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
Webbe, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
Webster, *General* Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Wedderburn, *Cdr.* Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
Weedon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.
Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
Weir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman (William McDonald), K.B.E., C.B.
Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
Welch, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1957).
Welch, Sir (Henry George) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolseley, Bt. (1 1723).
Welensky, Sir Roland, Kt., C.M.G.
Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
Wells, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Wells, *Admiral* Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., O.S.O.
Welsh, *Air Marshal* Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Wemyss, *General* Sir (Henry) Colville (Barclay), K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Wernher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
West, Sir Fredk. Joseph, G.B.E.
West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
Westall, *General* Sir John Chaddesley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
Westcar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Villiers Leonard Prescott-, Bt., D.S.O. (1794).
Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
Wetherall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derek), Bt. (1920).
Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., P.R.A.
Wheeler, *Brig.* Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Wheler, *Capt.* Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
Whistler, *General* Sir Lashmer Gordon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
Whitaker, *Maj.* Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.B.E.
White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
White, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
White, *Surgeon Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
White, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon Grove-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
White, *Maj.* Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
White, Sir Thomas Astley Woollaston, Bt. (1802).
Whitehead, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
Whiteley, *Capt.* Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
Whiteley, *General* Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
Whitford, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Whitley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Whitley, *Air Marshal* Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Whitley, Sir Michael Henry, Kt.
Whitmore, *Col.* Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
Whitty, Sir Reginald (Ramson), K.B.E.
Whitworth, *Admiral* Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1808)
Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
Wigglesworth, *Air Marshal* Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
Wigram, *Rev.* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
Wijeyewardene, *Hon.* Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
Wildish, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Wilkins, *Capt.* Sir (George) Hubert, Kt., M.C.
Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Willcox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt. (1918).
Williams, Sir Daniel Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.
Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ernest Hillas, Kt.
Williams, Sir Evan, Bt. (1935).
Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, *His Hon.* Sir George Clark, Bt. Q.C. (1955).
Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
Williams, *General* Sir Guy Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-, Kt., C.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
Williams, Sir John Llas Cecil Cecil-, Kt.
Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort-, Kt., Q.C.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
Williams, Sir (Sydney) Charles Stuart-, Kt.
Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
Williams, Sir William Law, Bt. (1866).
Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Williamson, Sir James, Kt., V.D.
Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
Williamson, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urmston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Usborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Willmer, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
Wilson, Sir George, Kt.
Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon-, Bt. (1661).
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
Wilson, Sir (James) Steuart, Kt.
Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cochrane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.E.
Windham, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, *Col.* Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
Wingfield, Sir Charles John Fitzroy Rhys, K.C.M.G.
Winneke, Sir Henry Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
Winstedt, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.
Winter, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epée, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1628).
Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Wolfit, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
Womersley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter James, Bt. (1945).
Wood, Sir Alfred, Kt.
Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
Wood, Sir William Valentine, K.B.E.
Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dane, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Woodward, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Eric Winslow, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
Woodward, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Henry William, K.C.B.
Woolford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Woolley, Sir (Charles) Leonard, Kt., D.Litt.
Wootten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
Wordie, Sir James Mann, Kt., C.B.E.
Wordsworth, *Capt.* Sir William Henry Laycock, Kt.
Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
Worlledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
Worthington, Sir (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Wrangham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, K.C.M.G.
Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), Kt., C.M.G.
Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
Wrightson, Sir John Garmondsway, Bt. (1900).
Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
Wrisberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.
Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.
Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. (1688).
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.
Yapp, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., G.B.E. (1916).
Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.
Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).
Young, Sir George Peregrine, Bt., C.M.G. (1813).
Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.
Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).
Young, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Robert Arthur, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
Yusuf, *Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.
Zuckerman, *Prof.* Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Baronetcies Extinct (Since last issue)—
Braithwaite (U.K. 1954); Ross (U.K. 1919).

Baronetcies Created—
Benyon; Bevan; Chapman; Dunnington-Jefferson; Nicholson of Winterbourne,; Platt; Welch.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, *e.g.* "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, *e.g.* "The Countess of ——, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I. G.M.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.
Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.
Anderson, (Edith) Muriel, Lady, D.B.E.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary (Lady Bailey), D.B.E.
Barnett, *Air Commandant* Dame Mary Henrietta, D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.
Blair, *Matron in Chief* Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrix, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., LITT.D.
Brookes, Mabel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.
Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.
Cargill, *Air Commandant* Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.
Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.
Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.
Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.
Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.
Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.
Coulshed, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.

Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.
Craigavon, Cecil Mary Nowell, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Cripps, Hon. Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.
Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.
Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.
Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E., M.P.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
Devonshire, Evelyn, Duchess of, G.C.V.O.
Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.,
Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Elphinstone, Mary, Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Forbes, *Air Chief Commandant* Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E.
Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Gillespie, *Brig.* Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Gilmer, Dame Elizabeth May Knox, D.B.E.
Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Granville, The Countess, G.C.V.O.
Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Halifax, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.
Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.
Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.
Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.
Harcourt, Mary Ethel, Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Horsbrugh, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Florence Gertrude, G.B.E., M.P.
Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Johnson, *Brig.* Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Mary Latchford Kingsmill, D.B.E.
Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Hariott, D.B.E.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
Kilmuir, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
Lloyd, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.
Londonderry, Edith Helen, Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Lonsdale, *Prof.* Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
Macaulay, Dame Rose, D.B.E.
McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
Mathews, Dame Vera Laughton, D.B.E.
Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie G.B.E.
Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Mountbatten of Burma, The Countess, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.
Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Hon.* Dame Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.
Paget, Leila, Lady, G.B.E.
Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Dehra, G.B.E.
Pearson, Ethel, Lady, D.B.E.
Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.
Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.
Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.
Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Railton, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.
Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Robertson, *Commandant* Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Ross, *Hon.* Dame (Grace) Hilda, D.B.E.
Salmon, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
Sayers, Dame Lucile Newell, D.B.E.
Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, D.B.E.
Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa, D.B.E.
Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan, D.B.E.
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.
Thomson, *Brigadier* Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
Tonga, *Queen* Salote Tubou of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Tyrwhitt, *Brigadier* Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.
Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E.
Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Welsh, *Air Chief Commandant* Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Wheeley, *Chief Controller* Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie, D.B.E.
Whyte, *Air Commandant* Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Wilkinson, *Matron-in-Chief* Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady Rhys-, D.B.E.
Williamson, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
Willingdon, Marie, Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E.
Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1958, were the following (For Peerages and Baronetages created, *see* pp. 224 and 298).

ORDER OF MERIT

Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

Viscount Nuffield.
Sir Osbert Sitwell, Bt.

G.C.B. (Military)

Admiral Sir John Eccles.

G.C.B. (Civil).

Sir David Milne.

G.C.M.G.

Sir Arthur Fadden.
The Marquess of Reading.
Sir Robert Scott.
Sir Michael Wright.

G.C.V.O.

Sir Stewart Duke-Elder.
Sir Owen Morshead.
Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith.

G.B.E. (Military).

Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Hardman.

G.B.E. (Civil).

Lord Citrine.
Sir Harold Yarrow, Bt.

K.C.B. (Military).

Vice-Adm. W. T. Couchman.
Vice-Adm. R. F. Elkins.
Air Marshal E. C. Hudleston.
Air Vice-Marshal A. W. B. McDonald.
Lieut.-Gen. R. W. McLeod.
Vice-Adm. R. G. Onslow.
Vice-Adm. M. L. Power.
Lieut-Gen. H. E. Pyman.

K.C.B. (Civil).

H. W. Melville.

K.C.M.G.

W. D. Allen.
Lord Carrington.
J. B. Clark.
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George.
The Bishop of Gloucester.
E. J. Joint.
H. G. C. Mallaby.
K. P. Maddocks.
G. H. Middleton.
Sir Peter Scarlett.
G. W. Tory.
Richard Whittington.
A. T. Williams.
E. H. Windley.
Lieut.-Gen. E. W. Woodward.

K.C.V.O.

Capt. Sir Arthur Jarratt, R.N.V.R.
J. D. McLaggan.
Charles Wheeler, P.R.A.

K.B.E. (Military).

Vice-Adm. H. W. Biggs.
Air Marshal H. A. Constantine.
Lieut.-Gen. J. G. Cowley.
Maj.-Gen. L. E. Cutforth.
Maj.-Gen. W. G. Gentry.
Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Goodbody.
Surgeon Vice-Adm. R. C. May.
Rear-Adm. K. H. T. Peard.
Air Marshal P. B. Lee Potter.
Vice-Adm. B. I. Robertshaw.
Air Marshal F. R. W. Scherger.
Maj.-Gen. K. L. Stewart.

K.B.E. (Civil).

M. E. Adams.
R. J. Ayres.
Col. P. J. Blair.
Hon. S. C. Burbury.
C. R. Burns.
Col. R. J. Cash.
W. F. Crawford.
J. H. Evans.
Hon. P. B. Fletcher.
N. A. Gass.
Hon. K. M. Gresson.
I. L. Henderson.
E. T. Lambert.
A. D. Owen.
Maj.-Gen. W. R. C. Penney.
Sir Sydney Phillipson.
Hon. R. F. B. Philp.
Prof. F. H. Smirk.
Brig. G. H. Walton.
Maj.-Gen. G. F. Wootten.
Sir Newnham Worley.

D.B.E. (Military).

Air Commandant Mary Burnett.
Brigadier Monica Johnson.
Air Commandant Alice Williamson.

D.B.E. (Civil).

Mrs. Katharine Elliot.*
Miss M. L. K. Jones.
Miss Rose Macaulay.
Ivy, Duchess of Portland.
Miss Maggie Teyte.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

T. H. W. Armstrong.
R. S. Bacon.
K. H. Bailey.
J. C. Baker.
S. J. Baker.
A. E. Baldwin, M.P.
A. T. Barnard.
Walter Barrie.
George Benson, M.P.
Lieut.-Col. R. L. Benson.
C. H. Bird.
W. R. Black.
Brig. J. S. K. Boyd.
Prof. J. R. M. Butler.
W. S. Carrington.
William Cash.
Maj.-Gen. W. J. Cawthorn.
Hon. H. J. Clayden.
W. R. J. Cook.
S. L. Courtauld.
C. G. A. Cowan.
H. K. Cowan.
William Crane.
Hon. C. R. Cudmore.
Col. A. G. Curphey.
E. J. Davies.
G. J. R. L. d'Erlanger.
J. B. Douglas.
J. C. Eccles.
W. A. Edmenson.
B. T. Edye.
C. A. Elliott.
J. W. Emberton.
D. L. Evans.
Prof. K. G. Feiling.
Brig. K. B. Fraser.
W. E. Hale.
W. H. Garrett.
S. J. Harley.
H. R. R. Grieve.
R. S. Harper.
Maj. E. S. Harston.
F. C. Hawker.
J. W. F. Hill.
F. A. Hoare.
M. J. P. Hogan.
F. C. How.
J. S. Huxley.
C. K. Ingold.
Willis Jackson.
O. T. Jenkins.
O. Jibowu.
Y. A. K. Jivanjee.
K. I. Julian.
R. B. Keefe.
Prof. H. A. Krebs.
T. G. Lund.
Hon. W. J. F. McDonald.
Audley McKisack.
Ernest Marsden.
W. H. S. Michelmore.
Col. J. MacB. Miller.
Col. J. D. Mills.
A. G. R. Mooring.
Hon. J. M. Murray.
Kenneth Murray.
Col. F. A. Neill.
E. J. Norman.
A. H. K. W. Northey.
Hon. Norman O'Bryan.
G. E. N. Oehlers.
A. R. Park.
Fred Parkes.
Prof. T. H. Parry-Williams.
J. S. Pickles.
W. B. Purchase.
R. D. Rae.
R. O. Ramage.
H. W. L. Reddish.
A. J. Reid.
E. W. Riches.
G. W. K. Roberts.
S. C. Roberts.
F. G. Robinson.
J. E. Robinson.
N. de W. Robinson.
Very Rev. F. W. Rolland.
Steven Runciman.
J. W. Russell.
W. C. Russon.
J. W. Seuter.
C. A. P. Southwell.
Ernest Stacey.
J. N. Summerson.
R. W. Taylor.
H. G. Thornley.
C. N. Thornton-Kemsley, M.P.
W. G. D. Upjohn.
A. S. Ward.
Ralph Whishaw.
D. T. Williams.
J. F. Williams.
Gerald Wills, M.P.
W. J. Worboys.
I. D. Yeaman.

* Since created a life baroness



THE VICTORIA CROSS, *VC*



The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th*, 1856.

The *VC* is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattee of bronze, 1⅜ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." In all three fighting Services holders of the *VC* below commissioned rank (or below warrant rank in the Royal Navy) receive an annuity of £10 a year concurrently with the award, plus an addition of 6*d.* a day (£9 2*s.* 0*d.* a year) to the recipient's pension. In the case of a posthumous award, £50 is credited to the estate of a recipient, or the balance of £50 if that amount has not been paid during his lifetime; an additional annuity of £5 is paid for each bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £75. All payments are free of tax. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Adlam, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Agansing Raj, *Rifleman* (5th R. Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1944
Agar, *Commodore* Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1919
Ali Haidar, *Sepoy* (13th Frontier F. Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Amey, *Corpl.* W. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), *World War* 1942
Andrew, *Brig.* Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Angus, *L.-Corpl.* W. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Annand, *Lt.* R. W. (Durham L.I.), *Wld. War* 1940
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam (R.E.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Auten, *Capt.* H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* John C. (R. Leic. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* C. (Canad. Infy.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Bassett, *Lt.* Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Beak, *Maj.-Gen.* Daniel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Beattie, *Capt.* S. H. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942
Beesley, *Pte.* W. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Bellew, *Capt.* E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War*. 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Bhanbhagta Gurung, *Rifleman* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Bhandari Ram, *Sepoy* (10th Baluch R.), *World War*..... 1944
Bissett, *Lt.* W. D. (A. & S. H.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Blackburn, *Brig.* A. S., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Booth, *Capt.* F. C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Borella, *Lt.* A. C., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War*. 1918
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Boyle, *Rear-Adm.* E. C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Brereton, *Pte.* A. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* E. (O.B.L.I.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Brown, *Corpl.* W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* A. A. (Herts. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Burton, *Pte.* R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *World War*..... 1944
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.), *Gt. War*.. 1917

Cain, *Maj.* R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), *World War*..... 1944
Caldwell, *Sergt.* Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), *G. War* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cameron, *Lt.* D. (R.N.R.), *World War*..... 1943
Campbell, *Brigadier* L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), *World War*..... 1943
Carmichael, *Sergt.* J. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Carne, *Col.* J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), *Korea*... 1951
Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Chafer, *Pte.* G. W. (E. York. R.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Chapman, *Corpl.* E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), *World War*..... 1945
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Cheshire, *Group Capt.* G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1944
Christian, *Pte.* H. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* J. A. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimington's Guides), *S. Africa*..... 1900
Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Coltman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Colvin, *Maj.* Hugh (Chesh. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Cooper, *2nd Lt.* E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* F. G. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Counter, *Corpl.* Jack T. (King's R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Cox, *Pte.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Crichton, *Pte.* J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur H. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Cruickshank, *Fl. Lt.* J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War*..... 1944
Cruickshank, *Pte.* R. E. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Cumming, *Brig.* A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), *World War*..... 1942
Currie, *Maj.* D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), *World War*..... 1944

Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey R.), *S. Africa.* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Cutler, *Lt.* A. R. (Australia), *World War....* 1941
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garnwal R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Davey *Corpl.* P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Corp.* J. T. (S. Lancs. R.), *Gt. War..* 1918
Davies, *Sergt.* J. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War..* 1916
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa*..... 1901
Davies, *Vice-Adm.* Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Gt. War 1915
Dawson, *Maj.* James Lennox (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Dean, *Col.* D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
De L'Isle, *Maj.* Viscount, P.C. (*Hon.* W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), *World War*..... 1944
Dinesen, *Lt.* T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Dobson, *L.-Corpl.* F. W (Coldstr Gds.) *Gt. War*..... 1914
Dorrell, *Lt.-Col.* G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Downie, *Sergt.* R. (R. Dub. F.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Drain, *Sergt.* J. H. C. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Dresser, *Pte.* T. (Green Howards), *Gt. War.* 1914
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R. Innis. Fus.), *Gt. War..* 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat*..... 1897
Dwyer, *Lt.* John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Eardley, *Sergt.* G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), *World War* 1944
Edwards. *Corpl.* F. J. (Middx. R.), *Gt. War..* 1916
Edwards, *Group Capt.*, H. I., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1941
Edwards, *2nd Lt.* W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War..* 1917
Egerton, *Sergt.* E. A. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Elliott, *Lt.* K. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*..... 1942
Ervine-Andrews, *Maj.* H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), *World War*..... 1940
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* G. (Man. Regt.), *Gt. War* 1916
Evans, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Faulds, *Capt.* W., M.C. (S. Africa), *Gt. War..* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. A. (R.M.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Findlay, *Col.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Foote, *Maj.-Gen.* H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (K. Tank R.), *World War*..... 1942
Foote, Rev. J. W. (Canada), *World War*.... 1942
Foster, *Corpl.* E. (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Fraser, *Lt.* I. E. D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *World War.* 1945
Freyberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Frickleton, *Capt.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gt. War..* 1917
Frisby, *Maj.* Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Fuller, *Sgt.* W. (Welch Regt.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Ganju Lama, M.M., *Rifleman* (7th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1944
Gardner, *Capt.* P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), *World War*..... 1941
Gartorth, *Sergt.* C. E. (15th Hrs.), *Gt. War..* 1914
Geary, Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Ghale, *Jemadar* Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), *Wld. War* 1943
Gee, *Capt.* R., M C. (Royal Fus.), *Gt. War...* 1918
Gian Singh, *Naik* (15 Punjab R.), *Wld. War.* 1945
Gobind Singh, *Dafadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gt. War.* 1913
Good, *Corpl.* H. J. (Quebec R.), *Gt War*.... 1918
Gordon *L.-Cpl.* B. S., M.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gordon *Pte.* J. H. (Australia), *World War*.... 1941
Gould, P.O. T. W. (R.N.), *World War* 1942
Gourley, *2nd Lt.* C. E. M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. N., Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Grant, *Col.* John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Grant, *Lt.* J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gregg, *Brig.* Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Grimbaldeston, C.Q.M.S. W. H. (K.O.S.B.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Haine, *Capt.* R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War.* 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Australia), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China*..... 1900
Halton, *Pte.* A. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War.* 1917
Hamilton, *2nd. Lt.* J. (Australia), *Gt. War*... 1915
Hamilton, *Sergt.* J. B. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Hanna, *Lt.* Robert (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Harvey, *Capt.* F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Harvey, *Pte.* Jack (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Norman (R. Innis.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* S. (Y. & L. Regt.), *Gt. War*... 1915
Hayward, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Heaton, *Corpl.* W. (King's R.), *S Africa*.... 1900
Heaviside, *Pte.* M. (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Herring, *Maj.* A. C. (N'thants R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
Hewitson, *Corpl.* J. (K. O. Roy. R.), *Gt. War* 1913
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Hinton, *Sergt.* J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*.. 1941
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Holland, *Capt.* John V. (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Hollis, *C.S.M.* S. E. (Green Howards), *World War*..... 1944
Holmes, *Lt.* F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Howell, *Corpl.* G. J., M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Hudson, *Brig.* Charles Edward, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Huffam, *Maj.* J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* C. (21st Lrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Hulme, *Sergt.* A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*. 1941
Hunter, *Corpl.* D. F. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Hutchinson, *L.-Corpl.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1915
Hutt, *Corpl.* A. (R. Warwick. R.), *Gt. War..* 1917
Ingram, *Lt.* G. M., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Insall, *Group Capt.* Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1917
Ishar Singh, *Lt.* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan*.. 1921
Jackson, *W.O.* N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), *Wld. War* 1945
Jackson, *Pte.* W. (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1916
James, *Brig.* Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Jamieson, *Maj.* D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), *World War*..... 1944
Jefferson, *Fusilier* F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), *Wld. War* 1944
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Joynt, *Maj.* W. D. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Judson, *Capt.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Kamal Ram, *Sepoy* (8th Punjab R.), *Wld. War* 1944
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Kelliher, *Pte.* R. (Australia), *World War*.... 1943
Kelly, *Capt.* H. E., M.C. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Kenna, *Pte.* E. (Australian M.F.), *Wld. War.* 1945

Kenneally, *L.-Cpl.* J. P. (Irish Gds.), *Wld. War* 1943
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kenny, *Pte.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* T. (Durham L. I.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* T. J. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Ker, *Maj.* A. E. (Gord. High.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Kerr, *Pte.* J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Bal.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Knight, *2nd Lt.* A. J., M.B.E. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's R.), *S. Africa*... 1900
Konowal, *Corpl.* P. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rflmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1915

Lachiman Gurung, *Rifleman* (8th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Lalbahadur Thapa, *Subadar* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1943
Lauder, *Pte.* D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Learoyd, *Wing-Cmdr.* R. A. B. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1940
Le Patourel, *Maj.* H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), *World War*..... 1942
Lewis, *Pte.* H. W. (Welch R.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* A. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Luke, *Driver* F. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1914

McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.)... 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* L. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* S. R. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
MacDowell, *Lt.-Col.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
McIntosh, *Pte.* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War*. 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNamara, *Air Vice-Marshal* Frank H., C.B., C.B.E., (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
McNamara, *Corpl.* John (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Magennis, *L/S* J. J. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1945
Mahony, *Lt.-Col.* J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), *World War*..... 1944
Malleson, *Com.* W. St. A. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Martin, *Brig.* C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Masters, *Pte.* R. G. (R.A.S.C.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Maxwell, *Lt.* J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Mayson, *Sergt.* T. F. (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Meekosha, *Capt.* S. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War*. 1915
Mellish, Rev. E. N., M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Melvin, *Pte.* Charles (R. Highrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Merritt, *Lt.-Col.* C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), *World War*..... 1942
Metcalf, *L.-Corpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Miers, *Rear-Adm.* A. C. C., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942
Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Moore, *Capt.* M. S. S. (R. Hants. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* A. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Irish Gds.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Mullin, *Capt.* G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917

Myles, *Capt.* E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1916

Namdeo Jadhao, *Sepoy* (5th Mahratta L. I.), *World War* 1945
Nand Sing, *Naik* (12th Sikh R.), *World War*. 1944
Nasmith, *Adm.* Sir M. E. Dunbar-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1925
Newland, *Maj.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), *World War*..... 1942
Nicholls, *L.-Cpl.* H. (G. Gds.), *World War*.. 1940
Norton, *Capt.* G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), *World War*..... 1941

Ockenden, *Sergt.* J. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1917
O'Leary, *Capt.* M. J. (Connaught Rangers), *Gt. War*..... 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Gt. War*.. 1916

Parkash Singh, *Havildar* (8th Punjab R.), *World War*..... 1943
Parridge, *Pte.* F. J. (Australia), *World War*... 1945
Pearkes, *Maj.-Gen.* George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Peeler, *Sergt.* Walter (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* R. E. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* E., D.S.M. (R.M.), *Gt. War* 1917
Place, *Cdr.* B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.), *Wld. War* 1943
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Porteous, *Maj.* P. A. (R. A.), *World War*.... 1942
Premindra Singh Bhagat, *2nd Lt.* (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), *World War*..... 1941
Procter. Rev. A. H. (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916

Ramsden, *Lt.* H. E. (Protect Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte.* W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rattey, *Sergt.* R. R. (Australia), *World War*. 1945
Rayfield, *Lt.* W. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Reid, *Fl.-Lt.* W. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War*. 1943
Ricketts, *Sgt.* T. (R. Newf'land R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ritchie, *Capt.* H. P. (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* W. (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Roberts, *Maj.-Gen.* F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Roberts, *Lt.-Com.* P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Rogers, *Lt.* J. (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa*... 1901
Roupell, *Brig.* G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Rutherford, *Capt.* C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.* William (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Ryder, *Capt.* R. E. D. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942

Sadlier, *Lt.* C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Sage, *Pte.* T. H. (Som. L. I.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Man. R.), *S. Africa*. 1900
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Shankland, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, D.C.M. (Can. inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Sharpe, *Sergt.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Shepherd, *Rflm.* A. E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War*. 1918

Sherbrooke, *Rear-Adm.* R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War* 1942
Smith, *Pte.* E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), *World War* 1944
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Smyth, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gt. War* 1915
Smythe, *Lt.* G. Q. M. (S.A.M.F.), *Wld. War* 1942
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Speakman, *Pte.* W. (Black Watch), *Korea* ... 1951
Stannard, *Capt.* R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), *World War* 1940
Starcevich, *Pte.* L. T. (Australia), *World War*. 1945
Steele, *Com.* G. C. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1918
Steele, *Sergt.* T. (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* P. V. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Strachan, *Maj.* H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stratton, *Sergt.* P. C., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Stringer, *Pte.* G. (Manch. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Sykes, *Pte.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* . 1917
Tandey, *Pte.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Thomas, *Sergt.* J. (N. Staffs R.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Tilston, *Maj.* F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), *World War* 1945
Tombs, *L.-Corpl* J. (King's R.), *Gt. War* ... 1915
Topham, *Corpl* F. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.), *World War* 1945
Towers, *Pte.* James (Cameronians), *Gt. War* 1918
Towner, *Maj.* Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Train, *Corpl.* C. W. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Trent *Wing Cmdr.* L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), *World War* 1943
Triquet, *Lt.-Col.* P. (R. 22R. of Canada), *World War* 1943
Tulbahadur Pun, *Havildar* (6th Gurkha Rifles), *World War* 1944
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dn.). *S. Africa* .. 1900
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* V. B. (R.B.), *World War* .. 1942
Turrall, *Pte.* Thos. G. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Umrao Singh, *Havildar* (I.A.), *World War* ... 1917
Upham, *Capt.* C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) *World War* 1941
Upton, *Pte.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* T. W. H. (Devon R.), *Gt. War* 1919
Vickers, *Capt.* Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), *Gt. War* 1915
Vickery, *Sergt.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Wakeford, *Maj.* R. (R. Hampshire R.), *World War* 1944
Wallace, *Capt.* S. T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* .. 1917
Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Watkins, *Maj.* T. (Welch R.), *World War* .. 1944
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* J. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Weale, *Sgt.* H. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Welch, *Sgt.* J. (R. Berk R.), *Gt. War* 1917
West, *Air Commodore* Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
White, *Col.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1916
White, *Pte.* J. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* ... 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), *Gt. War* 1918
Whitfield, *Sergt.* H. (K. Shrop. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Corpl.* A. (O.B.L.I.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* O. H., D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* W. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War* ... 1917
Willis, *Maj.* R. R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), *World War* 1940
Wood, *Pte.* W. (R. Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* . 1918
Woodall, *2nd Lt.* J. E. (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* . 1918
Woods, *Pte.* James P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wright, *C.S.M.* P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), *World War* 1944
Wyat, *L.-Sergt.* G. H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wylly, *Col.* Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Young, *Pte.* T. (Durb. L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), *Gt. War* 1918

THE GEORGE CROSS, GC

The ribbon is *dark blue* threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves

FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED *September 24th*, 1940 (with amendments, *November 3rd*, 1942).

The GC is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast § and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription " For Gallantry " appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher " G VI " forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1½ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939. In the list below, the date of award of the Empire Gallantry Medal and of its exchange for the George Cross is noted.

SURVIVING RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE CROSS

THE ISLAND OF MALTA, 1942

Abdul Rehman, *Havildar* (I.A.), 1946.
Abdus Samid Abdul Wahid Golandaz (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
Adamson, G. J. (E. G. M. 1937), 1941.
Ahmad Yar, *Havildar-Major* (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
Alder, *L/Sgt.* T. E. (Green Howards) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
Alderson, T. H. (Detachment Leader, Rescue Parties), 1940.
Ali Bey, Kaimmakan Yousef Hussein (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
Anderson, *Ch. Eng. Room Art. F.* (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
Anderson, *Fl. Off.* W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
Archer, *Lt.* B. S. T. (R.E.), 1941.
Armitage, *Lieut.-Com.* R. S., G.M. (R.N.V.R.). 1940.
Arnold, W. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
Atkinson, T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.

Babington, *Lieut.* J. H., O.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
Bailey, *Tpr.* C. C. A. (Surma Valley Lt. Horse) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
Baldev Singh (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
Bamford, J. 1952.
Barefoot, *Maj.* L. (R.E.), 1941.
Barnett *Company-Sergt.-Maj.-Instructor* W. (R. Scots Fus.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
Barraclough, *Sgt.* A. (E.G.M. 1930), 1943.
Bell, J. (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
Biggs, *Maj.* K. A. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
Blackburn, *Pte.* R. (Cheshire Regt.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
Bogdanovitch, Kaid T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
Bonar, *Pilot Off.* E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
Brett, *Col.* D. A. (9 Jat Regt.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
Bridge, *Lieut.* J., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1944.
Brooks, *Pte.* A. (Queens Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
Burke, J. (E.G.M. 1925), 1941.
Button, *Sergt.* W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Bywater, R. A. S. (Factory Development Officer), 1944.

Chalmers, *P.O.* R. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1926), 1942.
Chant, *Pte.* F. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M., 1923), 1941.
Charrington, H., C.E. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Chaudri Bhim Singh Yadava (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
Child, F. (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
Clark, J. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
Cobham, *Lt.-Com.* A. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
Copperwheat, *Lieut.* D. A. (R.N.), 1942.
Crossley, E. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.

Danckwerts, *Sub-Lt.* P. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
Davies, *Lt.* R. (R.E.), 1940.
Deedes, *Major* R. (K.S.L.I.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
Din, *L/Naik* Mata (19th Hyderabad Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
Dinwoodie, *Sq. Ldr.* H., O.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
Douglas, *Fl.-Off.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
Duffin, *Chief Diver* C. (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.

Eastman, *Lt.* W. M. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
Easton, *Sub-Lt.* J. M. C. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
Elston, *Pte.* E. M. (West Yorks Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
Errington, H. (N.F.S.), 1941.

Fairfax, *Det.-Sergt.* F. W., 1953.
Farr, J. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Fattah, Rais Rashid Abdul (E.G.M. 1938), 1942.
Fox, L. O. (Rescue Squad), 1945.
Frost, *Corpl.* E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.

Gidden, *Lt.* E. O., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
Gimbert. B. (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
Goldsworthy, *Lieut.* L. V., G.M., D.S.C. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1944.
Gosse, *Lt.* G. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1946.
Graveley, *Flight-Lt.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1939). 1941.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* C. W. Tandy (E.G.M., 1934), 1941.

Hand, W. (E.G.M. 1923), 1942.
Harris, R. (A.R.P., Croydon), 1940.
Harrison, *Able-Seaman* G. W. (R.N). (E.G.M. 1931), 1947.
Harrison, *Pilot Officer* L. (R.A.F.), 1941
Heming, A. E. (C.D. Rescue Service), 1945.
Hemeida, *Capt.* El Amin (Sudan Defence) (E.G.M. 1936), 1947.
Henderson, H. (E.G.M. 1927), 1942.
Henshaw, *L/Cpl.* G. (Queen's Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1942.
Hodge, *Lt.* A. (R.N.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Hollowday, *Corpl.* V. (R.A.F.), 1941.

Jamieson, W. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
Jones, *Capt.* R. L. J. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.

Kelly, C. F. (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
Kinne, *Fus.* D. G. (Roy. Northumb. Fus.), 1954.

Lungley, *B.S.M.* A. (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.

McClymont, *Leading Aircraftman* J. (A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
McTeague, *Warrant Offr.* T. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1941.
Mahmoud Khan Durrani, *Capt.* (1st Bahawalpur Inf.), 1946.
March, F. H., M.B.E. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
Martin, *Maj.* C. A. G., M.C., B.A., 1943.
Mason, *Capt.* D. W. (Merc. Marine), 1942.
Merriman, *Lt.-Col.* (R.E.), 1940.
Miller, *Lt.* J. B. P. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
Miller, *Pte.* T. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1941.
Modi-ud-Din, Ghulam (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
Morteshead. *Sergt.* F. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1921), 1942.
Mott, *Pte.* J. (Essex R.) (E.G.M. 1938), 1945.
Moore, *Sub-Lt.* R. V. (R.N.V.R). 1940.
Mosedale, *Station Offr.* W., 1941.
Moss, B., 1940.
Naughton, *Tpr.* F. (R.A.C.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1947.
Newgass, *Lt.* H. R. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
Niven, *A.B.* G. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.

O'Hagan, L. F. (E.G.M., 1940), 1941.
O'Leary, *Lt.-Comdr.* P. A. D.S.O. (R.N.), 1941.
O'Mara, E. (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.

Patton, *Lt.* J. (R. Can. Eng.), 1940.
Pearson, *Corpl.* D. M. (W.A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Pir Khan, *Jemadar* Badragga (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.

Rawang, Awan Anak, 1951.
Rennie, *Sergt.* J. (Argyll and Suth. Highldrs. of Canada), 1944.
Rimmer, *Sergt.* R. (Royal Welch Fus.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
Rodriques, *Asst.-Surgeon* G. D. (E.G.M., 1923), 1942.
Rogerson, *Staff Sergt.* S. G. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
Ross, *Air Commodore* A. D., O.B.E. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.
Rowlands, *Wing Comr.* J. S., M.B.E. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1943.

Sansom, Mrs. O. M. C., M.B.E. (now Hallowes) (F.A.N.Y.), 1946.
Scully, *Corpl.* J. P. (Pioneer Corps), 1941.
Sewell, S. W. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence F., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.A.F.), 1941.
Singh, Babu Bhupendra Narayan (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
Singh, Babu Ranjit (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
Singh, *Naik*, Barkat (E.G.M. 1938), 1941.
Smith, A. (Chelsea Civil Defence), 1944.
Stoves, J. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
Stronach, G. P. (M.N.), 1943.
Sylvester, W. G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Syme, *Lieut.* H. R., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1943.

Taylor, G. A., 1952.
Taylor, *Capt.* S. V. Patrick, M.C. (late R.A.F.), (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
Taylor, *Lt.* W. H. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
Thapa, *Naik* Nandlal (2/8 Gurkha Rifles) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
Thomas, *Sister* Dorothy (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
Thomas, *Wing-Cdr.* F. F. E. Yeo- (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
Tollemach, *Sqr.-Ldr.* A. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Townsend, Miss E. J. (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
Troake, *Pte.* F. (Dorset R.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1947.
Tuckwell, *Able Seaman* S. J. (R.N.), 1941.
Tunna, N. (G.W.R.), 1951.
Turner, *Lt.* G. G., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
Turner, G. M. (E.G.M., 1939), 1943.
Tutton, C. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.

Waterfield, A. (E.G.M. 1922), 1942.
Wild, R. (E.G.M. 1926), 1941.
Wiltshire, *Flt.-Lieut.* S. N. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
Winter, G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
Wylie, *Sapper* G. C. (R.E.), 1940.

Young, *Lt.* St. J. G., 1945.

Awarded Posthumously, 1958

2nd Lt. M. P. Benner (R.E.).

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM



(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926 and 1955), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.



Sovereign Head .....H.M. the Queen.
Grand Prior.....H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Lord Prior.....The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John had also Priories and Commanderies in the different countries of Europe, those in England and Scotland being dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798, after which the Grand Magistrature eventually settled in Rome, with various Priories and associations elsewhere in Europe.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistrature, assisted in the reconstruction of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at the Gatehouse which still remains in Clerkenwell as part of the ancient Priory of England. A Royal Charter was granted to this British Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a Maltese Cross of white enamel, with a lion and unicorn in alternate angles, of gold or silver according to grade, with a black watered ribbon; a medal is conferred for acts of gallantry involving risk of life. By a Royal Charter of March 15, 1955, members are divided into six grades:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters; and (6) Esquires. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, style, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is responsible for the education of the public in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary-General—Charles Tunstall Evans, C.M.G.
Director-General of the St. John Ambulance Association, Horace F. Parshall, T.D.
Receiver-General—L. G. Whyte.
Hospitaller—Brig. Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., M.D.
Almoner—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Genealogist—The Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.
Director of Ceremonies—Maj. A. Urquhart, D.S.O.
Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—Maj.-Gen. J. M. Kirkman, C.B., C.B.E.
Librarian—Major Richard Williams, F.S.A.
Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., D.Litt.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons, and for 23 *Parliamentary Secretaries* of whom not more than 21 may be members of the House of Commons and not fewer than 2 of the Lords.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900–1955)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900	402	185	11
1906	152	387	41
1910 (Jan.)	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)	272	272	42
1918	382 (*a*)	161 (*b*)	74 (*c*)
1922	347	118 (*d*)	142
1923	258	151	191
1924	414	39	150
1929	260	59	287
1931	471	72 (*e*)	65 (*f*)
1935	387	54 (*g*)	166 (*h*)
1945	189	25 (*i*)	396 (*j*)
1950	298 (*k*)	9	315 (*l*)
1951	320 (*m*)	6	296 (*l*)
1955	344 (*m*)	6	277 (*n*) (*o*)

NOTES.—(*a*) including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (*b*) including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (*c*) including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (*d*) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (*e*) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (*f*) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (*g*) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (*h*) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (*i*) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. (*j*) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (*k*) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (*l*) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (*m*) Including associates. (*n*) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (*o*) In by-elections since 1955, the Labour Party has gained four seats and the Conservative Party lost four. The 2 Sinn Fein members have since been disqualified, and there are now 342 Conservative and associate members.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—*see* "Committees," pp. 316–7). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's Commonwealth tour in 1953–54, the Councillors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, and the Earl of Harewood.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679–80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusioners who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679–80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688–1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendency in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days, a period which has been surpassed only by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, 1921–30 and from 1935 to 1948.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951 and 1955 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour Candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a five-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the

Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant do.*) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl St. Aldwyn), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard and the Yeomen of the Guard (The Earl of Onslow) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (The Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Bathurst and Lord Chesham).

The *Labour Whips* are: The Earl of Lucan (*Chief Whip*); The Lords Burden, Kershaw and Haden-Guest.

The *Liberal Whip* is The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are: H. W. Bowden (*Chief Whip*); E. Popplewell; A. Pearson; H. E. Holmes; W. A. Wilkins; A. C. Allen; G. E. C. Wigg; J. T. Price; G. H. R. Rogers.

The *Liberal National Whip* is Sir Herbert Walter Butcher.

The *Liberal Whip* is D. W. Wade.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS
(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, May, 1955).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Earl of Rothes.	Lord Forbes.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Lindsay.	Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Earl of Airlie.	Lord Reay.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Polwarth.
Earl of Breadalbane and Holland.	

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

No further elections have been held since the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920.

Peer	*Date of Election*
Earl of Kilmorey	Feb. 14, 1919

(And 27 vacancies.)

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1801

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration yrs.	m.	d.
	George III			
1796 Sept. 27	1802 June 29	5	9	2
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11	26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4	14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3	7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5	6	16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1	15
	George IV			
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1	10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3	8	10
	William IV			
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0	5	27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5	19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11	1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4	28
	Victoria			
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7	8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11	4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4	7	13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4	17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11	23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6	1	6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9	10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 26	5	1	16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6	0	20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 18	5	6	20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0	5	14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5	10	24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 9	2	11	5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1	14
	Victoria and Edward VII			
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 8	5	1	6
	Edwar VII			
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3	11	2
	Edward VII and George V			
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 28	0	9	13
	George V			
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9	25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8	22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11	27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9	1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5	7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3	11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11	22
George V, Edward VIII and *George VI*				
1935 Nov. 26	1945 June 15	9	6	25
	George VI			
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6	3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7	4
	George VI and Elizabeth II			
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3	6	6
	Elizabeth II			
1955 June 9	..	..		

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
(*Since the Reform Bill*, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833	*Whig*	307	1895	*Unionist*	152
1835	*Whig*	107	1900	*Unionist*	134
1837	*Whig*	51	1906	*Liberal*	356
1841	*Conservative*	81	1910 (Jan.)	*Liberal*	124
1847	*Whig*	1	1910 (Dec.)	*Liberal*	126
1852	*Liberal*	13	1918	*Coalition*	263
1857	*Liberal*	79	1922	*Conservative*	79
1859	*Liberal*	43	1923	No Majority.	
1865	*Liberal*	67	1924	*Conservative*	225
1868	*Liberal*	128	1929	No Majority.	
1874	*Conservative*	46	1931	*National Government*	425
1880	*Liberal*	62	1935	*National Government*	247
1885	*Liberal* (84) and *Irish Nationalist* (82)	166	1945	*Labour*	186
1886	*Unionist*	114	1950	*Labour*	8
1892	*Liberal*	40	1951	*Conservative*	16
			1955	*Conservative*	59

MINISTRIES SINCE 1924

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1924 Jan. 22.....	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	J. R. MacDonald	A. Henderson	J. H. Thomas, *C.*	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4.....	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	L. C. M. S. Amery, *C.*	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister
1929 June 8.....	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, *D* Passfield, *C*	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25.....	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Gilmour	J. H. Thomas, *D* Sir P. C.-Lister, *C*	Sir P. C.- Lister W. Runciman
1935 June 7.....	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, *D* M. MacDonald, *C*	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22.....	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, *D* J. H. Thomas, *C* W. Ormsby-Gore, *C*	W. Runciman
1937 May 28.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsham Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O.-Gore, *C* Stanley, *D* M. MacDonald, *C* Sir T. Inskip, *D*	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, *D* M. MacDonald, *C*	O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan
1940 May 11.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldecote, *D* Cranborne, *D* Lloyd, *C* Moyne, *C* C. R. Attlee, *D* Cranborne, *D* O. Stanley, *C*	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellin
1945 May 23.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, *D* O. Stanley, *C*	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26.....	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps	H. Morrison	E. Bevin	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, *D* G. H. Hall, *C* A. C. Jones, *C* P. Noel-Baker *C-R*	Sir S. Cripps J. H. Wilson
1950 March 1.....	C. R. Attlee	Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaitskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	J. Griffiths, *C* P. C. Gordon-Walker, *C-R*	J. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26.....	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, *C* A. T. Lennox-Boyd ismay, *C-R* [C Salisbury, *C-R* Swinton, *C-R*	G. E. P. Thorney-croft
1955 April 7.....	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, *C-R* [C A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorney-croft
1957 Jan. 13.....	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorney-croft D. H-Amory	Salisbury Home Hailsham	J. S. B. Lloyd	R. A. Butler	Home, *C-R*. [C A. T. Lennox-Boyd	Sir D. Eccles

* *C*=Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); *D*=for the Dominions (1925–1947); *C-R*=for Commonwealth Relations (1947).

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education (1857)
1024 Jan. 22.....	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	J. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan
1924 Nov. 4.....	Cave Hailsham	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthington-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood W. E. Guinness	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8.....	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton C. Addison	Sir C. P. Trevelyan H. B. Lees-Smith
1931 Aug. 25.....	Sankey	Sir A. Chamberlain Sir B. E.-Monsell	Crewe Hailsham	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton-Young	Sir J. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7.....	Hailsham	Sir B. E.- Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22.....	Hailsham	Monsell Sir S. Hoare	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1937 May 28.....	Hailsham Maugham	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman-Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3.....	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11.....	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1945 May 23.....	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1945 July 26.....	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell	Stansgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1950 March 1.....	Jowitt	Hall Pakenham	E. J. St. L. Strachey	A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26...	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crookshank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat-Amory	Florence Horsbrugh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7.....	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilcennin) Hailsham	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L'Isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod R. H. Turton	D. Heathcoat-Amory	Sir D. Eccles
1957 Jan. 13.....	Kilmuir	Selkirk	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames	G. R. Ward	D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker-Smith	D. Heathcoat-Amory J. H. Hare	Hailsham G. W. Lloyd

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1940

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour	Works
1940 May 11	C. R. Attlee Sir S. Cripps Cranborne Beaverbrook	Hankey Duff Cooper E. Brown	E. Brown T. Johnston	E. Bevin	Tryon Reith Portal D. Sandys
1945 May 23	Beaverbrook	Sir A. Salter	Rosebery	R. A. Butler	D. Sandys
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Addison	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton	J. Westwood A. Woodburn	G. A. Isaacs	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key
1950 March 1	Addison R. R. Stokes	Alexander of Hillsborough	H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Robens	R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury H. F. C. Crookshank	Swinton Woolton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	R. A. Butler	C. Hill	J. S. Maclay	I. N. Macleod	A. H. E. Molson

Date	Defence	Supply	Transport*	Fuel and Power (from 1942)†	Postmaster-General
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan Beaverbrook Sir A. Duncan	Sir J. Reith J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	W. S. Morrison H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 May 21	W. S. Churchill	Sir A. Duncan	Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander	J. C. Wilmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Gaitskell	Listowel W. Paling
1950 March 1	E. Shinwell	G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	P. J. Noel-Baker	N. Edwards
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. Maclay A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7	J. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	J. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 13	D. Sandys	A. Jones	H. A. Watkinson	Mills	A. E. Marples

* Transport and Civil Aviation since Oct. 1951 ... † Power since Jan. 1953

Her Majesty's Ministry

Jan. 13, 1957 (re-constructed Sept. 17, 1957 and Jan. 6, 1958)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., *born* Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., *born* July 28, 1904.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, M.P., *born* Dec. 26, 1899.
Lord President of the Council, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., *born* Oct. 9, 1907.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, *born* July 2, 1903.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., *born* May 29, 1900.
Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., *born* Dec. 9, 1902.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, M.P., *born* Nov. 18, 1904.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. John Scott Maclay, C.M.G., M.P., *born* Oct. 26, 1905.
Minister of Labour and National Service, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., *born* Nov. 11, 1913.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., *born* Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., *born* April 9, 1903.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., *born* Jan. 15, 1904.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., *born* Jan. 22, 1911.
Minister of Education. The Rt. Hon. Geoffrey William Lloyd, M.P., *born* Jan. 17, 1902.
Minister of Transport and of Civil Aviation, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., *born* Jan. 25, 1910.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., *born* Jan. 24, 1908.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, K.B.E., *born* Jan. 4, 1890.
Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., *born* March 7, 1917.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C., *born* Jan. 4, 1906.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Christopher John Soames, C.B.E., M.P., *born* Oct. 12, 1920.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. George Reginald Ward, M.P., *born* Nov. 20, 1907.
Minister of Supply, The Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones, M.P., *born* Nov. 20, 1911.
Ministers of State (Foreign Affairs), Commander the Rt. Hon. Allan Herbert Percy Noble, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., *born* May 2, 1908; the Rt. Hon. William David Ormsby-Gore, M.P., *born* May 20, 1918.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, *born* May 13, 1907.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde, *born* March 20 1891.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), John Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., *born* Feb. 2, 1905.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Lord Brecon, *born* 1905.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., *born* June 2, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., *born* Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Derek Colclough Walker-Smith, T.D., Q.C., M.P., *born* 1910.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Hugh Elsdale Molson, M.P., *born* June 29, 1903.
Minister without Portfolio, The Lord Mancroft, M.B.E., *born* July 27, 1914.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Admiralty (Parliamentary and Financial Sec.), R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.; *(Civil Lord)*, Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P.
Air, C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Colonies, J. D. Profumo, M.P.
Commonwealth Relations, C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P.
Education, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.
Foreign (Joint), The Earl of Gosford, O.B.E.; I. D. Harvey, T.D., M.P.
Health, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.
Home (Joint), Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt., J. R. Bevins, M.P.
Labour and National Service, Hon. R. F. Wood, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), K. P. Thompson, M.P.
Power, Sir Ian Horobin, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), J. N. Browne, C.B.E., M.P.; Lord John Hope, M.P.; N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.
Supply, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.
Trade, F. J. Erroll, M.P.
Transport and Civil Aviation (Joint), G. R. H. Nugent, M.P.; A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.P.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P. *(do.) Financial Secretary*, J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., M.P.
Junior Lords, M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.; J. H. Harrison, T.D., M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.; P. E. O. Bryan, M.C., M.P.
War Office, J. Amery, M.P.
Works, H. Nicholls, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P., *born* April 9, 1906.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(*a*) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (*b*) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament), which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914–18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803–1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but are entitled to a daily expense allowance of up to £3 3s. and to travelling expenses from their homes to the House.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received salaries and travelling facilities over the railways, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. In 1953 a sessional expense allowance of £2 for each Parliamentary day, excluding Fridays, was introduced. In 1957 this was superseded by a tax free annual expense allowance of £750. Members of Parliament contribute at the rate of £18 per annum towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; income from investments in 1956–57 was £3,051 and expenditure in grants £12,135. The Capital Account (1957) stood at £89,639. An Act was passed in 1957 enabling the Treasury to make an annual contribution to the fund. £5,000 was so contributed in 1956–57.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 870 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), one Irish Representative Peer (elected before 1921 for life), Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament) and life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Election 1955
London Boroughs.....	43	42
English Boroughs.....	248	247
English Counties.....	215	222
Welsh Boroughs.....	10	10
Welsh Counties.....	26	26
Scottish Burghs.....	32	32
Scottish Counties.....	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Total.....	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordnance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kepid wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flagstaff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856 The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of England is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.
Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1853.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May, 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.

Of the 43 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 24 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within two minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (*see* p. 314).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, *e.g.* ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered.*" He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the *Clerk of the House of Commons*, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the *Clerk of the Parliaments*. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than three demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the

House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing *exclusively* with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 20, 1882. A motion may be made *that the question be now put*. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, *e.g.* "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name* him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

Parliament of England.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.
1661. Sir E. Turner.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory
1680. W. Williams.
1685. Sir John Trevor.
1688. H. Powle.
1694. Paul Foley.
1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1700. Robert Harley (*Earl of Oxford and Mortimer*).
1702. John Smith.

Parliament of Great Britain.

1708. Sir Richard Onslow (*Lord Onslow*).
1710. Wm. Bromley.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.
1715. Spencer Compton (*Earl of Wilmington*).
1727. Arthur Onslow.
1761. Sir John Cust.
1770. Sir F. Norton.
1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1788. Hon. W. Grenville (*Lord Grenville*).
1789. Henry Addington (*Viscount Sidmouth*).

Parliament of United Kingdom.

1801. Sir John Mitford (*Lord Redesdale*)
1802. Charles Abbot (*Lord Colchester*).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (*Viscount Canterbury*).
1835. James Abercromby (*Lord Dunfermline*).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (*Viscount Eversley*).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (*Viscount Ossington*).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (*Viscount Hampden*).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (*Viscount Peel*).
1895. William Court Gully (*Viscount Selby*).
1905. James W. Lowther (*Viscount Ullswater*).
1921. John Henry Whitley.
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (*Viscount Ruffside*).
1951. William Shepherd Morrison.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1955 Election (14 Labour, 9 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 3 more than at the Dissolution. Four women have been elected at subsequent by-elections (2 Conservative and 2 Labour).

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

One hundred deposits were forfeited at the 1955 Election, 3 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 60 Liberal candidates, 15 Communists, 7 Welsh Nationalists, 5 Sinn Fein, 5 Independents, 3 Conservatives, 3 Independent Labour, 1 Labour and 1 Scottish Nationalist. Fifteen out of 17 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

British Group.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker.
President, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.
Vice-Presidents, The Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P.
Chairman, Col. Sir Malcolm Stoddart-Scott, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., M.P.
Secretary, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" at the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V, in 1911, between representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and Members of the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of exchanging information and visits between Members of Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Association has branches in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ghana, Federation of Malaya, Malta and Nigeria, in the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, the State Legislatures of India and Pakistan, the Territorial Parliaments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, the Regional Legislatures of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and Jersey, the Legislatures of Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Singapore, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Gambia, making a total of 67 branches. The name of the Association was changed to its present form in 1948. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held in alternate years and meetings of the General Council every year, in different countries of the Commonwealth. There are associated groups in the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of the Republic of Ireland.

Chairman of the General Council, M. A. Ayyangar (India).
Secretary-General and Editor of Publications, Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.
Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, Major J. G. Lockhart, C.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The Constituencies underwent considerable redistribution before the 1955 General Election as a result of the first general review by the Boundary Commissions under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949. The number of constituencies was increased from 625 to 630. Eleven new divisions were created in England, and six abolished. In addition there were major alterations to 152 constituencies and minor redistribution in 30 constituencies in England, substantial changes in 20 divisions and minor ones in 7 divisions in Scotland, and minor alterations in 6 Welsh constituencies. There were no changes in Northern Ireland. The boundary commissions are permanent bodies and are entrusted with the task of maintaining a review of the present constituencies, and recommending any further changes which may become necessary.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951 AND 1955 AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945

Labour	11,985,733
Conservative	8,693,858
Liberal	2,253,197
Liberal National	759,884
Ulster Unionist	441,109
Independent	287,345
Irish Nationalist	148,078
National	125,299
Communist	102,780
Common Wealth	96,247
Independent Conservative	40,948
Independent Labour Party	36,153
Scottish Nationalist	30,594
Welsh Nationalist	14,887
Democratic	1,809
Independent Socialist	472
Total	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945–50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal	641,540
Ulster Unionist	87,435
Liberal	49,730
Independent	35,647
Irish Nationalist	24,422
Scottish Nationalist	13,040
Welsh Nationalist	12,775
Independent Labour Party	8,367
Communist	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour	13,265,610
Conservative	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative	983,623
Ulster Unionist	352,334
Liberal	2,621,489
Independent	112,318
Communist	91,815
Irish Nationalist	65,211
Irish Labour	52,715
Labour Independent	26,014
Welsh Nationalist	17,680
Scottish Nationalist	10,630
Independent Labour Party	4,112
Total	28,769,477

By-elections, 1950–51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate	265,535
Labour	264,977
Irish Labour	30,883
Liberal	2,752
Independent Labour Party	1,366
Communist	729
Independent	453

General Election, 1951

Labour	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate	*13,718,069
Liberal	730,552
Irish Nationalist	94,587
Communist	19,640
Welsh Nationalist	10,920
Scottish Nationalist	7,299
Independent Labour Party	4,388
Others	62,135
Total	28,596,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951–55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate	751,421
Labour	705,176
Liberal	28,216
Welsh Nationalist	10,243
Independent	3,405
Scottish Nationalist	2,931
Communist	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate	13,311,938
Labour	12,405,246
Liberal	722,395
Sinn Fein	152,310
Welsh Nationalist	45,119
Communist	33,144
Scottish Nationalist	12,112
Others	78,490
Total	26,760,754

There were no unopposed returns. Votes cast totalled 76·8 per cent. of the electorate, as against 82·8 per cent. in 1951 and 84 per cent. in 1950. Conservative candidates and their associates received 49·8 per cent. of the votes cast (48·05 in 1951), Labour 46·3 per cent. (48·72), Liberals 2·7 per cent (2·53), and others 1·2 per cent. (0·7).

By-elections, 1955–58

At 40 contested by-elections since the General Election of 1955, the following votes have been cast:—

Labour	610,816
Conservative and Associate	596,396
Liberal	154,716
Sinn Fein	54,516
Independent	39,853
Welsh Nationalist	7,719
Anti-Partition	6,421

The Labour Party has gained four seats in by-elections. Carmarthen from the Liberals and North Lewisham, Rochdale and Kelvingrove from the Conservatives. Liberals have gained one (Torrington) from the Conservatives and Associates and lost one (Carmarthen) to Labour.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O. (+£8,000 *as Lord Chancellor*) £4,000

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, J. W. Bourne.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Lord Merthyr, T.D. £3,250

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Francis William Lascelles, K.C.B., M.C. £6,000

Clerk Assistant, Victor Martin Reeves Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C. £3,750

Reading Clerk, and Chief Clerk, Committee and Private Bill Office, A. H. Jeffreys £2,700

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T. G. Talbot, Q.C. £3,400

Principal Clerks, G. H. Eastwood, C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Judicial Office and Establishment Officer*); H. M. Burrows, C.B.E. (*Public Bills*) ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Chief Clerks, C. F. L. St. George, C.B.E. (*Journals Office*); R. W. Perceval (*Office of Chairman of Committees*) .... £2,100 to £2,400

Senior Clerks, R. P. Cave; P. Stuart-Heaton; E. D. Graham ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Clerks, P. G. Henderson (+*alice.*); J. V. D. Webb ..... £635 to £1,110

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E. (£1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Clerk of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser ..... £1,125 to £1,786

Receiver of Fees and Accountant, R. W. Hill £1,350 to £1,605

Assistant Accountant, E. W. Field .. £940 to £1,285

Examiner of Local Acts, Miss R. J. Griffith, M.B.E. ..... £723 to £1,173

Librarian, C. S. A. Dobson ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Asst. Librarian, R. M. Price ..... £840 to £1,260

Registry Clerk, J. E. Symonds, M.B.E. £855 to £1,050

Personal Assistant to the Lords of Appeal, H. E. Parkinson ..... £820 to £1,050

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, A. H. Jeffreys; B. St. G. Drennan.

Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £2,100

Yeoman-Usher, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N. £805

Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N. £1,120

Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, M.B.E., D.S.C. ..... £910 to £1,145

Serjeant-at-Arms, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland Maltby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. £2,100

Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy ..... *fees*

Editor, Official Report (Hansard), S. C. Ireland, M.B.E. £1,505

Asst. do., W. M. Stuart .... £1,150 to £1,300

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (*First elected* October 31, 1951), Rt. Hon. William Shepherd Morrison, M.C., Q.C., M.P. for Cirencester and Tewkesbury £5,000

Chairman of Ways and Means, Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P. for Bute and North Ayrshire £3,250

Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sir Gordon Touche, M.P. for Dorking £2,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £6,000

Clerk Asst., D. J. Gordon, C.B. £4,000

Second do., T. G. B. Cocks, O.B.E. £2,700

Principal Clerks—

Public Bills, R. A. W. Dent, C.B. £2,700

Journals, S. C. Hawtrey £2,700

Financial and Miscellaneous Committees, L. A. Abraham, C.B., C.B.E. £2,700

Fourth Clerk at the Table, D. W. S. Liddердale ..... £2,450 to £2,700

Private Bills, B. St. G. Drennan £2,450

Standing Committees, K. R. Mackenzie ... £2,450

Senior Clerks, H. R. M. Farmer; A. C. Marples; T. G. Odling; R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.; D. Scott; C. A. S. S. Gordon; E. S. Taylor, PH.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; D. H. L. Hopkinson; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton. each £1,450 to £2,050

Assistant Clerks, A. A. Barrett; J. F. Sweetman; R. V. R. James; D. W. Limon.

Examiners of Private Bills, B. St. G. Drennan; A. H. Jeffreys.

Taxing Officer, B. St. G. Drennan.

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's Secretary, Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E. £1,725 to £2,050

Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C. £3,400

Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon J. McLeod Campbell, M.C., D.D. £500

Librarian, Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Senior Library Clerks, R. F. C. Butcher; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson; R. H. V. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J. T. Englefield; D. Menhennet .. £1,175 to £1,850

Accountant, A. J. Moyes, C.B.E. .. £1,465 to £1,935

Assistant Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M. £940 to £1,285

Editor, Official Report (Hansard), L. W. Bear £1,866 to £2,080

Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy ..... *fees*

Vote Office, Principal Clerk, P. K. Marsden £1,465 to £1,900

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £2,700

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne £2,050

Assistant do., Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*) ..... £1,570 to £1,845

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balniel (*Crawford and Balcarres*) Hertford (*Conservative*); Hon. Anthony Benn (*Stansgate*), S.E. Bristol (*Labour*); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (*Strathclyde*), Glasgow, Hillhead (*Conservative*); Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore (*Harlech*), Oswestry (*Conservative*); Hon. John Grimston (*Verulam*), St. Albans (*Conservative*); Viscount Hinchingbrooke (*Sandwich*), South Dorset (*Conservative*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*); Hon. Peter Legh (*Newton*), Petersfield (*Conservative*); Hon. P. F. Maitland (*Lauderdale*), Lanark (*Conservative*); Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (*Rathcavan*), N. Antrim (*Ulster Unionist*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected May 26, 1955)

For abbreviations, see page 328. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 328–349.

	Maj.
Agnew, Cmdr. Sir P. G., Bt. (*b.* 1900), C., 62*Wores, S.*	12,980
Ainsley, J. W. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 198*Durham, N.W.*	14,006
*Aitken, W. T. (*b.* 1905), C., 117*Bury St. Edmunds*	4,570
*Albu, A. H. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 216*Edmonton*	7,038
*Allan, R. A. (*b.*1914), C., 453*Paddington, S.*	7,047
Allaun, F. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 505*Salford, E.*	1,728
*Allen, A. C. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 87*Bosworth.*	4,100
*Allen, S. S. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 161*Crewe*	6,356
*Alport, C. J. M. (*b.* 1912), C., 153*Colchester*	4,898
*Amery, J. (*b.* 1919), C., 472*Preston, N.*	2,903
*Amory, Rt. Hon. D. H. (*b.* 1899), C., 566 *Tiverton*	10,424
*Anderson, F. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 604*Whitehaven*	6,194
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (*b.* 1912), C., 187 *Dover*	3,918
*Armstrong, Lt.-Col. C. W. (*b.* 1899), *U.U.*, 19*Armagh*	17,254
*Ashton, H. (*b.* 1898), C., 136*Chelmsford*	5,149
*Astor, Hon. J. J. (*b.* 1918), C., 463*Plymouth, Sutton*	3,810
Atkins, H. E. (*b.* 1922), C., 401*Merton and Morden*	6,390
*Awbery, S. S. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 104*Bristol, Central*	8,752
†Bacon, Miss A. M., *Lab.*, 352*Leeds, S.E.*	12,572
*Baird, J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 615*Wolverhampton, N.E.*	9,209
Baker, F. E. Noel- (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 561 *Swindon*	3,939
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 174*Derby, S.*	6,509
*Baldock, J. M. (*b.* 1915), C., 278*Harborough*	10,184
*Baldwin, Sir A. E. (*b.* 1884), C., 360*Leominster*	8,747
*Balfour, A. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 540*Stirling, W.*	3,167
Balniel, Lord (*b.* 1927), C., 294*Hertford*	5,984
*Banks, Col. C. (*b.* 1901), *Ind.*, 474*Pudsey*	4,564
*Barber, A. P. L. (*b.* 1920), C., 181*Doncaster*	1,660
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (*b.* 1898), C., 404 *Middleton and Prestwich*	10,107
Barter, J. W. (*b.* 1917), C., 199*Ealing, N.*	246
Batsford, B. C. C. (*b.* 1910), C., 200*Ealing, S*	6,159
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (*b.* 1891), C., 530*Southgate*	18,210
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (*b.* 1906), C., 138*Cheltenham*	7,621
*Beamish, Maj. T. V. H. (*b.* 1917), C., 361*Lewes*	12,546
*Bell, P. I. (*b.* 1900), C., 84*Bolton, E.*	3,511
*Bell, R. M. (*b.* 1914), C., 113*Bucks, S.*	17,981
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 39*Bassetlaw*	7,498
*Bence, C. R. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 192*Dunbarton, E.*	1,130
*Benn, Hon. A. N. W. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 108 *Bristol, S.E.*	8,047
†Bennett, F. M. (*b.* 1918), C., 568*Torquay*	10,581
*Bennett, R. F. B. (*b.* 1911), C., 264*Gosport and Fareham*	12,486
*Benson, Sir G. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 142*Chesterfield*	7,854
*Beswick, F., *Lab.*, 575*Uxbridge*	876
*Bevan, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 207 *Ebbw Vale*	19,236
*Bevins, J. R. (*b.* 1908), C., 373*Toxteth*	4,539
Bidgood, J. C. (*b.* 1914), C., 116*Bury and Radcliffe*	3,749
Bingham, R. M. (*b.* 1915), C., 370*Liverpool, Garston*	4,304
*Birch, Rt. Hon. R. E. N. C. (*b.* 1906), C., 237*Flint, W.*	8,352
*Bishop, F. P. (*b.* 1901), C., 280*Harrow, Central*	8,041
*Black, C. W. (*b.* 1902), C., 609*Wimbledon*	10,490
*Blackburn, F. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 537*Stalybridge and Hyde*	155
*Blenkinsop, A. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 421*Newcastle, E.*	1,822
*Blyton, W. R. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 308 *Houghton-le-Spring*	22,899
*Boardman, H. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 359*Leigh, Bodv. R. F. S. (*b.* 1927), C., 60*Billericay*	11,956 4,206
*Bossom, Sir A. C., Bt. (*b.* 1881), C., 385 *Maidstone*	7,400
*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 485*Rochester and Chatham*	2,447
*Bourke, Maj. E. A. H. Legge- (*b.* 1914), C., 325*Isle of Ely*	6,446
*Bowden, H. W. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 358 *Leicester, S.W.*	4,489
*Bowen, E. R. (*b.* 1913), *L.*, 130*Cardigan*	8,817
*Bowles, F. G. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 442*Nuneaton*	10,284
*Boyd, Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox- (*b.* 1904), C., 47*Mid Beds*	3,964
Boyd, T. C. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 106*Bristol, N.W.*	1,655
*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (*b.* 1923), C., 67 *Handsworth*	10,285
*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 369 *Liverpool, Exchange*	7,186
†Braine, B. R. (*b.* 1914), C., 223*Essex, S.E.*	6,690
*Braithwaite, Sir A. N. (*b.* 1893), C., 282 *Harrow, W.*	18,297
*Brockway, A. F. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 224*Eton and Slough*	2,443
*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (*b.* 1903), C., 277 *Hampstead*	12,186
*Broughton, A. D. D. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 41 *Batley and Morley*	9,208
*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 54*Belper*	6,099
*Brown, T. J. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 321*Ince*	18,647
*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (*b.* 1900), C., 222*Esher*	20,642
†Browne, J. N. (*b.* 1904), C., 248*Craigton*	210
Bryan, P. E. O. (*b.* 1913), C., 310*Howden*	11,399
*Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*b.* 1905), C., 433*Northants, S.*	4,158
*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (*b.* 1906), C., 593*Wembley, N.*	10,109
*Burden, F. F. A. (*b.* 1905), C., 244*Gillingham*	4,145
*Burke, W. A. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 114*Burnley*	5,636
*Burton, Miss E. F. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 160 *Coventry, S.*	1,688
*Butcher, Sir H. W. (*b.* 1901), *Nat. L. and C.*, 302*Holland with Boston*	9,083
†Butler, H. W. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 272*Hackney, Central*	11,800
Butler, Mrs. J. S. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 618 *Wood Green*	3,712
*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (*b.* 1902), C., 499 *Saffron Walden*	6,418
*Callaghan, L. J. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 128*Cardiff, S.E.*	3,240
*Campbell, Sir D. C. (*b.* 1891), *U.U.*, 52 *Belfast, S.*	25,884

	Maj.
*Carmichael, J. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 245*Bridgeton*	8,101
*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (*b.* 1908), C., 339*Kingston-on-Thames*	14,965
*Carr, L. R. (*b.* 1916), C., 407*Mitcham*	7,590
Carter, M. R. Bonham- (*b.* 1922), *L.*, 569 *Torrington*	219
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (*b.* 1898), C., 394 *Withington*	12,653
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 77 *Blackburn*	489
*Champion, A. J. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 176*Derbyshire, S.E.*	1,581
*Channon, Sir H. (*b.* 1897), C., 528*Southend, W.*	18,460
*Chapman, W. D. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 69 *Birmingham, Northfield*	2,884
*Chetwynd, G. R. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 544 *Stockton on Tees*	3,815
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. (*b.* 1874), C., 617*Woodford*	15,808
Clark, R. Chichester- (*b.* 1928), *U.U.*, 378*Londonderry*	16,033
^Clarke, Brig. T. H. (*b.* 1904), C., 471 *Portsmouth, W.*	3,669
*Clunie, J. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 196*Dunfermline*	7,976
*Coldrick, W. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 105*Bristol, N.E.*	876
*Cole, N. J. (*b.* 1909), *L. and C.*, 48*Reds, S.*	2,468
*Collick, P. H. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 62*Birkenhead*	3,181
*Conant, Sir R. J. E., Bt. (*b.* 1899), C., 497 *Rutland and Stamford*	2,819
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (*b.* 1914), C., 169 *Darwen*	7,916
*Cooke, R. G. (*b.* 1907), C., 573*Twickenham*	16,276
Cooke, R. G. (*b.* 1930), C., 109*Bristol, W.*	14,162
*Cooper, A. E. (*b.* 1910), C., 319*Ilford, S.*	6,478
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 122 *Peckham*	13,768
Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (*b.* 1902), C., 438*Nottingham, Central*	758
Corfield, Capt. F. V. (*b.* 1915), C., 261 *Glos, S.*	1,726
*Cove, W. G. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 1*Aberavon*	16,297
*Craddock, G. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 93*Bradford, S.*	3,710
*Craddock, G. E. (*b.* 1898), C., 535*Spelthorne*	5,982
Cronin, J. D. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 379*Loughborough*	4,263
*Crossman, R. H. S. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 158 *Coventry, E.*	6,104
*Crowder, F. P. (*b.* 1919), C., 493*Ruislip-Northwood*	11,555
*Crowder, Sir J. F. E. (*b.* 1890), C., 235 *Finchley*	12,825
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 249 *Gorbals*	10,728
Cunningham, S. K. (*b.* 1909), *U.U.*, 17 *Antrim, S.*	45,192
Currie, G. B. H. (*b.* 1905), *U.U.*, 188 *Down, N.*	48,678
*Dalton, Rt. Hon. H. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 76 *Bishop Auckland*	5,845
Dance, J. C. G. (*b.* 1907), C., 111*Bromsgrove*	5,174
*Darling, G. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 515*Hillsborough*	7,010
*Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley- (*b.* 1903), C., 341*Knutsford*	19,486
*Davidson, Viscountess (*b.* 1894), C., 287 *Hemel Hempstead*	6,136
*Davies, E. A. J. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 217*Enfield, E.*	7,701
*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (*b.* 1884), *L.*, 409*Montgomery*	8,500
*Davies, H. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 354*Leek*	1,059
*Davies, S. O. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 400*Merthyr Tydfil*	18,082
*Davies, W. R. Rees- (*b.* 1916), C., 326 *Isle of Thanet*	12,289
Davison, J. A. Biggs- (*b.* 1918), C., 144 *Chigwell*	1,875
*Deedes, W. F. (*b.* 1913), C., 22*Ashford*	8,307
*Deer, G. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 417*Newark*	2,141
*de Freitas, G. S. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 367 *Lincoln*	5,222
*Delargy, H. J. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 565*Thurrock*	15,329
Diamond, J. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 260*Gloucester*	8,374
*Digby, K. S. D. W. (*b.* 1910), C., 186 *Dorset, W.*	6,763
†Dodds, N. N. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 221*Erith and Crayford*	8,618
*Donaldson, Cdr. C. E. M. (*b.* 1903), C., 491*Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles*	7,170
*Donnelly, D. L. (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 455*Pembroke*	1,592
*Doughty, C. J. A. (*b.* 1902), C., 556 *Surrey, E.*	24,709
*Drayson, G. B. (*b.* 1913), C., 520*Skipton*	9,182
du Cann, E. D. L., (*b.* 1924), C. 562 *Taunton*	657
*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 595 *West Bromwich*	10,020
*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. Sir. T. L., Bt. (*b.* 1897), C., 482*Richmond, Yorks*	16,005
*Duncan, Col. Sir A. Gomme- (*b.* 1893), C., 459*Perth and East Perthshire*	13,721
*Duncan, Capt. Sir J. A. L., Bt. (*b.* 1899), *L. and C.*, 155*S. Angus*	14,971
*Duthie, W. S. (*b.* 1892), C., 30*Banff*	8,306
Dye, S. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 430*Norfolk, S.W.*	193
*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (*b.* 1904), C., 145*Chippenham*	6,695
*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (*b.* 1882), *Lab.*, 532 *South Shields*	10,252
*Edelman, M. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 159*Coventry, N.*	3,173
*Eden, J. B. (*b.* 1925), C., 90*Bournemouth, W.*	16,784
*Edwards, Rt. Hon. L. J. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 101*Brighouse and Spenborough*	1,626
*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 119 *Caerphilly*	18,672
Edwards, R. J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 61*Bilston*	7,008
*Edwards, W. J. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 538*Stepney*	21,944
Elliott, R. W. (*b.* 1920), C., 422*Newcastle, N.*	6,462
Emmet, Mrs. T. A. (*b.* 1899), C., 203 *East Grinstead*	16,700
*Errington, Sir E. (*b.* 1900), C., 11*Aldershot*	9,572
*Erroll, F. J. (*b.* 1914), C., 12*Altrincham and Sale*	18,412
*Evans, A. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 330*Islington, S.W.*	13,268
*Evans, E. (*b.* 1883), *Lab.*, 381*Lowestoft*	1,915
*Evans, E. H. G. (*b.* 1911), *Nat. L.*, 171 *Denbigh*	4,641
*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (*b.* 1912), C., 289 *Hendon, N.*	4,060
*Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite- (*b.* 1913), C., 424*New Forest*	14,742
*Fell, A. (*b.* 1914), C., 628*Yarmouth*	917
*Fernyhough, E. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 331 *Jarrow*	10,402
Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (*b.* 1907), C., 414*Nantwich*	7,366
*Finch, H. J. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 49*Bedwellty*	23,692
*Finlay, G. B. (*b.* 1917), C., 219*Epping*	3,523
†Fisher, N. T. L. (*b.* 1913), C., 555*Surbiton*	10,483
Fitch, E. A. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.* 606*Wigan*	17,167
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 328 *Islington, E.*	6,702
Foot, D. M. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 324*Ipswich*	7,737
*Forman, J. C. (*b.* 1884), *Lab.*, 258*Springburn*	5,773

	Maj.
Forrest, G. (*b.* 1923), *Ind. U.*, 406*Mid Ulster*	4,481
*Fort, R. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 151*Clitheroe*	4,944
*Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 630*York*	1,104
*Foster, J. G. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 435*Northwich*	6,555
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 536 *Stafford and Stone*	8,656
*Fraser, T. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 275*Hamilton*	13,526
Freeth, D. K. (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 38*Basingstoke*	6,290
*Gaitskell, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 351*Leeds, S.*	12,016
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 251*Hillhead*	10,458
Gammans, Lady (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 306*Hornsey*	3,131
George, Lady M. Lloyd (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 133*Carmarthen*	3,069
George, J. C. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 254*Pollok*	8,845
*Gibson, C. W. (*b.*1889), *Lab.*, 584*Clapham*	225
*Glover, Col. D. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 448*Ormskirk*	14,539
Glyn, Col. R. H. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 184*Dorset, N.*	3,102
*Godber, J. B. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 266*Grantham*	2,375
Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor, Bt. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 580*Walsall, S.*	2,426
*Gooch, E. G. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 428*Norfolk, N.*	1,242
Goodhart, P. C. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 45*Beckenham*	12,176
*Gore, Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby- (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 450*Oswestry*	10,425
*Gough, C. F. H. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 307*Horsham*	11,510
*Gower, H. R. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 37*Barry*	7,363
*Graham, Sir F. F., Bt. (*b.* 1893), *C.*, 167 *Darlington*	2,581
Grant, Rt. Hon. W. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 259 *Glasgow, Woodside*	4,303
*Gray, Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-, Bt. (*b.* 1905), *C.*, 56*Berwick and E. Lothian*	2,710
Green, A. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 473*Preston, S.*	474
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 487 *Rossendale*	2,911
*Grenfell, Rt. Hon. D. R. (*b.* 1881), *Lab.*, 265*Gower*	18,169
*Grey, C. F. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 197*Durham*	15,772
*Griffiths, D. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 489*Rother Valley*	27,052
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 377 *Llanelly*	23,381
*Griffiths, W. D. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 390*Manchester, Exchange*	7,281
*Grimond, J. (*b.* 1913), *L.*, 447*Orkney and Zetland*	7,993
*Grimston, Hon. J. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 500*St. Albans*	5,721
*Grimston, Sir R. V., Bt. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 596*Westbury*	3,389
Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (*b.* 1910), *U.U.*, 232*Fermanagh and S. Tyrone*	—§
Gurden, H. E. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 71*Selly Oak*	6,720
*Hale, C. L. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 446*Oldham, W.*	3,899
*Hall, J. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 627*Wycombe*	7,940
*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 154 *Colne Valley*	3,596
†Hallett, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 163*Croydon, N.E.*	8,481
*Hamilton, W. W. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 234 *Fife W.*	16,211
*Hannan, W. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 253*Maryhill*	8,638
*Hare, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 552*Sudbury and Woodbridge*	7,190
†Harris, F. W. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 164*Croydon, N.W.*	10,537

§ Declared elected, Sept. 2, 1955.

	Maj.
*Harris, R. R. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 296*Heston and Isleworth*	6,512
Harrison, A. B. C. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 386 *Maldon*	550
†Harrison, J. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 439*Nottingham, N.*	6,090
*Harrison, J. H. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 226*Eye*	889
*Harvey, Air Cdre. Sir A. V. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 381*Macclesfield*	9,189
*Harvey, I. D. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 281*Harrow, E.*	3,622
Harvey, J. E. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 581*Walthamstow, E.*	1,129
*Hastings, S. (*b.* 1878), *Lab.*, 31*Barking*	15,047
*Hay, J. A. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 291*Henley*	7,081
*Hayman, F. H. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 227*Falmouth and Camborne*	1,047
*Head, Rt. Hon. A. H. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 134 *Carshalton*	11,505
*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 139*Chertsey*	8,365
†Healey, D. W. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 348*Leeds, E.*	4,939
*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 59*Bexley*	4,499
*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1893), *Lab.*, 490*Rowley Regis and Tipton*	13,168
*Henderson, J. (*b.* 1888), *C.*, 246*Cathcart*	15,751
*Herbison, Miss M. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 346 *Lanark, N.*	5,523
*Hesketh, R. F. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 531*Southport*	17,441
†Hewitson, M. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 315 *Hull, W.*	5,523
*Hill, Rt. Hon. C. (*b.* 1904), *L. and C.*, 383 *Luton*	4,418
*Hill, Mrs. E. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 395*Wythenshawe*	2,822
*Hill, J. E. B. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 429*Norfolk, S.*	1,475
*Hinchingbrooke, Visct. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 185 *Dorset, S.*	5,417
*Hirst, G. A. N. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 517*Shipley*	5,331
*Hobson, C. R. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 332*Keighley*	3,403
Hobson, J. G. S. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 588*Warwick and Leamington*	2,157
*Holman, P. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 58*Bethnal Green*	20,701
*Holmes, H. E. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 288*Hemsworth*	34,042
*Holt, A. F. (*b.* 1914), *L.*, 85*Bolton, W.*	4,813
*Holt, J. A. Langford- (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 519 *Shrewsbury*	7,593
*Hope, Lord John (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 213*Pentlands*	7,485
Hornby, R. P. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 567*Tonbridge*	1,602
*Horobin, Sir I. M. (*b.* 1899), *C.*, 445*Oldham, E.*	380
*Horsbrugh, Rt. Hon. Dame F. (*b.* 1889), *C.*, 392*Moss Side*	10,528
*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 534*Sowerby*	2,783
*Howard, G. R. (*b.* 1909), *Nat. L. and C.*, 502*St. Ives*	7,335
Howard, J. M. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 526*Southampton, Test*	3,842
*Howard, S. G. (*b.* 1896), *C.*, 224*Cambs.*	3,974
Howell, C. A. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 70*Perry Barr*	1,680
Howell, D. H. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 63*Birmingham, All Saints*	1,307
*Hoy, J. H. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 211*Leith*	5,644
*Hubbard, T. F. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 340*Kirkcaldy*	7,469
*Hudson, W. R. A. (*b.* 1894), *C.*, 314*Hull, N.*	590
*Hughes, C. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 13*Anglesey*	4,568
*Hughes, E. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 28*Ayrshire, S.*	8,209
*Hughes, H. S. J. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 3 *Aberdeen, N.*	16,796

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*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (*b.* 1903), C., 542*Stockport, N.*	4,567
Hunter, A. E. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 231*Feltham*	3,350
*Hurd, A. R. (*b.* 1901), C., 418*Newbury*	7,237
Hutchison, A. M. C. (*b.* 1914), C., 214 *Edinburgh, S.*	4,640
*Hutchison, Sir G. I. C. (*b.* 1903), C., 215 *Edinburgh, W.*	13,216
*Hutchison, Col. Sir J. R. H., Bt. (*b.* 1893), C., 256*Scotstoun*	428
*Hyde, H. M. (*b.* 1907), U.U., 51*Belfast, N.*	18,680
*Hynd, H. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 9*Accrington*	1,345
*Hynd, J. B. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 511*Attercliffe*	19,568
*Iremonger, T. L. (*b.* 1916), C., 318*Ilford, N.*	10,501
*Irvine, A. J. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 368*Edge Hill*	1,120
Irvine, B. G. (*b.* 1909), C., 498*Rye*	17,940
Irving, S. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 168*Dartford*	4,198
*Isaacs, Rt. Hon. G. A. (*b.* 1883), *Lab.*, 533 *Southwark*	17,230
*Janner, B. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 356*Leicester, N.W.*	3,510
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 42*Battersea, N.*	12,922
*Jeger, G. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 263*Goole*	9,964
*Jeger, Mrs. L. M. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 301*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*	931
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (*b.* 1900), C., 121*Dulwich*	1,851
*Jenkins, R. H. (*b.* 1921), *Lab.*, 74*Stechford*	6,740
Jennings, J. C. (*b.* 1903), C., 115*Burton*	2,973
*Jennings, Sir R. (*b.* 1894), C. *and L.*, 523 *Hallam*	14,739
Johnson, Dr. D. M. (*b.* 1903), C., 131 *Carlisle*	370
*Johnson, E. S. T. (*b.* 1897), C., 388*Blackley*	5,436
*Johnson, H. S. (*b.* 1911), C., 102*Brighton, Kemptown*	5,257
*Johnson, J. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 492*Rugby*	1,378
*Johnston, D. H. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 454*Paisley*	6,098
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1911), C., 66*Hall Green*	10,697
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 576*Wakefield*	9,745
*Jones, D. T. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 283*The Hartlepools*	1,585
*Jones, F. E. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 599*West Ham, S.*	23,454
Jones, F. W. Farey- (*b.* 1904), C., 589 *Watford*	1,717
*Jones, J. H. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 488*Rotherham*	11,541
*Jones, J. I. J. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 626*Wrexham*	11,659
*Jones, T. W. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 399*Merioneth*	2,682
Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (*b.* 1918), C., 349 *Leeds, N.E.*	5,869
*Kaberry, D. (*b.* 1907), C., 350*Leeds, N.W.*	15,329
Keegan, D. M. (*b.* 1924), C., 440*Nottingham, S.*	7,053
*Kemsley, Sir C. N. Thornton- (*b.* 1903), *L. and C.*, 14*North Angus and Mearns*	10,193
*Kenyon, C. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 147*Chorley*	1,338
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (*b.* 1914), C., 20 *Arundel and Shoreham*	19,992
*Kerr, Sir H. W., Bt. (*b.* 1903), C., 123 *Cambridge*	7,106
Kershaw, J. A. (*b.* 1915), C., 551*Stroud*	3,943
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*b.* 1883), *Lab.*, 468 *Poplar*	19,828
*Key, E. McN. Cooper- (*b.* 1907), C., 285 *Hastings*	8,536
Kimball, M. R. (*b.* 1928), C., 240*Gainsborough*	1,006
†King, H. M. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 525*Southampton, Itchen*	5,771
Kirk, P. M. (*b.* 1928), C., 267*Gravesend*	2,909
Lagden, G. W. (*b.* 1906), C., 305*Hornchurch*	1,372

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*Lambton, Vlsct. (*b.* 1922), C., 57*Berwick-on-Tweed*	6,277
*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (*b.* 1899), C., 529 *South Fylde*	22,395
*Lawson, G. M. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 413 *Motherwell*	2,885
*Leather, E. H. C. (*b.* 1919), C., 523 *Somerset, N.*	4,183
Leavey, J. A. (*b.* 1915), C., 298*Heywood and Royton*	3,210
Leburn, W. G. (*b.* 1913), C., 458*Kinross and W. Perth*	12,158
Ledger, R. J. (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 486*Romford*	2,625
*Lee, F. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 426*Newton*	7,955
*Lee, Miss J. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 125*Cannock*	8,298
*Legh, Hon. P. R. (*b.* 1915), C., 461*Petersfield*	14,090
*Lever, L. M. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 387*Ardwick*	2,082
*Lever, N. H. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 389*Cheetham*	8,531
*Lewis, A. W. J. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 598*West Ham, N.*	16,537
*Lindgren, G. S. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 591 *Wellingborough*	926
Lindsay, Hon. J. L. (*b.* 1906), C., 179*Devon, N.*	5,226
*Lindsay, M. A. (*b.* 1905), C., 522*Solihull*	18,023
*Linstead, Sir H. N. (*b.* 1901), C., 585*Putney*	7,195
*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 342 *Brixton*	5,035
*Llewellyn, D. T. (*b.* 1915), C., 127*Cardiff, N.*	9,185
*Lloyd, Sir E. G. R. (*b.* 1890), C., 477 *Renfrew, E.*	16,588
†Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (*b.* 1902), C., 558 *Sutton Coldfield*	17,987
*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (*b.* 1904), C., 612 *Wirral*	17,051
*Logan, D. G. (*b.* 1871), *Lab.*, 372*Liverpool, Scotland*	10,197
*Longden, G. J. M. (*b.* 1901), C., 295*Herts, S.W.*	6,569
*Low, Rt. Hon. Sir T. (*b.* 1914), C., 78*Blackpool, N.*	16,030
*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (*b.* 1889), C., 470 *Portsmouth, S.*	14,287
*Lucas, P. B. (*b.* 1915), C., 96*Brentford and Chiswick*	2,105
Mabon, Dr. J. D. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 268 *Greenock*	2,694
*McAdden, S. J. (*b.* 1907), C., 527*Southend, E.*	6,758
McAlister, Mrs. M., *Lab.*, 252*Kelvingrove*	1,360
*MacAndrew, Rt. Hon. Sir C. G. (*b.* 1888), C., 26*Bute and N. Ayrshire*	9,155
McCann, J. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 484*Rochdale*	4,530
*MacColl, J. E. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 605*Widnes*	1,449
McDermot, N. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 362 *Lewisham, N.*	1,110
*Macdonald, Sir P. D. (*b.* 1895), C., 327*Isle of Wight*	12,637
*McGhee, H. G. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 456*Penistone*	11,636
*McGovern, J. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 257*Shettleston*	5,819
*McInnes, J. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 578*Wallsend*	9,350
*Mackeson, Brig. Sir H. R., Bt. (*b.* 1905), C., 238*Folkestone and Hythe*	11,002
*McKibbin, A. J. (*b.* 1892), *U.U.*, 50 *Belfast, E.*	13,897
*Mackie, J. H. (*b.* 1898), C., 241*Galloway*	8,014
McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (*b.* 1917), *U.U.*, 53*Belfast, W.*	18,141
*Maclay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (*b.* 1905), *L. and C.*, 478*Renfrew, W.*	4,040
*Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (*b.* 1911), C., 347*Lancaster*	4,549

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*McLean, N. L. D. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 322*Inverness*	966
*McLeavy, F. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 91*Bradford, E.*	8,875
*Macleod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 218*Enfield, W.*	11,518
*Macleod, J. (*b.* 1913), *Nat. L.*, 323*Ross and Cromarty*	3,926
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (*b.* 1894), *C.*, 110 *Bromley*	13,139
*Macmillan, M. K. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 597 *Western Isles*	2,172
Macmillan, M. V. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 273*Halifax*	1,535
*MacPherson, M. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 541 *Stirling and Falkirk*	1,306
*Macpherson, N. M. S. (*b.* 1908), *Nat. L. and C.*, 191*Dumfries*	9,078
Maddan, Maj. W. F. M. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 300*Hitchin*	965
Mahon, S. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 86*Bootle*	1,438
*Mainwaring, W. H. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 479 *Rhondda, E.*	17,315
*Maitland, Comdr. J. F. W. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 304*Hornastle*	10,270
*Maitland, Hon. P. F. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 345 *Lanark*	958
*Mallalieu, E. L. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 100*Brigg*	5,021
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 311 *Huddersfield, E.*	4,224
*Mann, Mrs. J. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 152*Coatbridge and Airdrie*	4,664
*Markham, Sir S. F. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 112 *Buckingham*	1,140
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 309*Hove*	22,353
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 577*Wallasey*	14,218
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 402*Middlesbrough, E.*	10,758
*Marshall, D. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 82*Bodmin*	7,659
*Martin, C. j. Holland- (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 382 *Ludlow*	7,879
*Mason, R. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 34*Barnsley*	24,709
Mathew, R. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 303*Honiton*	14,741
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 33 *Barnet*	10,729
Mawby, R. L. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 570*Totnes*	11,594
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 592*Wells*	5,879
*Mayhew, C. P. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 619*Woolwich, E.*	10,346
*Medlicott, Sir F. (*b.* 1903), *Ind.*, 427*Norfolk, Central*	5,563
*Mellish, R. j. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 55*Bermondsey*	17,400
*Messer, Sir F. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 571*Tottenham*	8,883
†Mikardo, I. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 475*Reading*	238
*Miller, Cmdr. R. A. Scott- (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 338*King's Lynn*	1,338
*Milligan, Rt. Hon. W. R. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 212*Edinburgh, N.*	7,761
*Mitchison, G. R. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 335 *Kettering*	5,903
*Molson, Rt. Hon. A. H. E. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 299*High Peak*	5,442
*Monslow, W. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 36*Barrow-in-Furness*	2,759
*Moody, A. S. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 242*Gateshead, E.*	4,947
*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (*b.* 1886), *C.*, 25 *Ayr*	6,140
*Morgan, J. K. Vaughan- (*b.* 1905), *C.*, 476 *Reigate*	10,307
*Morris, P. (*b.* 1893), *Lab.*, 560*Swansea, W.*	1,021
*Morrison, Rt. Hon. H. S. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 363*Lewisham, S.*	6,343
*Morrison, j. G. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 507*Salisbury*	7,639
*Morrison, Rt. Hon. W. S. (*b.* 1893), *The Speaker*, 148*Cirencester and Tewkesbury*	12,978
*Mort, D. L. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 559*Swansea, E.*	17,472
Moss, R. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 398*Meriden*	1,105
*Moyle, A. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 444*Oldbury and Halesowen*	5,955
*Mulley, F. W. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 516*Sheffield, Park*	18,339
*Nabarro, G. D. N. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 336 *Kidderminster*	8,224
Nairn, D. L. Spencer- (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 27 *Ayrshire, Central*	167
*Neal, H. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 83*Bolsover*	22,019
*Neave, A. M. S. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 8*Abingdon*	8,634
*Nicholls, H. (*b.* 1912) *C.*, 460*Peterborough*	3,238
*Nicholson, Sir G., Bt. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 228 *Farnham*	10,906
*Nicolson, N. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 89*Bournemouth, E. and Christchurch*	18,498
*Noble, Cmdr. Rt. Hon. A. H. P. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 137*Chelsea*	15,052
Noble, M. A. C. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 18*Argyll*	5,166
*Nugent, G. R. H. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 271*Guildford*	11,328
*Oakshott, H. D. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 44*Bebington*	9,423
†O'Brien, Sir T. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 441*Nottingham, W.*	3,908
*Oliver, G. H. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 320*Ilkeston*	21,693
*O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (*b.* 1909), *U.U.*, 16*Antrim, N.*	34,954
Oram, A. E. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 205*East Ham, S.*	8,699
*Orbach, M. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 607*Willesden, E.*	659
*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (*b.* 1918), *U.U.*, 189 *Down, S.*	18,297
*Osborne, C. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 380*Louth*	6,520
*Oswald, T. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 209*Edinburgh, Central*	939
*Owen, W. j. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 412*Morpeth*	14,833
*Padley, W. E. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 443*Ogmore*	22,524
*Page, R. G. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 162*Crosby*	15,436
*Paget, R. T. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 432*Northampton*	3,348
*Paling, Rt. Hon. W. (*b.* 1883), *Lab.*, 170 *Dearne Valley*	26,315
*Paling, W. T. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 180*Dewsbury*	7,417
*Palmer, A. M. F. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 150*Cleveland*	181
*Palmer, Brig. O. L. Prior- (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 624*Worthing*	21,875
Pannell, N. A. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 371*Kirkdale*	1,814
*Pannell, T. C. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 353*Leeds, W.*	6,264
*Pargiter, G. A. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 524*Southall*	6,335
*Parker, A. D. Dodds- (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 29 *Banbury*	4,125
*Parker, j. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 166*Dagenham*	25,093
*Parkin, B. T. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 452*Paddington, N.*	2,092
*Partridge, E. (*b.* 1895), *C.*, 43*Battersea, S.*	679
*Paton, j. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 436*Norwich, N.*	6,595
*Pearson, A. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 466*Pontypridd*	17,163
*Peart, T. F. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 623*Workington*	7,928
Peel, W. j. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 357*Leicester, S.E.*	6,482
Pentland, N. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 141*Chesterle-Street*	21,287
*Peyton, j. W. W. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 629*Yeovil*	4,266
*Pickthorn, K. W. M. (*b.* 1892), *C.*, 132 *Carlton*	6,857
Pike, Miss I. M. P. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 397 *Melton*	2,362
*Pilkington, Capt. R. A. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 467 *Poole*	9,562
*Pitman, I. j. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 40*Bath*	6,843

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*Pitt, Miss E. M. (*b.* 1906), C., 65*Edgbaston*	14,094
*Plummer, Sir L. A. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 172 *Deptford*	11,453
*Popplewell, E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 423*Newcastle, W.*	5,184
Pott, H. P. (*b.* 1908), C., 178*Devizes*	2,075
*Powell, J. E. (*b.* 1912), C., 616*Wolverhampton, S.W.*	8,420
Prentice, R. E. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 204*E. Ham, N.*	5,979
Price, D. E. C. (*b.* 1924), C., 206*Eastleigh*	545
*Price, H. A.(*b.* 1910), C., 364*Lewisham, W.*	4,325
*Price, J. T. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 600*Westhoughton*	10,052
*Price, M. P. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 262*Glos, W.*	4,020
*Probert, A. R. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 2*Aberdare*	23,366
*Proctor, W. T. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 208*Eccles*	2,326
*Profumo, J. D. (*b.* 1915), C., 549*Stratford-upon-Avon*	13,312
†Pryde, D. J. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 405*Midlothian*	8,786
*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 313*Hull, E.*	12,706
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (*b.* 1911), C., 611*Windsor*	10,724
*Ramsden, J. E. (*b.* 1923), C., 279*Harrogate*	16,541
Randall, H. E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 243*Gateshead, W.*	6,535
†Rankin, J. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 250*Govan*	9,602
Rawlinson, P. A. G. (*b.* 1919), C., 220 *Epsom*	22,073
Redhead, E. C. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 582*Walthamstow, W.*	9,204
*Redmayne, M. (*b.* 1910), C., 495*Rushcliffe*	1,643
*Reeves, J. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 269*Greenwich*	7,939
†Reid, W. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 255*Provan*	180
*Remnant, Hon. P. F. (*b.* 1897), C., 614 *Wokingham*	12,948
*Renton, D. L. M. (*b.* 1908), *Nat. L. and C.*, 316*Hunts*	5,939
Reynolds, G. W. (*b.* 1927), *Lab.*, 329 *Islington, N.*	7,461
*Rhodes, H. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 23*Ashton-under-Lyne*	1,965
*Ridsdale, J. E. (*b.* 1915), *C. and L.*, 284 *Harwich*	9,464
Rippon, A. G. F. (*b.* 1924), C., 437*Norwich, S.*	1,758
*Robens, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 81 *Blyth*	23,093
*Roberts, A. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 431*Normanton*	17,806
*Roberts, G. O. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 118*Caernarvon*	9,221
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (*b.* 1912), *C. and L.*, 514*Heeley*	11,051
*Robertson, Sir D. (*b.* 1890), C., 120*Caithness and Sutherland*	5,089
*Robinson, Sir J. R. (*b.* 1907), C., 79 *Blackpool, S.*	12,225
*Robinson, K. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 504*St. Pancras, N.*	7,082
*Rodgers, J. C. (*b.* 1906), C., 510*Sevenoaks*	11,078
*Rogers, G. H. R. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 333*Kensington, N.*	2,943
*Roper, Sir H. (*b.* 1892), C., 157*Cornwall, N.*	1,604
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (*b.* 1895), C., 32 *Barkston Ash*	6,167
*Ross, W. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 337*Kilmarnock*	8,341
*Royle, C. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 506*Salford, W.*	859
*Russell, R. S. (*b.* 1903), C., 594*Wembley, S.*	6,456
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (*b.* 1908), C., 586 *Streatham*	12,268
*Scott, Col. Sir M. Stoddart- (*b.* 1901), C., 483*Ripon*	12,065

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*Sharples, R. C. (*b.* 1916), C., 557*Sutton and Cheam*	14,333
*Shepherd, W. S. (*b.* 1912), C., 135*Cheadle*	19,974
*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (*b.* 1884), *Lab.*, 201 *Easington*	25,257
*Short, E. W. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 420*Newcastle, Central*	13,003
*Shurmer, P. L. E. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 73*Sparkbrook*	3,211
†Silverman, J. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 64*Aston*	8,262
*Silverman, S. S. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 416*Nelson and Colne*	2,291
*Simmons, C. J. (*b.* 1893), *Lab.*, 99*Brierley Hill*	949
*Simon, J. E. S. (*b.* 1911), C., 403*Middlesbrough, W.*	7,361
*Skeffington, A. M. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 286 *Hayes and Harlington*	6,118
*Slater, Mrs. H. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 547*Stoke, N.*	14,874
*Slater, J. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 509*Sedgefield*	8,853
*Smith, Rt. Hon. D. C. Walker- (*b.* 1910), C., 293*Herts, E.*	6,538
*Smith, E. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 548*Stoke, S.*	13,264
*Smith, Miss M. P. Hornsby- (*b.* 1914), C., 146*Chislehurst*	3,870
*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (*b.* 1913), C., 610 *Winchester*	11,236
*Smyth, Brig. Sir J. G., Bt. (*b.* 1893), C., 343*Norwood*	5,032
*Snow, J. W. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 366*Lichfield and Tamworth*	3,105
*Soames, Rt. Hon. A. C. J. (*b.* 1920), C., 46*Bedford*	4,941
*Sorensen, R. W. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 365 *Leyton*	8,204
†Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 425*Newport*	8,485
*Sparks, J. A. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 10*Acton*	525
*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (*b.* 1901), C., 508*Scarborough and Whitby*	16,945
*Speir, R. M. (*b.* 1910), C., 297*Hexham*	10,264
*Spence, H. R. (*b.* 1897), C., 6*Aberdeenshire, W.*	10,928
*Spens, Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. (*b.* 1885), C., 234*Kensington, S.*	25,247
Spriggs, L. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 501*St. Helens*	11,994
*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (*b.* 1920), C., 434 *North Fylde*	14,660
*Steele, T. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 293*Dunbartonshire, W.*	1,952
*Stevens, G. P. (*b.* 1902), C., 469*Langstone*	14,155
*Steward, H. M. (*b.* 1904), C., 543*Stockport, S.*	4,086
*Steward, Sir W. A. (*b.* 1901), C., 620*Woolwich, W.*	1,880
*Stewart, Sir J. Henderson-, Bt. (*b.* 1897), *L. and C.*, 233*Fife, E.*	15,232
†Stewart, R. M. M. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 239*Fulham*	4,394
Stonehouse, J. T. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 590 *Wednesbury*	12,236
Stones, W. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 155*Consett*	15,755
*Storey, S. (*b.* 1896), C., 550*Stretford*	11,834
*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 195*Dundee, W.*	1,874
*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 344*Vauxhall*	8,728
*Stross, Dr. B. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 546*Stoke, Central*	12,355
*Stuart, Rt. Hon. J. G. (*b.* 1897), C., 410 *Moray and Nairn*	5,129
*Studhoime, Sir H. G., Bt. (*b.* 1899), C., 563*Tavistock*	10,235

	Maj.
*Summers, Sir G. S. (*b.* 1902), C., 24*Aylesbury*	5,761
†Summerskill, Rt. Hon. Edith (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 587*Warrington*	5,646
*Sumner, W. D. M. (*b.* 1913), C., 449 *Orpington*	11,936
*Swingler, S. T. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 419*Newcastle-under-Lyme*	6,745
*Sylvester, G. O. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 464*Pontefract*	22,463
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (*b.* 1910), C., 202*Eastbourne*	14,218
*Taylor, H. B. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 396*Mansfield*	16,033
*Taylor, J. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 601*West Lothian*	8,307
*Taylor, W. J. (*b.* 1902), C. *and Nat. L.*, 92*Bradford, N.*	69
*Teeling, L.W.B.(*b.* 1903), C., 103*Brighton, Pavilion*	14,386
Temple, J. M. (*b.* 1910), C., 140*Chester*	6,348
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungoed- (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 355*Leicester, N.E.*	5,170
*Thomas, I. R. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 480 *Rhondda, W.*	16,864
*Thomas, L. M. (*b.* 1906), C., 126*Canterbury*	14,295
*Thomas, P. J. M. (*b.* 1920), C., 156*Conway*	4,824
*Thomas, T. G. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 129*Cardiff, W.*	4,962
*Thompson, K. P. (*b.* 1909), C., 374 *Walton*	2,862
†Thompson, R. H. M. (*b.* 1912), C., 165 *Croydon, S.*	6,700
*Thomson, G. M. (*b.* 1921), *Lab.*, 194 *Dundee, E.*	4,040
*Thorneycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (*b.* 1909), C., 408*Monmouth*	5,797
*Thornton, E. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 229*Farnworth*	6,598
Tiley, A. (*b.* 1910), C. *and Nat. L.*, 94*Bradford, W.*	3,159
*Tilney, J. D. R. T. (*b.* 1907), C., 375 *Wavertree*	15,620
*Timmons, J. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 88*Bothwell*	3,610
*Tomney, F. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 276*Hammersmith, N.*	8,863
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt., (*b.* 1903), C., 290*Hendon, S.*	10,436
*Touche, Sir G. C. (*b.* 1895), C., 183 *Dorking*	12,509
*Turner, H. F. L. (*b.* 1908), C., 451*Oxford*	7,778
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (*b.* 1903), C., 564 *Thirsk and Malton*	14,085
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (*b.* 1915), C., 4 *Aberdeen, S.*	7,190
*Usborne, H. C. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 75*Yardley*	3,124
*Vane, W. M. F. (*b.* 1909), C., 602*Westmorland*	13,147
*Viant, S. P. (*b.* 1881), *Lab.*, 608*Willesden, W.*	11,111
Vickers, Miss J. H. (*b.* 1907), C. *and Nat. L.*, 462*Devonport*	100
*Vosper, Rt. Hon. D. F. (*b.* 1916), C., 494 *Runcorn*	10,830
*Wade, D. W. (*b.* 1904), *L.*, 312*Huddersfield, W.*	7,927
*Wakefield, E. B. (*b.* 1903), C., 177*Derbyshire, W.*	6,756
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (*b.* 1898), C., 503 *St. Marylebone*	15,399
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 521*Smethwick*	6,495
*Wall, P. H. B. (*b.* 1916), C., 274*Haltemprice*	14,342
†Warbey, W. N. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 21*Ashfield*	20,069
*Ward, Rt. Hon. G. R. (*b.* 1907), C., 621*Worcester*	6,102
*Ward, Dame I. M. B., C., 574*Tynemouth*	10,836
*Watkins, T. E. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 95*Brecon and Radnor*	7,541
*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (*b.* 1909), C., 613*Woking*	12,467
*Watt, Sir G. S. Harvie-, Bt. (*b.* 1903), C., 481*Richmond, Surrey*	12,955
Watt, J. D. Gibson- (*b.* 1918), C., 292 *Hereford*	2,150
*Webbe, Sir H. (*b.* 1885), C., 149*Cities of London and Westminster*	18,044
Webster, D. W. E. (*b.* 1923), C., 603 *Weston-super-Mare*	9,976
*Weitzman, D. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 545*Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.*	10,088
*Wells, P. L. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 230*Faversham*	53
†Wells, W. T. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 579*Walsall, N.*	10,695
*Wheeldon, W. E. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 72*Small Heath*	7,960
*White, Mrs. E. L. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 236 *Flint, E.*	2 274
*White, H. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 175*Derbyshire, N.E.*	17,344
*White, R. C. Brooman-, (*b.* 1912), C., 496*Rutherglen*	2,101
Whitelaw, W. S. I. (*b.* 1918), C., 457*Penrith and the Border*	13,672
*Wigg, G. E. C. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 190*Dudley*	11,051
*Wilcock, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 173*Derby, N.*	5,006
*Wilkins, W. A. (*b.*1899), *Lab.*, 107*Bristol, S.*	10,976
*Willey, F. T. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 553*Sunderland, N.*	2,836
*Williams, D. J. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 415*Neath.*	21,114
*Williams, Rev. L. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 7 *Abertillery*	21,513
*Williams, P. G. (*b.* 1922), C., 554*Sunderland, S.*	1,774
*Williams, R. D. (*b.* 1908), C., 225*Exeter.*	5,388
*Williams, Rt. Hon. T. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 182 *Don Valley*	24,732
†Williams, W. R. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 393 *Openshaw*	8,042
†Williams, W. T. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 35*Barons Court*	125
*Willis, E. G. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 210*Edinburgh, E.*	2,042
*Wilis, Sir G. (*b.* 1905), C., 97*Bridgwater*	7,717
*Wilson, H. G. B. (*b.* 1903), C., 572*Truro*	4,717
*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 317*Huyton*	2,558
*Winterbottom, R. E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 512 *Brightside*	15,404
*Wood, Hon. R. F. (*b.* 1920), C., 98 *Bridlington*	15,265
*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 539*Clackmannan and E. Stirling*	7,009
Woof, R. E. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 80*Blaydon*	10,714
*Woollam, J. V. (*b.* 1927), C., 376*Liverpool, West Derby*	2,584
*Yates, V. F. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 68*Ladywood*	8,811
Yates, W. (*b.* 1921), C., 625*The Wrekin*	478
Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (*b.* 1912), C., 583*Wandsworth, Central*	1,093
*Younger, Rt. Hon. K. G. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 270*Grimsby*	3,522
Zilliacus, K. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 391*Gorton*	269

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1955.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*A.-P.* = Anti-Partition; C. = Conservative; *Comm.* = Communist; *I.L.P.* = Independent Labour Party; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Nat. L.* = National Liberal; *Scott. Nat.* = Scottish Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein; *U.U.* = Ulster Unionist; *Welsh Nat.* = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)
E. 52,616

1* *W. G. Cove, Lab.* 29,003
R. E. G. Howe, *C.* 12,706
Lab. maj. *16,297*
(1951 Lab. maj. 18,620)

Aberdare (Welsh Borough)
E. 50,333

2* *A. R. Probert, Lab.* 29,528
W. J. A. Bain, *C.* 6,162
T. Beasley, *Welsh Nat.* .. 3,073
Lab. maj. *23,366*
(Oct. 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 18,987)
(1951 Lab. maj. 27,973)

Aberdeen (2)
NORTH *E.* 66,385

3* *H. S. J. Hughes*, Q.C., *Lab.* 33,153
Major C. A. B. Malden, M.C., *C.* 16,357
Lab. maj. *16,796*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 57,292

4* *Lady Tweedsmuir, C.* ... 26,817
Mrs. C. M. J. Hart, *Lab.* . 19,627
C. maj. *7,190*
(Revised constituency)

Aberdeenshire (2)
EAST *E.* 45,423

5* *Sir R. J. G. Boothby*, K.B.E., *C.* 18,600
C. M. Ross, *Lab.* 8,543
C. maj. *10,057*
(Revised constituency)
(By-election pending)

WEST *E.* 47,125

6* *H. R. Spence*, O.B.E., *C.* .. 20,216
Miss M. MacNeil, *Lab.* .. 9,288
T. R. L. Fraser, *L.* 4,705
C. maj. *10,928*
(Revised constituency)

Abertillery (Monmouthshire)
E. 39,111

7* *Rev. L. Williams, Lab.* .. 25,599
A. G. Davies, *C.* 4,081
T. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.* .. 1,259
Lab. maj. *21,518*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,917)

Abingdon (Berkshire)
E. 58,487

8* *A. M. S. Neave*, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *C.* ... 25,613
Mrs. M. Reid, *Lab.* 16,979
G. R. Allen, *L.* 4,270
C. maj. *8,634*
(June 1953, by-election, C. maj. 5,861)
(1951 C. maj. 4,883)

Accrington (English Borough)
E. 50,938

9* *H. Hynd, Lab.* 22,502
D. C. Walls, *C.* 21,157
Lab. maj. *1,345*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,191)

Acton (English Borough)
E. 49,373

10* *J. A. Sparks, Lab.* 20,645
J. L. Bott, O.B.E., *C.* ... 20,120
Lab. maj. *525*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,991)

Aldershot (Hampshire)
E. 54,209

11* *Sir E. Errington, C.* 22,701
Maj. J. D. Richards, *Lab.* 13,129
Miss E. Lakeman, *L.* 4,232
C. maj. *9,572*
(Oct. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 6,407)
(1951 C. maj. 8,549)

ALL SAINTS—*See* Birmingham

Altrincham and Sale (English Borough)
E. 61,525

12* *F. J. Erroll, C.* 30,586
T. Park, *Lab.* 12,174
D. F. Burden, *L.* 6,436
C. maj. *18,412*
(1951 C. maj. 16,522)

Anglesey
E. 35,980

13* *C. Hughes, Lab.* 13,986
J. W. Hughes, *L.* 9,418
O. H. Hughes, *C.* 3,333
J. R. Jones, *Welsh Nat.* . 2,183
Lab. maj. *4,568*
(1951 Lab. maj. 595)

Angus and Kincardine (2)
NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS
E. 37,146

14* *Sir C. N. Thornton-Kemsley*, O.B.E., T.D. *L. & C.* 18,516
C. Buick, *Lab.* 8,323
L. & C. maj. *10,193*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 8,159)

SOUTH *E.* 44,796

15* *Capt. Sir J. A. L. Duncan, Bt. L. & C.* .. 23,967
H. P. H. Gourlay, *Lab.* . 8,996
L. & C. maj. *14,971*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 14,450)

Antrim (2)
NORTH *E.* 67,315

16* *Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill, U.U.* 41,763
J. Dougan, *S.F.* 6,809
U.U. maj. *34,954*
(Oct. 1952, by-election, U.U. unopp.)
(1951 U.U. unopp.)

SOUTH *E.* 84,939

17 *S. K. Cunningham, U.U.* 50,347
M. Traynor, *S.F.* 5,155
U.U. maj. *45,192*
(1951 U.U. unopp.)

ARDWICK—*See* Manchester

Argyll
E. 42,182

18* *Maj. Sir D. McCallum*, M.C., *C.* 19,119
R. M. Young, *Lab.* 9,091
C. maj. *10,028*
(By-election, June 12, 1958)
M. A. C. Noble, C. 12,541
W. D. McKean, *L.* 7,375
R. M. Young, *Lab.* 6,884
C. maj. *5,166*
(1951 C. maj. 11,266)

Armagh
E. 72,800

19* *Lt.-Col. C. W. Armstrong, U.U.* 38,617
T. McCurtain, S.F. 21,363
U.U. maj. *17,254*
(Nov. 1954, by-election, U.U. unopp.)
(1951 U.U. unopp.)

Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) *E.* 69,034

20* *Capt. H. B. Kerby, C.* ... 35,180
F. W. Banfield, *Lab.* 15,188
C. maj. *19,992*
(March 1954, by-election, C. maj. 13,437)
(1951 C. maj. 18,023)

Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 59,820

21† *W. N. Warbey, Lab.* 32,905
A. S. Plane, *C.* 12,836
Lab. maj. *20,069*
(New constituency)

Ashford (Kent)
E. 50,821

22* *W. F. Deedes*, M.C., *C.* . 23,992
N. D. Sandelson, *Lab.* .. 15,685
C. maj. *8,307*
(1951 C. maj. 7,448)

Ashton under Lyne (English Borough)
E. 62,392

23* *H. Rhodes*, D.F.C., *Lab.* . 26,216
E. Hodson, *C.* 24,251
Lab. maj. *1,965*
(Revised constituency)

ASTON—*See* Birmingham

ATTERCLIFFE—*See* Sheffield

Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)
E. 49,841

24* *Sir G. S. Summers, C.* ... 20,330
A. S. Harman, *Lab.* 14,569
H. Fry, *L.* 5,869
C. maj. *5,761*
(1951 C. maj. 4,850)

Ayrshire and Bute (5)
AYR *E.* 43,932

25* *Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt.*, C.B.E., *C.* 20,006
Miss J. M. J. Auld, *Lab.* 13,886
C. maj. *6,140*
(1951 C. maj. 6,283)

Bute and North Ayrshire
E. 44,065
26* *Rt. Hon. Sir C. G. MacAndrew*, T.D., *C.*.. 20,338
D. Lambie, *Lab.*..... 11,183
C. maj...... *9,155*
(Revised constituency)

Central *E.*47,112
27 *D. L. Spencer-Nairn, C.* 19,713
*A. C. Manuel, *Lab.*.... 19,546
C. maj...... *167*
(Revised constituency)

South *E.* 46,007
28* *E. Hughes, Lab.*..... 21,778
D. M. H. Smith, *C.*.... 13,569
Lab. maj...... *8,209*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,836)

See also Kilmarnock

Banbury (Oxfordshire)
E. 61,019
29* *A. D. Dodds-Parker, C.*.. 25,598
N. F. Stogdon, *Lab.*.... 21,473
C. maj...... *4,125*
(1951 C. maj. 3,574)

Banff
E. 38,378
30* *W. S. Duthie*, O.B.E.; *C.* 14,643
W. Paterson, *Lab.*..... 6,337
C. maj...... *8,306*
(1951 C. maj. 9,756)

Barking (English Borough)
E. 53,314
31* *S. Hastings, Lab.*..... 27,129
B. Massey, *C.*..... 12,082
Lab. maj...... *15,047*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,146)

Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 52,066
32* *Sir L. Ropner, Bt.*, M.C., T.D., *C.*..... 24,194
G. W. Rhodes, *Lab.*.... 18,027
C. maj...... *6,167*
(1951 C. maj. 6,618)

Barnet (Hertfordshire)
E. 61,255
33* *Rt. Hon. R. Maudling, C.* 30,299
S. Hyam, *Lab.*..... 19,570
C. maj...... *10,729*
(Revised constituency)

Barnsley (English Borough)
E. 68,997
34* *R. Mason, Lab.*..... 39,485
R. A. Wilson, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 24,776
Lab. maj...... *24,709*
(March 1953, by-election, Lab. maj. 18,378)
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,227)

Barons Court (London Borough)
E. 54,613
35† *W. T. Williams, Lab.*.. 20,748
Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., *C.* 20,623
Lab. maj...... *125*
(New constituency)

Barrow in Furness (English Borough) *E.* 53,073
36* *W. Monslow, Lab.*..... 22,792
E. D. L. du Cann, *C.*.... 20,033
Lab. maj...... *2,759*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,484)

Barry (Glamorgan)
E. 56,003
37* *H. R. Gower, C.*..... 27,085
D. Jones, B.E.M., *Lab.*... 19,722
C. maj...... *7,363*
(1951 C. maj. 7,649)

Basingstoke (Hampshire)
E. 57,030
38 *D. K. Freeth, C.*..... 24,973
W. Royle, *Lab.*..... 18,683
C. maj...... *6,290*
(Revised constituency)

Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)
E. 58,203
39* *Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, Lab.*..... 26,873
Mrs. K. V. Maiden, *C.*.. 19,375
Lab. maj...... *7,498*
(Revised constituency)

Bath (English Borough)
E. 57,175
40* *I. J. Pitman, C.*..... 24,489
T. W. Richardson, *Lab.* 17,646
Miss B. Burwell, *L.*.... 5,011
C. maj...... *6,843*
(1951 C. maj. 5,296)

Batley and Morley (English Borough) *E.* 56,513
41* *A. D. D. Broughton, Lab.* 27,178
H. Watson, *C.*..... 17,970
Lab. maj...... *9,208*
(1951 Lab. maj 9,515).

Battersea (2)
North *E.* 42,766
42* *Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, Lab.*..... 20,980
W. I. Percival, *C.*..... 8,058
E. Fenner, *Ind.*..... 622
Lab. maj...... *12,922*
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,077)

South *E.* 39,239
43* *E. Partridge*, C.B.E., *C.*.. 15,044
E. K. I. Hurst, *Lab.*.... 14,365
A. A. Cooper-Smith, *L.* 2,219
C. maj...... *679*
(1951 C. maj. 494)

Bebington (English Borough)
E. 68,186
44* *H. D. Oakshott*, M.B.E., *C.*..... 31,700
T. H. Hockton, *Lab.*.... 22,277
C. maj...... *9,423*
(1951 C. maj. 8,421)

Beckenham (English Borough)
E. 73,177
45* *Rt. Hon. P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn, C.*..... 38,614
C. F. A. Culling, *Lab.*.. 17,377
C. maj...... *21,237*
(By-election, March 21, 1957)
P. C. Goodhart, C...... 29,621
N. D. Sandelson, *Lab.*.. 17,445
C. Maj...... *12,176*
(1951 C. maj. 21,300)

Bedfordshire (3)
Bedford *E.* 54,439
46* *Rt. Hon. A. C. J. Soames*, C.B.E., *C.*..... 24,733
H. J. Aldridge, *Lab.*.... 19,792
C. maj...... *4,941*
(1951 C. maj. 2,786)

Mid *E.* 51,699
47* *Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.*..... 23,012
T. C. Skeffington-Lodge, *Lab.*..... 19,048
C. maj...... *3,964*
(1951 C. maj. 1,863)

South *E.* 54,051
48* *N. J. Cole, L. & C.*..... 23,365
E. W. Moeran, *Lab.*.... 20,897
L. & C. maj...... *2,468*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 849)

Bedwellty (Monmouthshire)
E. 44,753
49* *H. J. Finch, Lab.*..... 30,104
Maj. J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, *C.*..... 6,412
Lab. maj...... *23,692*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,243)

Belfast (4)
East *E.* 61,275
50* *A. J. McKibbin, U.U.*.. 26,938
T. W. Boyd, *N.I. Lab.*.. 13,041
L. Mulcahy, *S.F.*..... 3,156
U.U. maj...... *13,897*
(1951 U.U. maj. 10,791)

North *E.* 76,990
51* *H. M. Hyde*, Q.C., *U.U.* 33,745
W. R. Boyd, *N.I. Lab.* 15,065
F. McGlade, *S.F.*..... 4,534
U.U. maj...... *18,680*
(1951 U.U. maj. 12,310)

South *E.* 64,845
52* *Sir D. C. Campbell*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *U.U.*.. 33,392
E. Brown, *N.I. Lab.*.... 7,508
P. Kearney, *S.F.*..... 1,679
U.U. maj...... *25,884*
(Nov. 1952, by-election, U.U. maj. 15,412)
(1951 U.U. maj. 25,231)

West *E.* 78,595
53 *Mrs. F. P. A. McLaughlin, U.U.*..... 34,191
*J. Beattie, *Irish Lab.*... 26,050
E. Boyce, *S.F.*..... 8,447
U.U. maj...... *18,141*
(1951 Irish Lab. maj. 25)

Belper (Derbyshire)
E. 66,585
54* *Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, Lab.*..... 30,214
J. Twells, *C.*..... 24,115
Lab. maj...... *6,099*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,197)

Berkshire (4). *See* Abingdon, Newbury, Windsor and Wokingham

Bermondsey (London Borough)
E. 40,695
55* *R. J. Mellish, Lab.*..... 21,709
Dr. Catherine Orr-Ewing, *C.*..... 4,309
H. B. Wilson, *L.*..... 1,554
H. S. Birkett, *I.L.P.*.... 715
Lab. maj...... *17,400*
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,002)

Berwick and East Lothian
E. 50,764
56* *Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-Gray, Bt.*, M.C., *C.*.. 21,739
P. Jones, *Lab.*..... 19,029
C. maj...... *2,710*
(1951 C. maj. 2,358)

Berwick upon Tweed (Northumberland)
E. 41,664
57* *Viscount Lambton, C.* .. 18,301
J. Frater, *Lab.*..... 12,024
C. maj...... *6,277*
(1951 C. maj. 6,563)

Bethnal Green
(London Borough)
E. 61,410
58*P. *Holman, Lab.*..... 27,205
J. W. Millbourne, C.... 6,504
Dr. R. I. Douglas, L.... 5,541
Lab. maj...... *20,701*
(Revised constituency)

Bexley (English Borough)
E. 63,863
59*Rt. *Hon. E. R. G. Heath,*
M.B.E., C.*..... 28,610
R. J. Minney, *Lab.*..... 24,111
C. maj...... *4,499*
(1951 C. maj. 1,639)

Billericay (Essex)
E. 58,872
60 *R. F. S. Body, C.*..... 24,327
B. R. Clapham, *Lab.*... 20,121
C. maj...... *4,206*
(Revised constituency)

Bilston (English Borough)
E. 61,824
61 *R. J. Edwards, Lab.*..... 26,490
Miss E. A. Marsh, C.... 19,482
Lab. maj...... *7,008*
(1951 Lab. maj. 12,029)

Birkenhead (English Borough)
E. 60,587
62*P. *H. Collick, Lab.*..... 24,526
H. S. Oddie, C.*..... 21,345
Lab. maj...... *3,181*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,249)

Birmingham (13)
ALL SAINTS *E.* 51,562
63 *D. H. Howell, Lab.*..... 18,867
F. J. Williams, C. 17,560
Lab. maj...... *1,307*
(New constituency)
ASTON *E.*59,889
64†*J. Silverman, Lab.*..... 25,546
Miss F. M. Vale, C.... 17,284
Lab. maj...... *8,262*
(Revised constituency)
EDGBASTON *E.* 58,469
65*Miss *E. M. Pitt,* O.B.E.,
C.*..... 26,991
K. V. Russell, *Lab.*..... 12,897
C. maj...... *14,094*
(July 1953, by-election C.
maj. 10,507)
(1951 C. maj. 13,104)
HALL GREEN *E.* 61,640
66*Rt. *Hon. A. Jones, C.*..... 28,543
W. J. S. Pringle, *Lab.*... 17,846
C. maj...... *10,697*
(Revised constituency)
HANDSWORTH *E.* 58,322
67*Sir *E. C. G. Boyle, Bt.,
C.*..... 24,349
A. Murie, *Lab.*..... 14,064
S. W. Keatley, *Ind.*..... 2,148
C. maj...... *10,285*
(Revised constituency)
LADYWOOD *E.* 46,904
68*V. *F. Yates, Lab.*..... 18,476
P. W. Hodgens, C.*..... 9,665
Lab. maj...... *8,811*
(Revised constituency)
NORTHFIELD *E.* 65,219
69*W. *D. Chapman, Lab.*.. 27,072
C. Sweet, C.*..... 24,188
Lab. maj...... *2,884*
(Revised constituency)

PERRY BARR *E.* 50,450
70 *C. A. Howell, Lab.*.... 18,732
Maj. F. B. Hingston, C. 17,052
H. Pearce, *Comm.*..... 928
Lab. maj...... *1,680*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,467)
SELLY OAK *E.* 60,356
71 *H. E. Gurden, C.*..... 25,774
H. Watton, *Lab.*..... 19,054
C. maj...... *6,720*
(New constituency)
SMALL HEATH *E.* 56,101
72*W. *E. Wheeldon, Lab.*.. 22,444
J. W. Bissell, C.*..... 14,484
Lab. maj...... *7,960*
(Revised constituency)
SPARKBROOK *E.* 51,057
73*P. *L. E. Shurmer, Lab.*.. 20,032
P. G. Hartley, C.*..... 16,821
Lab. maj...... *3,211*
(Revised constituency)
STECHFORD *E.* 55,004
74*R. *H. Jenkins, Lab.*.... 23,358
J. M. Bailey, C.*..... 16,618
Lab. maj...... *6,740*
(Revised constituency)
YARDLEY *E.* 59,078
75*H. *C. Usborne, Lab.*.... 23,722
P. W. Holland, C.*..... 20,598
Lab. maj...... *3,124*
(Revised constituency)

Bishop Auckland (Durham)
E. 49,051
76*Rt. *Hon. H. Dalton,
Lab...... 21,804
R. D. M. Youngson, C. 15,959
Lab. maj...... *5,845*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,986)

Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 62,548
77†*Mrs. *B. A. Castle, Lab.*. 26,241
T. Marsden, C.*..... 25,752
Lab. maj...... *489*
(New constituency)
BLACKLEY—*See* Manchester

Blackpool (2)
NORTH *E.* 56,470
78*Rt. *Hon. Sir T.
Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., T.D., C. 26,899
R. Bushby, *Lab.*..... 10,869
C. maj...... *16,030*
(1951 C. maj. 17,229)
SOUTH *E.* 55,100
79*Sir *J. R. Robinson, C.*.... 24,773
A. Davidson, *Lab.*..... 12,548
C. maj...... *12,225*
(1951 C. maj. 14,421)

Blaydon (Durham)
E. 47,138
80 *Rt. *Hon. *W. Whiteley*
C.H., *Lab.*..... 25,273
J. M. Reay-Smith, C.... 12,750
Lab. maj...... *12,523*
(By-election, Feb. 2, 1956)
R. E. Woof, Lab...... 18,791
J. M. Reay-Smith, C. . 8,077
Lab. maj...... *10,714*
(1951 Lab. maj. 15,114)
Blyth (English Borough)
E. 62,233
81*Rt. *Hon. A. Robens, Lab.* 36,522
Hon. N. Ridley, C.*.... 13,429
Lab. maj...... *23,093*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,639)

Bodmin (Cornwall)
E. 45,715
82*D. *Marshall, C.*..... 17,858
T. S. Roseveare, *L.*..... 10,109
E. F. Wilde, *Lab.*..... 8,304
C. maj...... *7,659*
(1951 C. maj. 9,998)
Bolsover (Derbyshire)
E. 49,152
83*H. *Neal, Lab.*..... 30,074
B. R. O. Bell, *C.*..... 8,055
Lab. maj...... *22,019*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,189)

Bolton (2)
EAST *E.* 61,601
84*P. *I. Bell,* Q.C., C.*..... 26,145
A. Booth, *Lab.*..... 22,634
C. maj...... *3,511*
(1951 C. maj. 355)
WEST *E.* 56,724
85*A. *F. Holt, L.*..... 24,827
J. Haworth, *Lab.*..... 20,014
L. maj...... *4,813*
(1951 L. maj. 2,748)

Bootle (English Borough)
E. 48,381
86 *S. Mahon, Lab.*..... 19,020
H. W. Jones, C.*..... 17,582
Lab. maj...... *1,438*
(Revised constituency)

Bosworth (Leicestershire)
E. 63,360
87*A. *C. Allen, Lab.*..... 27,626
D. C. Bray, C.*..... 23,526
Lab. maj...... *4,100*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,645)

Bothwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 54,628
88*J. *Timmons, Lab.*..... 23,365
W. G. Greig, C.*..... 19,755
Lab. maj...... *3,610*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,938)

Bournemouth (2)
EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH
E. 58,092
89*N. *Nicolson,* M.B.E., C.*.. 28,757
D. J. Buckle, *Lab.*..... 10,259
B. P. Molony, L.*..... 4,851
C. maj...... *18,498*
(Feb. 1952, by-election, C.
maj. 13,982)
(1951 C. maj. 17,588)
WEST *E.* 65,651
90*J. *B. Eden, C.*..... 31,931
C. H. Ford, *Lab.*..... 15,147
C. maj...... *16,784*
(Feb. 1954, by-election, C.
maj. 11,689)
(1951 C. maj. 15,737)

Bradford (4)
EAST *E.* 51,453
91*F. *McLeavy, Lab.*..... 23,588
G. C. Barber, *C. & Nat.
L.*..... 14,713
Lab. maj...... *8,875*
(Revised constituency)
NORTH *E.* 51,472
92*W. *J. Taylor,* O.B.E., C.
& Nat. L...... 21,084
†Rt. Hon. M. Webb,
Lab...... 21,015
C. & Nat. L. maj..... *69*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 53,849
93* *G. Craddock, Lab.*..... 20,478
R. Winston-Jones, C. & Nat. L..... 16,768
A. T. Ellis, L..... 6,029
Lab. maj...... *3,710*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 50,726
94 *A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L...* 22,306
Mrs. M. Ferguson, *Lab.* 19,147
C. & Nat. L. maj.... *3,159*
(New constituency)

Brecon and Radnor
E. 51,969
95* *T. E. Watkins, Lab....* 23,953
G. H. Partridge, C. ... 16,412
Dr. W. S. R. Thomas, L..... 4,745
Lab. maj...... *7,541*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,083)

Brentford and Chiswick
(English Borough) *E.* 42,528
96* *P. B. Lucas, C.*..... 18,489
A. W. Filson, *Lab.*.... 16,384
C. maj...... *2,105*
(1951 C. maj. 1,510)

BRIDGETON—*See* Glasgow

Bridgwater (Somerset)
E. 53,920
97* *Sir G. Wills, C.* 24,887
A. E. Sumbler, *Lab.*... 17,170
C. maj...... *7,717*
(1951 C. maj. 5,709)

Bridlington (Yorkshire E.R.)
E. 52,583
98* *Hon. R. F. Wood, C.*... 25,880
Mrs. K. M. Roberts, *Lab.*..... 10,614
C. maj...... *15,266*
(Revised constituency)

Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)
E. 62,179
99* *C. J. Simmons, Lab.*.... 25,013
Lt.-Col. W. H. Green, M.C., C..... 24,064
Lab. maj...... *949*
(Revised constituency)

Brigg (Lincolnshire)
E. 67,808
100* *E. L. Mallalieu*, Q.C., *Lab.*..... 27,847
D. S. B. Hopkins, C... 22,826
Lab. maj...... *5,021*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,089)

Brighouse and Spenborough
(English Borough)
E. 54,616
101* *Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards*, O.B.E., *Lab.*..... 23,674
F. W. H. Cook, C. & *Nat. L.*..... 22,048
Lab. maj...... *1,626*
(Revised constituency)

Brighton (2)
KEMPTOWN *E.* 58,621
102* *H. S. Johnson, C.*..... 23,142
L. C. Cohen, *Lab.*.... 17,885
C. maj...... *5,257*
(Revised constituency)

PAVILION *E.* 59,053
103* *L. W. B. Teeling, C...* 27,128
L. Knowles, *Lab.*..... 12,742
C. maj...... *14,386*
(Revised constituency)

BRIGHTSIDE—*See* Sheffield

Bristol (6)
CENTRAL *E.* 56,326
104* *S. S. Awbery, Lab....* 25,158
Col K. A. P. Dalby, D.S.O., C..... 16,406
Lab. maj...... *8,752*
(Revised constituency)

NORTH EAST *E.* 62,614
105* *W. Coldrick, Lab....* 22,740
D. W. E. Webster, C. & *Nat. L.*..... 21,864
G. W. Stevenson, L... 4,236
Lab. maj...... *876*
(Revised constituency)

NORTH WEST *E.* 55,942
106 *T. C. Boyd, Lab.*..... 22,950
Lt.-Cmdr. Sir J. G. Braithwaite, Bt., C. 21,295
Lab. maj...... *1,655*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 52,142
107* *W. A. Wilkins, Lab...* 24,954
G. E. McWatters, C.. 13,978
Lab. maj...... *10,976*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH EAST *E.* 54,499
108* *Hon. A. N. W. Benn, Lab.*..... 25,257
R. G. Cooke, C..... 17,210
Lab. maj...... *8,047*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 58,359
109* *Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Monckton*, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., C..... 32,767
W. H. Johnson, *Lab...* 10,766
C. maj...... *22,001*
(By-election, March 7, 1957)
R. G. Cooke, C...... 24,585
W. T. Rodgers, *Lab.* . 10,423
C. maj...... *14,162*
(Revised constituency)

BRIXTON—*See* Lambeth

Bromley (English Borough)
E. 47,954
110* *Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan, C.*..... 24,612
G. B. Kaufman, *Lab..* 11,473
C. maj...... *13,139*
(1951 C. maj. 12,125)

Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)
E. 60,898
111 *J. C. G. Dance, C.*..... 27,461
L. J. George, *Lab.*..... 22,287
C. maj...... *5,174*
(1951 C. maj. 2,653)
Buckinghamshire (4)

BUCKINGHAM *E.* 53,298
112* *Sir S. F. Markham, C..* 23,250
Dr. D. G. Evans, *Lab..* 22,110
C. maj...... *1,140*
(1951 C. maj. 54)

SOUTH *E.* 60,501
113* *R. M. Bell, C.*..... 29,165
W. E. Robinson, *Lab.* 11,184
P. Brunner, *L.*..... 6,885
C. maj...... *17,981*
(1951 C. maj. 16,806)

See also Aylesbury and Wycombe

Burnley (English Borough)
E. 60,023
114* *W. A. Burke, Lab.*.... 27,865
E. Brooks, C..... 22,229
Lab. maj...... *5,636*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,227)

Burton (Staffordshire)
E. 57,025
115 *J. C. Jennings, C.*..... 24,519
E. Taylor, *Lab.*..... 21,546
C. maj...... *2,973*
(1951 C. maj. 733)

Bury and Radcliffe
(English Borough)
E. 65,379
116 *J. C. Bidgood, C.*..... 28,080
T. Brennan, *Lab.*..... 24,331
C. maj...... *3,749*
(1951 C. maj. 1,891)

Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)
E. 56,854
117* *W. T. Aitken, C.*..... 24,532
N. Stanley, *Lab.*..... 19,962
C. maj...... *4,570*
(1951 C. maj. 3,989)

Bute and North Ayrshire. *See* Ayrshire and Bute

Caernarvonshire (2)

CAERNARVON *E.* 42,753
118* *G. O. Roberts, Lab....* 17,682
O. M. Roberts, C.... 8,461
R. E. Jones, *Welsh Nat.* 5,815
D. G. Williams, L.... 3,277
Lab. maj...... *9,221*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,896)

See also Conway

Caerphilly (Glamorgan)
E. 47,131
119* *Rt. Hon. N. Edwards, Lab.*..... 27,852
J. H. Davies, C..... 9,180
Lab. maj...... *18,672*
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,482)

Caithness and Sutherland
E. 26,619
120* *Sir D. Robertson, C...* 10,453
H. F. Sutherland, *Lab.* 5,364
J. S. Mowat, *L.*..... 2,674
C. maj...... *5,089*
(1951 C. maj. 3,015)

Camberwell (2)

DULWICH *E.* 66,495
121* *R. C. D. Jenkins, C...* 25,333
W. F. Vernon, *Lab...* 23,482
D. Phillips, *L.*..... 3,501
C. maj...... *1,851*
(1951 C. maj. 692)

PECKHAM *E.* 61,050
122* *Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab.* 26,315
D. G. Smith, C..... 12,547
Lab. maj...... *13,768*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,146)

Cambridge (English Borough)
E. 59,863
123* *Sir H. W. Kerr, Bt., C.* 27,059
A. L. Symonds, *Lab...* 19,953
C. maj...... *7,106*
(1951 C. maj. 5,677)

Cambridgeshire
E. 58,518
124* *S. G. Howard*, Q.C., C. 25,025
H. D. L. G. Walston, *Lab.*..... 21,051
C. maj...... *3,974*
(1951 C. maj. 3,537)

Cannock (Staffordshire)
E. 58,553
125* *Miss J. Lee, Lab.*..... 26,677
J. H. R. Newey, *L. & C.*..... 18,379
Lab. maj...... *8,298*
(Revised constituency)

Canterbury (Kent)
E. 59,431
126*L. *M. Thomas*, M.B.E., *C.*..... 28,739
R. G. Ward, *Lab.*..... 14,444
C. maj...... *14,295*
(Feb. 1953, by-election, C. maj. 9,930)
(1951 C. maj. 14,089)
Cardiff (3)
NORTH *E.* 61,352
127*D. *T. Llewellyn*, C... 29,409
L. Abse, *Lab.*..... 20,224
C. maj...... *9,185*
(1951 C. maj. 6,808)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 60,767
128*L. *j. Callaghan*, *Lab.*.. 25,722
M. H. A. Roberts, C.. 22,482
Lab. maj...... *3,240*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,499)
WEST *E.* 61,466
129*T. G. *Thomas*, *Lab.*.. 26,042
E. Simons, C..... 21,080
Lab. maj...... *4,962*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,400)
Cardiganshire
E. 39,902
130*E. R. *Bowen*, Q.C., L... 18,907
D. Jones-Davies, *Lab.*. 10,090
L. maj...... *8,817*
(1951 L. maj. 10,262)
Carlisle (English Borough)
E. 48,324
131 *Dr. D. M. *Johnson*, C.. 20,071
*A. Hargreaves, *Lab.*... 19,701
C. maj...... *370*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,192)
Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
E. 59,479
132*K. *W. M. Pickthorn*, C. 27,521
Mrs. F. B. Paton, *Lab.*. 20,664
C. maj...... *6,857*
(1951 C. maj. 3,744)
Carmarthenshire (2)
CARMARTHEN *E.* 57,956
133*Sir *R. Hopkin Morris*, Q.C., *L.*..... 24,410
J. Evans, *Lab.*..... 21,077
Mrs. J. E. Davies, *Welsh Nat.*..... 3,835
L. maj...... *3,333*
(By-election, Feb. 28, 1957)
Lady Megan Lloyd George, *Lab.*..... 23,679
J. M. Davies, *L.*..... 20,610
Mrs. J. E. Davies, *Welsh Nat.*..... 5,741
Lab. maj...... *3,069*
(1951 L. maj. 467)
See also Llanelly
Carshalton (Surrey)
E. 67,555
134*Rt. *Hon. *A. H. Head*, C.B.E., M.C., C..... 30,429
H. R. Cole, *Lab.*..... 18,924
J. H. G. Browne, *L.*.. 5,277
C. maj...... *11,505*
(1951 C. maj. 9,706)
CATHCART—*See* Glasgow
Cheadle (Cheshire)
E. 61,626
135*W. *S. Shepherd*, C.... 30,940
H. V. Stone, *Lab.*..... 10,966
R. A. Palmer, *L.*..... 7,756
C. maj...... *19,974*
(1951 C. maj. 19,459)

CHEETHAM—*See* Manchester
Chelmsford (Essex)
E. 55,920
136*Rt. *Hon. *Ashton*, M.C., C. .. 25,450
B. F. C. Floud, *Lab.*... 20,301
C. maj...... *5,149*
(Revised constituency)
Chelsea (London Borough)
E. 49,049
137*Cmdr. *Rt. Hon. *A. H. P. Noble*, D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.*..... 23,598
S. G. Fordyce, *Lab.*... 8,546
C. maj...... *15,052*
(1951 C. maj. 14,250)
Cheltenham (English Borough)
E. 51,491
138*Maj. *W. W. Hicks Beach*, C..... 24,259
J. Finnigan, *Lab.*..... 16,638
C. maj...... *7,621*
(1951 C. maj. 5,897)
Chertsey (Surrey)
E. 48,812
139*Rt. *Hon. *Sir L. F. Heald*, Q.C., C..... 23,021
R. H. Edwards, *Lab.*.. 14,656
C. maj...... *8,365*
(1951 C. maj. 5,690)
Cheshire (10). *See* Cheadle, Chester (City of), Crewe, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stalybridge and Hyde and Wirral
Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
E. 56,452
140*B. *E. Nield*, C.B.E., Q.C., *C.*..... 24,905
J. M. Forrester, *Lab.*.. 23,903
J. D. S. Llewellyn, *L.*.. 5,145
C. maj...... *11,002*
(By-election, Nov. 15, 1956)
J. M. Temple, *C.*..... 21,137
L. Carter-Jones, *Lab.*. 14,789
J. D. S. Llewellyn, *L.*.. 4,942
C. maj...... *6,348*
(1951 C. maj. 7,785)
Chester-le-Street (Durham)
E. 53,247
141*P. *Bartley*, *Lab.*..... 32,323
D. A. Wright, *C.*..... 10,047
Lab. maj...... *22,276*
(By-election, Sept. 27, 1956)
N. Pentland, *Lab.*..... 27,912
W. R. Rees-Mogg *C.*, 6,625
Lab. maj...... *21,287*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,879)
Chesterfield (English Borough)
E. 64,250
142*Sir *G. Benson*, *Lab.*.. 29,602
F. Hadfield, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 21,748
Lab. maj...... *7,854*
(1951 Lab. maj. 14,977)
Chichester (West Sussex)
E. 60,712
143*Hon. *Sir L. W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., *C.*..... 30,857
M. Jones, *Lab.*..... 12,735
C. maj...... *18,122*
(1951 C. maj. 18,195)
(By-election pending)

Chigwell (Essex)
E. 46,583
144 *J. *A. Biggs-Davison*, *C.*..... 19,503
D. Clark, *Lab.*..... 17,628
C. maj...... *1,875*
(New constituency)
Chippenham (Wiltshire)
E. 50,278
145*Rt. *Hon. *Sir D. M. Eccles*, K.C.V.O., *C.* . 20,847
W. J. Smith, *Lab.*..... 14,152
Maj. A. R. Braybrooke, *L.*..... 5,298
C. maj...... *6,695*
(1951 C. maj. 4,878)
Chislehurst (Kent)
E. 58,063
146*Miss *M. P. Hornsby-Smith*, *C.*..... 24,514
G. D. Wallace, *Lab.*... 20,644
D. C. Blackburn, *L.*... 4,120
C. maj...... *3,870*
(Revised constituency)
Chorley (Lancashire)
E. 57,700
147*C. *Kenyon*, *Lab.*..... 24,994
A. G. F. Hall-Davis, *C.*..... 23,656
Lab. maj...... *1,338*
(Revised constituency)
Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire)
E. 55,305
148*Rt. *Hon. *W. S. Morrison*, M.C., Q.C. (*The Speaker*)..... 25,372
D. C. Cox, *Ind. Lab.*.. 12,394
The Speaker's maj... *12,978*
(Revised constituency)
Cities of London and Westminster
E. 74,162
149*Sir *H. Webbe*, C.B.E., *C.*..... 31,314
D. J. Nisbet, *Lab.*.... 13,270
C. maj...... *18,044*
(1951 C. maj. 17,738)
Clackmannan and East Stirling—*See* Stirling and Clackmannan
CLAPHAM—*See* Wandsworth
Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 68,208
150*A. *M. F. Palmer, *Lab.* . 27,649
G. W. Proudfoot, *C.*.. 27,468
Lab. maj...... *181*
(Oct. 1952, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,921)
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,481)
Clitheroe (Lancashire)
E. 44,893
151*R. *Fort*, *C.*..... 21,615
W. Rutter, *Lab.*..... 16,671
C. maj...... *4,944*
(1951 C. maj. 4 425)
Coatbridge and Airdrie (Scottish Burgh)
E. 50,219
152*Mrs. *J. Mann*, *Lab.*.... 22,269
D. C. Anderson, *C.*.... 17,605
Lab. maj...... *4,664*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,207)
Colchester (Essex)
E. 55,527
153*C. *J. M. Alport*, *C.*... 24,796
N. R. Thomas, *Lab.*.. 19,898
C. maj...... *4,898*
(1951 C. maj. 3,846)

Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 52,540
154**Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall, Lab.* 23,108
S. Cheetham, *C.* 19,512
Lab. maj. *3,596*
(Revised constituency)

Consett (Durham)
E. 59,607
155 *W. Stones, Lab.* 30,979
W. F. Montgomery, *C.* 15,224
Lab. maj. *15,755*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,844)

Conway (Caernarvonshire)
E. 45,846
156**P. J. M. Thomas, C.* 18,705
W. E. E. Jones, *Lab.* 13,881
H. M. Lewis, *L.* 3,217
I. B. Rees, *Welsh Nat.* 3,019
C. maj. *4,824*
(1951 C. maj. 583)

Cornwall (5)
NORTH *E.* 43,145
157**Sir H. Roper,* O.B.E., M.C., *C.* 16,824
E. T. Malindine, *L.* 15,220
V. E. Cornford, *Lab.* 3,465
C. maj. *1,604*
(1951 C. maj. 5,340)
See also Bodmin, Falmouth and Camborne, St. Ives and Truro

Coventry (3)
EAST *E.* 60,769
158**R. H. S. Crossman,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 27,712
Dr. M. A. Hooker, *C.* 21,608
Lab. maj. *6,104*
(1951 Lab. maj. 12,671)
NORTH *E.* 55,845
159**M. Edelman, Lab.* 24,565
J. Poole, *C.* 21,392
Lab. maj. *3,173*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,588)
SOUTH *E.* 65,404
160**Miss E. F. Burton, Lab.* 27,449
Mrs. M. E. Williamson, *C.* 25,761
Lab. maj. *1,688*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,468)
CRAIGTON—*See* Glasgow

Crewe (Cheshire)
E. 50,577
161**S. S. Allen,* Q.C., *Lab.* .. 21,629
G. F. Boston, *C.* 15,273
T. S. Rothwell, *L.* 4,306
Lab. maj. *6,356*
(Revised constituency)

Crosby (English Borough)
E. 58,187
162**R. G. Page,* M.B.E., *C.* .. 29,161
E. J. Adams, *Lab.* 13,725
C. maj. *15,436*
(Revised constituency)

Croydon (3)
NORTH EAST *E.* 58,663
163†*Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-Hallett,* C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 25,097
G. J. Borrie, *Lab.* 16,616
J. Walters, *L.* 3,892
C. maj. *8,481*
(New constituency)

NORTH WEST *E.* 59,575
164†*F. W. Harris, C.* 26,297
R. W. Huzzard, *Lab.* .. 15,760
Miss I. E. Thurston, *L.* 4,139
C. maj. *10,537*
(New constituency)
SOUTH *E.* 62,177
165†*R. H. M. Thompson, C.* 27,359
A. E. Carr, *Lab.* 20,659
C. maj. *6,700*
(New constituency)
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,721)

Cumberland (3). *See* Penrith and the Border, Whitehaven and Workington

Dagenham (English Borough)
E. 76,198
166**J. Parker, Lab.* 38,811
R. I. Gray, *C.* 13,718
Lab. maj. *25,093*
(1951 Lab. maj. 30,796)

Darlington (English Borough)
E. 59,448
167**Sir F. F. Graham, Bt.,* K.B.E., T.D., *C.* 25,765
A. J. Parkinson, *Lab.* .. 23,184
C. maj. *2,581*
(1951 C. maj. 813)

Dartford (Kent)
E. 58,854
168 *S. Irving, Lab.* 25,928
P. E. Walker, *C.* 21,730
Lab. maj. *4,198*
(Revised constituency)

Darwen (Lancashire)
E. 55,322
169**C. Fletcher-Cooke,* Q.C. *C.* 26,729
R. Haines, *Lab.* 18,813
C. maj. *7,916*
(Revised constituency)

Dearne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 58,473
170**Rt. Hon. W. Paling, Lab.* 36,718
Maj. Hon. R. D. G. Winn, M.C., *C.* 10,402
Lab. maj. *26,316*
(1951 Lab. maj. 29,585)

Denbighshire (2)
DENBIGH *E.* 53,589
171**E. H. G. Evans, Nat. L.* 18,312
G. T. Hughes, *L.* 13,671
J. R. J. Lewis, *Lab.* 10,421
Nat. L. maj. *4,641*
(1951 Nat. L. maj. 7,915)
See also Wrexham

Deptford (London Borough)
E. 52,282
172**Sir L. A. Plummer, Lab.* 23,925
Miss L. Dowling, O.B.E., *C.* 12,472
Lab. maj. *11,453*
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,447)

Derby (2)
NORTH *E.* 57,201
173**Group-Capt. C. A. B. Wilcock,* O.B.E., A.F.C., *Lab.* 24,162
R. C. P. Rouse, *C.* 19,156
Lab. maj. *5,006*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 54,675
174**Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, Lab.* 23,081
M. R. Kimball, *C.* 16,572
A. L. Smart, *L.* 3,408
Lab. maj. *6,509*
(Revised constituency)

Derbyshire (7)
NORTH EAST *E.* 68,537
175**H. White, Lab.* 34,965
G. R. Shaw, *C.* 17,621
Lab. maj. *17,344*
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,721)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 60,476
176**A. J. Champion, Lab.* .. 25,620
Lt.-Col. F. L. J. Jackson, *C.* 24,039
Lab. maj. *1,581*
(Revised constituency)
WEST *E.* 44,170
177**E. B. Wakefield,* C.I.E., *C.* 21,052
R. B. Stirling, *Lab.* 14,296
C. maj. *6,756*
(1951 C. maj. 6,645)

See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston

Devizes (Wiltshire)
E. 49,047
178 *H. P. Pott, C.* 20,317
W. E. Cave, *Lab.* 18,242
C. maj. *2,075*
(1951 C. maj. 1,577)

DEVONPORT—*See* Plymouth

Devonshire (6)
NORTH *E.* 43,906
179 *Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C.* .. 16,784
J. J. Thorpe, *L.* 11,558
H. Heslop, *Lab.* 7,272
C. maj. *5,226*
(1951 C. maj. 9,148)
See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes

Dewsbury (English Borough)
E. 55,257
180**W. T. Paling, Lab.* 23,286
M. N. Shaw, *C.* 15,869
J. S. Snowden, *L.* 5,516
Lab. maj. *7,417*
(Revised constituency)

Doncaster (English Borough)
E. 58,117
181**A. P. L. Barber,* T.D., *G.* 24,598
R. J. Gunter, *Lab.* 22,938
C. maj. *1,660*
(1951 C. maj. 384)

Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 64,210
182**Rt. Hon. T. Williams, Lab.* 38,433
J. V. Thornton, *C.* 13,701
Lab. maj. *24,732*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,825)

Dorking (Surrey)
E. 47,328
183**Sir G. C. Touche, C.* 24,451
R. P. E. Walsh, *Lab.* 11,942
C. maj. *12,509*
(1951 C. maj. 11,752)

Dorset (3)

NORTH *E.* 44,142
284**R. F. Crouch, C.*..... 18,906
Hon. M. B. Portman, *L.*..... 11,747
H. J. Dutfield, *Lab.*... 5,633
C. maj...... *7,159*
(By-election, June 27, 1957)
Col. R. H. Glyn, O.B.E., T.D., C. 15,513
J. A. Emlyn-Jones, *L.*. 12,411
H. J. Dutfield, *Lab.*... 6,278
H. C. Wright, *Ind.*.. 170
C. maj...... *3,102*
(1952 C. maj. 747)

SOUTH *E.* 55,039
285**Viscount Hinchingbrooke, C.*..... 22,119
F. N. Stacey, *Lab.*.... 16,702
M. Goode, *L.*..... 4,798
C. maj...... *5,417*
(1952 C. maj. 3,435)

WEST *E.* 44,026
286**K. S. D. W. Digby, C.* 21,007
L. W. King, *Lab.*.... 14,244
C. maj...... *6,763*
(1952 C. maj. 7,431)

Dover (Kent)
E. 63,064
287**J. S. W. Arbuthnot*, M.B.E., T.D., *C.*..... 27,316
H. W. Lee, *Lab.*..... 24,298
C. maj...... *3,018*
(1951 C. maj. 3,516)

Down (2)

NORTH *E.* 84,968
288 G. B. H. *Currie, U.U.* 50,315
J. Campbell, *S.F.*.... 1,637
U.U. maj...... *48,678*
(April 1953, by-election, U.U. unopp.)
(1951 U.U. maj. 33,371)

SOUTH *E.* 77,832
289**Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U.*..... 37,921
K. O'Rourke, *S.F.*... 19,624
U.U. maj...... *18,297*
(1951 U.U. maj. 10,813)

Dudley (English Borough)
E. 71,651
290**G. E. C. Wigg, Lab.*... 31,384
T. D. Wilson, *C.*.... 20,333
W. L. Lawler, *L.*.... 5,479
Lab. maj...... *11,051*
(Revised constituency)

DULWICH—*See* Camberwell

Dumfries
E. 54,285
291**N. M. S. Macpherson, Nat. L. & C.*..... 24,550
H. S. Wilson, *Lab.*... 15,472
Nat. L. & C. maj.... *9,078*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,717)

Dunbartonshire (2)

EAST *E.* 61,003
292**C. R. Bence, Lab.*..... 24,216
N. M. Glen, *C.*..... 23,086
A. Henderson, *Comm.* 2,448
Lab. maj...... *1,130*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,426)

WEST *E.* 49,217
293**T. Steele, Lab.*..... 21,854
Lady Huggins, *C.*.... 19,902
Lab. maj...... *1,952*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,507)

Dundee (2)

EAST *E.* 57,403
294**G. M. Thomson, Lab.*... 25,646
R. R. Taylor, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 21,606
Lab. maj...... *4,040*
(July 1952, by-election, Lab. maj. 8,126)
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,805)

WEST *E.* 62,425
295**Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. Strachey, Lab.*..... 26,082
G. H. M. Pirie, C.B.E., *C. & Nat. L.*..... 24,208
D. Bowman, *Comm.*... 1,335
Lab. maj...... *1,874*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,306)

Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)
E. 46,827
296**J. Clunie, Lab.*..... 22,146
Mrs. C. R. McNee, *Nat. L.*..... 14,170
Lab. maj...... *7,976*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,890)

Durham (9)

DURHAM *E.* 61,729
297**C. F. Grey, Lab.*..... 32,412
C. P. MacCarthy, *C.*... 16,640
Lab. maj...... *15,772*
(1951 Lab. maj. 18,150)

NORTH WEST *E.* 50,885
298 *J. W. Ainsley, Lab.*... 27,116
T. T. Hubble, *C.*.... 13,110
Lab. maj...... *14,006*
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,532)

See also Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and Sedgefield

Ealing (2)

NORTH *E.* 58,245
299 *J. W. Bartet, C.*..... 23,040
*J. H. Hudson, *Lab.*.... 22,794
Dr. A. E. Bender, *L.*... 3,770
C. maj...... *246*
(1951 Lab. maj. 120)

SOUTH *E.* 56,046
200**A. E. U. Maude, C.* 25,992
D. G. Allen, *Lab.*..... 13,462
D. E. Evans, *L.*..... 4,182
C. maj...... *12,530*
(By-election, June 12, 1958)
B. C. C. Batsford, C.... 17,417
H. Garside, *Lab.*..... 11,258
P. Skelsey, *L.*..... 5,956
C. maj...... *6,159*
(1951 C. maj. 12,057)

Easington (Durham)
E. 54,748
201**Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, Lab.*..... 34,352
G. W. Rossiter, M.B.E., *C.*..... 9,095
Lab. maj...... *25,257*
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,874)

Eastbourne (East Sussex)
E. 59,810
202**Sir C. S. Taylor, C.*... 29,779
J. A. Lewis, *Lab.*..... 15,561
C. maj...... *14,218*
(Revised constituency)

East Grinstead (East Sussex)
E. 61,567
203 *Mrs. T. A. Emmet, C.*... 28,450
M. Mason, *Lab.*..... 11,750
Mrs. J. St. J. Thornton, *L.*..... 6,034
C. maj...... *16,700*
(Revised constituency)

East Ham (2)

NORTH *E.* 40,548
204**P. Daines, Lab.*..... 17,961
A. Silverstone, *C.*.... 12,416
Lab. maj...... *5,545*
(By-election, May 30, 1957)
R. E. Prentice, Lab... 12,546
J. H. S. Bangay, *C.*... 6,567
E. Martell, *ind.*..... 2,730
W. H. Christopher, *I.L.P.*..... 458
Lab. maj...... *5,979*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,359)

SOUTH *E.* 42,282
205 *A. E. Oram, Lab.*..... 19,808
A. J. Pickford, *C.*.... 11,109
Lab. maj...... *8,699*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,891)

Eastleigh (Hampshire)
E. 48,929
206 *D. E. C. Price, C.*..... 20,215
J. E. Haire, *Lab.*..... 19,670
C. maj...... *545*
(New constituency)

Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)
E. 39,305
207**Rt. Hon. A. Bevan, Lab.*..... 26,058
J. E. Bowen, *C.*..... 6,822
Lab. maj...... *19,236*
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,529)

Eccles (English Borough)
E. 59,382
208**W. T. Proctor, Lab.*.... 25,351
C. P. Lawson, *C.*..... 23,025
Lab. maj...... *2,326*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,611)

EDGBASTON—*See* Birmingham

EDGE HILL—*See* Liverpool

Edinburgh (7)

CENTRAL *E.* 47,251
209**T. Oswald, Lab.*..... 16,735
R. Harris, *C.*..... 15,796
Lab. maj...... *939*
(Revised constituency)

EAST *E.* 53,655
210**E. G. Willis, Lab.*..... 21,240
W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C., *C.*..... 19,198
Lab. maj...... *2,042*
(April 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,028)
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,801)

LEITH *E.* 42,531
211**J. H. Hoy, Lab.*..... 16,337
Mrs. I. H. Shearer, *L. & C.*..... 10,693
Sir A. H. A. Murray, O.B.E., *Ind.*..... 6,055
Lab. maj...... *5,644*
(1951 Lab. maj. 72)

NORTH *E.* 45,952
212**Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan*, Q.C., *C.*..... 20,425
G. Scott, *Lab.*..... 12,664
C. maj...... *7,761*
(Revised constituency)

PENTLANDS *E.* 51,119
213*Lord John Hope, *C.*.... 23,496
D. Connell, *Lab.*..... 16,011
C. maj...... *7,485*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 47,626
214*Sir *W. Y. Darling*, C.B.E., M.C., *C.*..... 24,836
J. A. Forsyth, *Lab.*.... 11,949
C. maj...... *12,887*
(By-election, May 29, 1957)
A. M. C. Hutchinson, C. 14,421
J. A. Forsyth, *Lab.*.... 9,781
Hon. W. Douglas Home, *L.*..... 7,439
C. maj...... *4,640*
(1951 C. maj. 26,515)

WEST *E.* 51,256
215*Sir *G. I. C. Hutchison*, *C.*..... 26,000
J. A. C. Thomson, *Lab.*..... 12,784
C. maj...... *13,216*
(Revised constituency)

Edmonton (English Borough)
E. 71,739
216**A. H. Albu*, *Lab.*..... 30,232
Mrs. E. S. Olsen, *C.*.... 23,194
Lab. maj...... *7,038*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,392)

Enfield (2)
EAST *E.* 47,197
217**E. A. J. Davies*, *Lab.*.. 21,658
J. L. Manning, *C.*..... 13,957
Lab. maj...... *7,701*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,704)

WEST *E.* 41,595
218**Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod*, *C.*..... 22,021
W. A. Court, *Lab.*..... 10,503
C. maj...... *11,518*
(1951 C. maj. 10,225)

Epping (Essex)
E. 68,184
219**G. B. Finlay*, *C.*..... 26,065
Mrs. E. L. Manning, *Lab.*..... 22,542
J. Arlott, *L.*..... 7,528
C. maj...... *3,523*
(1951 C. maj. 4,794)

Epsom (Surrey)
E. 66,379
220 *P. A. G. Rawlinson*, *C.* 36,779
A. B. S. Soper, *Lab.*.. 14,706
C. maj...... *22,073*
(1951 C. maj. 19,749)

Erith and Crayford (English Borough)
E. 52,253
221†*N. N. Dodds*, *Lab.*..... 24,957
E. L. Gardner, *C.*.... 16,339
Lab. maj...... *8,618*
(New constituency)

Esher (Surrey)
E. 66,925
222**Sir W. Robson-Brown*, *C.*..... 33,774
F. A. Messer, *Lab.*.... 13,132
G. E. Owen, *L.*..... 6,146
C. maj...... *20,642*
(1951 C. maj. 18,421)

Essex (10)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 47,132
223†*B. R. Braine*, *C.*..... 20,531
E. W. Harby, *Lab.*.... 13,841
C. maj...... *6,690*
(New constituency)
See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock

Eton and Slough (English Borough)
E. 48,459
224**A. F. Brockway*, *Lab.*.. 20,567
J. Grant, *C.*..... 18,124
Lab. maj...... *2,443*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,084)

EXCHANGE—*See* Liverpool and Manchester

Exeter (English Borough)
E. 54,101
225**R. D. Williams*, *C.*.... 24,147
L. C. Merrion, *Lab.*.. 18,759
C. maj...... *5,388*
(1951 C. maj. 4,642)

Eye (Suffolk)
E. 57,092
226**J. H. Harrison*, T.D., *C.* 21,317
E. L. Granville, *Lab.* . 20,428
Mrs. L. Robson, *L.*.... 5,582
C. maj...... *889*
(1951 C. maj. 2,189)

Falmouth and Camborne (Cornwall)
E. 53,791
227**F. H. Hayman*, *Lab.*.... 21,587
P. P. King, *C.*..... 20,540
Lab. maj...... *1,047*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,003)

Farnham (Surrey)
E. 47,861
228**Sir G. Nicholson*, *Bt.*, *C.* 23,717
J. S. P. Davey, *Lab.*.. 12,811
C. maj...... *10,906*
(1951 C. maj. 10,198)

Farnworth (Lancashire)
E. 52,813
229**E. Thornton*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 24,829
D. C. Waddington, *C.* 18,231
Lab. maj...... *6,598*
(Nov. 1952, by-election, Lab. maj. 7,219)
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,185)

Faversham (Kent)
E. 57,543
230**P. L. Wells*, *Lab.*..... 23,981
Maj. C. Bossom, *C.*.... 23,922
Lab. maj...... *59*
(1951 Lab. maj. 562)

Feltham (English Borough)
E. 50,652
231 *A. E. Hunter*, *Lab.*..... 21,521
J. A. Erskine-Shaw, *C.* 18,171
Lab. maj...... *3,350*
(New constituency)

Fermanagh and South Tyrone
E. 65,686
232 *P. C. Clarke*, *S.F.*..... 30,529
Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, *U.U.*..... 30,268
S.F. maj...... *261*
(Sept. 3, 1955. P. C. Clarke declared incapable of election. *Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, U.U.* declared elected)
(1951 Irish Nat. maj. 2,635)

Fife (2)
EAST *E.* 50,522
233**Sir J. Henderson-Stewart, Bt.*, *L. & C.* 26,104
J. McGowan, *Lab.*..... 20,872
L. & C. maj...... *15,232*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 16,602)

WEST *E.* 53,417
234**W. W. Hamilton*, *Lab.* 26,849
N. R. Wylie, *C.*..... 10,638
W. Lauchlan, *Comm.*, . 5,389
Lab. maj...... *16,211*
(1951 Lab. maj. 18,157)

Finchley (English Borough)
E. 70,757
235**Sir J. F. E. Crowder*, *C.* 30,233
T. R. Lancaster, *Lab.*. 17,408
Miss M. Sykes, *L.*.... 7,775
C. maj...... *12,825*
(1952 C. maj. 12,788)

Flintshire (2)
EAST *E.* 51,560
236**Mrs. E. L. White*, *Lab.* 22,828
K. G. Knee, *C.*..... 20,554
Lab. maj...... *2,274*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,379)

WEST *E.* 46,529
237**Rt. Hon. E. N. C. Birch*, O.B.E., *C.*.... 20,980
H. J. Jones, *Lab.*..... 12,628
G. Owen, *L.*..... 4,060
C. maj...... *8,352*
(1951 C. maj. 8,315)

Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)
E. 50,392
238**Brig. Sir H. R. Mackeson, Bt.*, *C.*..... 23,851
L. L. Reeves, *Lab.*.... 12,849
C. maj...... *11,002*
(1951 C. maj. 11,824)

Fulham (London Borough)
E. 55,373
239†*R. M. M. Stewart*, *Lab.* 23,972
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte, *C.*..... 19,578
Lab. maj...... *4,394*
(New constituency)

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)
E. 50,399
240**Capt. Rt. Hon. H. F. C. Crookshank*, C.H., *C.* 21,576
G. R. S. Hawkins, *Lab.* 17,107
C. maj...... *4,469*
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)
M. R. Kimball, C..... 12,836
H. D. L. G. Walston, *Lab.*..... 11,830
Maj. I. Spence, *L.*.... 6,806
C. maj...... *1,006*
(1951 C. maj. 3,841)

Galloway
E. 34,366
241**J. H. Mackie*, *C.*..... 15,893
W. S. Gray, *Lab.*..... 7,879
C. maj...... *8,014*
(1951 C. maj. 9,312)

GARSTON—*See* Liverpool

Gateshead (2)
EAST *E.* 48,692
242**A. S. Moody*, *Lab.*..... 21,653
G. Glover, *C.*..... 16,706
Lab. maj...... *4,947*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 46,567
243*J. T. Hall, *Lab.*..... 22,040
J. Quigley, *C.*..... 11,701
Lab. maj...... *10,339*
(By-election, Dec. 7, 1955)
H. E. Randall, Lab.... 13,196
D. A. Wright, *C.*..... 6,661
Lab. maj...... *6,535*
(Revised constituency)

Gillingham (English Borough)
E. 47,561
244*F. A. Burden, *C.*..... 20,984
Lt.-Cmdr. J. J. Huddart, *Lab.*..... 16,839
C. maj...... *4,145*
(1951 C. maj. 2,964)

Glamorganshire (7). *See* Aberavon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower, Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd

Glasgow (15)

BRIDGETON *E.* 53,733
245*J. Carmichael, *Lab.*..... 20,476
P. T. Cowcher, *C.*..... 12,375
G. Stone, *I.L.P.*..... 2,619
Lab. maj...... *8,101*
(Revised constituency)

CATHCART *E.* 45,969
246*J. Henderson, *C.*..... 25,265
L. P. Thomas, *Lab.*... 9,514
C. maj...... *15,751*
(1951 C. maj. 15,213)

CENTRAL *E.* 43,068
247*J. McInnes, *Lab.*..... 16,674
I. D. Barber-Fleming, *C.*..... 10,307
Lab. maj...... *6,367*
(Revised constituency)

CRAIGTON *E.* 48,065
248†J. N. Browne, *C.*..... 19,120
B. Millan, *Lab.*..... 18,910
C. maj...... *210*
(New constituency)

GORBALS *E.* 56,627
249*Mrs. A. Cullen, *Lab.*.. 22,567
W. B. Thomson, *C.*.. 11,839
P. Kerrigan, *Comm.*... 2,491
Lab. maj...... *10,728*
(Revised constituency)

GOVAN *E.* 55,743
250†J. Rankin, *Lab.*..... 24,818
A. G. Hutton, *C.*..... 15,216
Lab. maj...... *9,602*
(Revised constituency)

HILLHEAD *E.* 40,802
251*Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, *C.*..... 20,106
Mrs. J. B. Davidson, *Lab.*..... 9,648
C. maj...... *10,458*
(Revised constituency)

KELVINGROVE *E.* 39,682
252*Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot, C.B., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S., *C.*..... 14,854
J. L. Williams, *Lab.*... 11,966
C. maj...... *2,888*
(By-election, March 13, 1958)
Mrs. M. McAlister, Lab. 10,210
Mrs. K. Elliot, *C.*.... 8,850
D. Murray, *Ind. Lib.*.. 1,622
W. Park, *I.L.P.*..... 587
Lab. maj...... *1,360*
(Revised constituency)

MARYHILL *E.* 48,197
253*W. Hannan, *Lab.*..... 21,174
A. A. Bell, *C.*..... 12,536
Lab. maj...... *8,638*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,836)

POLLOK *E.* 51,800
254 J. C. George, *C.*..... 23,975
A. E. Macarthur, *Lab.*.. 15,130
C. maj...... *8,845*
(Revised constituency)

PROVAN *E.* 41,326
255†W. Reid, *Lab.*..... 15,533
Sir C. S. McFarlane, O.B.E., *C.*..... 15,353
Lab. maj...... *180*
(New constituency)

SCOTSTOUN *E.* 46,370
256*Col. Sir J. R. H. Hutchison, *Bt.*, D.S.O., T.D., *C.*..... 18,654
H. James, *Lab.*..... 18,226
C. maj...... *428*
(Revised constituency)

SHETTLESTON *E.* 53,533
257*J. McGovern, *Lab.*..... 21,464
J. O. M. Hunter, Q.C. *C.*..... 15,645
Lab. maj...... *5,819*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,483)

SPRINGBURN *E.* 40,537
258*J. C. Forman, *Lab.*.... 16,131
J. A. Young, M.B.E., *C.* 10,358
F. Hart, *Comm.*..... 1,532
Lab. maj...... *5,773*
(Revised constituency)

WOODSIDE *E.* 48,632
259 *Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., *C.*..... 19,846
J. McGinley, *Lab.*..... 15,543
C. maj...... *4,303*
(Revised constituency)

Gloucester (English Borough)
E. 51,841
260*M. Turner-Samuels, Q.C., *Lab.*..... 21,354
D. C. Napley, *C.*..... 20,606
Lab. maj...... *748*
(By-election, Sept. 12, 1957)
J. Diamond, Lab...... 18,895
F. J. V. H. Dashwood, *C.*..... 10,521
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-Philips, *L.*..... 7,393
Lab. maj...... *8,374*
(Revised constituency)

Gloucestershire (4)

SOUTH *E.* 51,166
261 *Capt. F. V. Corfield, *C.* 21,760
E. S. D. Bishop, *Lab.*.. 20,034
C. maj...... *1,726*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 51,772
262*M. P. Price, *Lab.*..... 22,366
Maj. B. J. Y. Williams, *C.*..... 18,346
Lab. maj...... *4,020*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,679)

See also Cirencester and Tewkesbury and Stroud

Goole (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 52,190
263*G. Jeger, *Lab.*..... 25,420
G. B. Welby, *C. & L.* 15,456
Lab. maj...... *9,964*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,015)

GORBALS—*See* Glasgow

GORTON—*See* Manchester

Gosport and Fareham (English Borough)
E. 66,475
264*R. F. B. Bennett, *C.*.... 30,918
S. J. Surrey, *Lab.*..... 18,432
C. maj...... *12,486*
(1951 C. maj. 10,424)

GOVAN—*See* Glasgow

Gower (Glamorgan)
E. 50,193
265*Rt. Hon. D. R. Grenfell, C.B.E., *Lab.*..... 26,304
B. G. Jones, *Nat. L. & C.* 8,135
E. C. Rees, *Welsh Nat.* 4,101
Lab. maj...... *18,169*
(1951 Lab. maj. 22,310)

Grantham (Lincolnshire)
E. 57,546
266*J. B. Godber, *C.*..... 24,188
†W. L. Wyatt, *Lab.*... 21,813
Rev. R. C. Gaul, *L.*... 1,624
C. maj...... *2,375*
(1951 C. maj. 2,172)

Gravesend (Kent)
E. 59,099
267 *P. M. Kirk, *C.*..... 22,058
C. J. V. Mishcon, *Lab.* 19,149
*Sir R. T. D. Acland, Bt., *Ind.*..... 6,514
C. maj...... *2,909*
(Revised constituency)

Greenock (Scottish Burgh)
E. 48,400
268*Rt. Hon. H. McNeil, *Lab.*..... 19,378
I. MacArthur, *C.*.... 18,345
Lab. maj...... *1,033*
(By-election, Dec. 8, 1955)
Dr. J. D. Mahon, Lab... 19,698
I. MacArthur, *C.*..... 17,004
Lab. maj...... *2,694*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,837)

Greenwich (London Borough)
E. 61,314
269*J. Reeves, *Lab.*..... 26,423
Lt.-Col. W. F. Rhodes, O.B.E., *C.*..... 18,484
Lab. maj...... *7,939*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,428)

Grimsby (English Borough)
E. 63,176
270*Rt. Hon. K. G. Younger, *Lab.*..... 24,926
Lord Worsley, *C.*..... 21,404
Lab. maj...... *3,522*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,851)

Guildford (Surrey)
E. 56,118
271*G. R. H. Nugent, *C.*.. 27,113
G. R. Bellerby, *Lab.*.. 15,785
C. maj...... *11,328*
(1951 C. maj. 11,536)

Hackney, Central (London Borough)
E. 66,183
272†H. W. Butler, *Lab.*... 27,012
Lt.-Col. J. H. Allason, *C.*..... 15,212
J. R. Betteridge, *Comm.* 1,530
Lab. maj...... *11,800*
(New constituency)

Halifax (English Borough)
E. 68,714
273 *M. V. Macmillan, C.* .. 28,306
*D. Brook, *Lab.* 26,771
C. maj. *1,535*
(1951 Lab. maj. 763)

HALL GREEN—*See* Birmingham

HALLAM—*See* Sheffield

Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 50,790
274*P. H. B. Wall, M.C., *C.* 26,162
H. Roberts, *Lab.* 11,820
C. maj. *14,342*
(Revised constituency)

Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
E. 51,066
275*T. Fraser, *Lab.* 26,187
Maj. G. L. Dalzell-Payne, *C.* 12,661
Lab. maj. *13,526*
(1951 Lab. maj. 15,576)

Hammersmith, North (London Borough)
E. 56,677
276*F. Tomney, *Lab.* 24,280
A. C. Bowden, *C.* 15,417
Lab. maj. *8,863*
(Revised constituency)

Hampshire (6). *See* Aldershot, Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New Forest, Petersfield and Winchester

Hampstead (London Borough)
E. 72,423
277*Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, *C.* 28,226
A. Richardson, *Lab.* .. 16,040
H. C. Seigal, *L.* 6,222
C. maj. *12,186*
(1951 C. maj. 12,106)

HANDSWORTH—*See* Birmingham

Harborough (Leicestershire)
E. 61,019
278*J. M. Baldock, *C.* 27,257
Maj. R. N. Hales, *Lab.* 17,073
E. G. Rushworth, *L.* .. 6,524
C. maj. *10,184*
(Revised constituency)

Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 51,570
279*J. E. Ramsden, *C.* 26,799
T. Evers, O.B.E., *Lab.* .. 10,258
C. maj. *16,541*
(March 1954, by-election, C. maj. 11,896)
(1951 C. maj. 16,785)

Harrow (3)
CENTRAL *E.* 50,344
280*F. P. Bishop, *C.* 23,996
F. W. Powe, *Lab.* 15,955
C. maj. *8,041*
(Revised constituency)

EAST *E.* 49,460
281*I. D. Harvey, T.D., *C.* 22,243
M. Rees, *Lab.* 18,621
C. maj. *3,622*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 54,616
282*Sir A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 31,321
R. L. Leonard, *Lab.* .. 23,024
C. maj. *18,297*
(Revised constituency)

The Hartlepools (English Borough)
E. 59,512
283*D. T. Jones, *Lab.* 25,145
G. Goodhart, *C.* 23,560
Lab. maj. *1,585*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,710)

Harwich (Essex)
E. 56,003
284*J. E. Ridsdale, *C.* & *L.* .. 23,889
Miss S. V. B. Catlin, *Lab.* 14,425
W. I. Akst, *L.* 4,010
C. & L. maj. *9,464*
(Feb. 1954, by-election, C. & L. maj. 5,997)
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 7,925)

Hastings (English Borough)
E. 48,493
285*E. McN. Cooper-Key, *C.* 20,469
R. G. White, *Lab.* 11,933
J. Montgomerie, *L.* 4,303
C. maj. *8,536*
(Revised constituency)

Hayes and Harlington (English Borough)
E. 44,259
286*A. M. Skeffington, *Lab.* 19,558
Cmdr. A. T. Courtney, *C.* 13,440
F. Foster, *Comm.* 886
Lab. maj. *6,118*
(April 1953, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,576)
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,874)

HEELEY—*See* Sheffield

Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire)
E. 60,013
287*Viscountess Davidson, D.B.E., *C.* 25,648
N. I. MacKenzie, *Lab.* 19,512
E. Saich, *L.* 5,111
C. maj. *6,136*
(1951 C. maj. 7,400)

Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 64,060
288*H. E. Holmes, D.C.M., *Lab.* 42,603
W. L. Leay, *C.* 8,561
Lab. maj. *34,042*
(Revised constituency)

Hendon (2)
NORTH *E.* 53,653
289*C. I. Orr-Ewing, *C.* .. 21,934
Miss E. M. Monkhouse, *Lab.* 17,874
D. Barrington-Hudson, *L.* 3,467
C. maj. *4,060*
(1951 C. maj. 2,591)

SOUTH *E.* 54,983
290*Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, Bt., *C.* 25,354
Dr. B. Homa, *Lab.* 14,918
C. maj. *10,436*
(1951 C. maj. 10,056)

Henley (Oxfordshire)
E. 54,459
291*J. A. Hay, *C.* 24,061
Miss N. J. T. Wiles, *Lab.* 16,980
C. maj. *7,081*
(1951 C. maj. 6,531)

Herefordshire (2)
HEREFORD *E.* 44,242
292*Rt. Hon. J. P. L. Thomas, *C.* 18,058
H. F. Owen, O.B.E., *L.* 8,658
Mrs. E. L. P. Seers, *Lab.* 8,154
C. maj. *9,400*
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)
*J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.C., *C.* 12,129
H. F. Owen, O.B.E., *L.* 9,979
B. Stanley, *Lab.* 5,277
C. maj. *2,150*
(1951 C. maj. 7,808)

See also Leominster

Hertfordshire (7)
EAST *E.* 59,857
293*Rt. Hon. D. C. Walker-Smith, T.D., Q.C., *C.* 26,936
W. S. Hilton, *Lab.* 20,418
C. maj. *6,518*
(New constituency)

HERTFORD *E.* 53,556
294 *Lord Balniel, C.* 25,014
J. McKnight, *Lab.* 19,030
C. maj. *5,984*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 62,383
295*G. J. M. Longden, *C.* .. 28,847
W. Thomas, *Lab.* 21,878
C. maj. *6,969*
(1951 C. maj. 8,058)

See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin and St. Albans

Heston and Isleworth (English Borough)
E. 56,881
296*R. R. Harris, *C.* 25,705
Mrs. O. M. Renier, *Lab.* 19,193
C. maj. *6,512*
(Revised constituency)

Hexham (Northumberland)
E. 47,438
297*R. M. Speir, *C.* 23,462
W. E. Garrett, *Lab.* 13,198
C. maj. *10,264*
(1951 C. maj. 7,499)

Heywood and Royton (Lancashire)
E. 59,203
298 *J. A. Leavey, *C.* 25,824
A. L. Tillotson, *Lab.* ... 22,614
C. maj. *3,210*
(1951 C. maj. 4,003)

High Peak (Derbyshire)
E. 49,612
299*Rt. Hon. A. H. E. Molson, *C.* 19,094
N. McBride, *Lab.* 13,652
Hon. S. R. Cawley, *L.* 6,712
C. maj. *5,442*
(1951 C. maj. 3,178)

HILLHEAD—*See* Glasgow

HILLSBOROUGH—*See* Sheffield

Hitchin (Hertfordshire)
E. 62,258
300 *Maj. W. F. M. Maddan, *C.* 26,371
P. J. H. Benenson, *Lab.* 25,406
C. maj. *965*
(Revised constituency)

Holborn and St. Pancras, South (London Borough)
E. 51,282
301**Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab.* . 17,126
W. T. Donovan, *C.*... 16,195
I. J. Hyam, *L.*..... 1,193
Lab. maj...... *931*
(Nov. 1953, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,976)
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,759)

Holland with Boston (Lincolnshire)
E. 70,040
302**Sir H. W. Butcher, Nat. L. & C.*..... 28,412
W. A. Rippon, *Lab.*.. 19,329
C. Valentine, *L.*..... 5,581
Nat. L. & C. maj... *9,083*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 8,689)

Honiton (Devonshire)
E. 56,203
303 *R. Mathew, C.*..... 25,808
J. B. Halse, *L.*..... 11,067
F. W. Thornton, *Lab.*.. 7,907
C. maj...... *14,741*
(1951 C. maj. 17,257)

Horncastle (Lincolnshire)
E. 42,970
304**Cmdr. J. F. W. Maitland, C.*..... 20,392
W. Pashby, *Lab.*..... 10,122
C. maj...... *10,270*
(1951 C. maj. 10,900)

Hornchurch (English Borough)
E. 77,041
305 *G. W. Lagden, C.*..... 29,205
**G. H. C. Bing, Q.C., Lab.*..... 27,833
D. S. Paterson, *L.*..... 6,117
C. maj...... *1,372*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,034)

Hornsey (English Borough)
E. 72,484
306**Sir L. D. Gammans, Bt., C.*..... 33,294
F. E. Mostyn, *Lab.*... 20,568
G. J. Jones, *Comm.*..... 1,442
C. maj...... *12,726*
(By-election, May 30, 1957)
Lady Gammans, C..... 24,169
F. E. Mostyn, *Lab.*... 21,038
C. maj...... *3,131*
(1951 C. maj. 10,774)

Horsham (West Sussex)
E. 59,776
307**C. F. H. Gough, M.C., C.*..... 28,598
W. A. Baker, *Lab.*..... 17,088
C. maj...... *11,510*
(Revised constituency)

Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)
E. 55,166
308**W. R. Blyton, Lab.*.... 33,375
T. E. S. Egerton, *C.*... 10,476
Lab. maj...... *22,899*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,676)

Hove (English Borough)
E. 65,209
309**A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C., C.*..... 34,314
H. F. Parker, *Lab.*.... 11,961
C. maj...... *22,353*
(1951 C. maj. 24,296)

Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 47,676
310 *P. E. O. Bryan, M.C., C.* 20,487
R. W. Bowes, *Lab.*.. 9,088
W. D. Ramsdale, *L.*.. 5,575
C. maj...... *11,399*
(New constituency)

Huddersfield (2)
EAST *E.* 51,672
311**J. P. W. Mallalieu, Lab.*. 22,835
D. Clift, *C.*..... 18,611
Lab. maj...... *4,224*
(Revised constituency)
WEST *E.* 51,427
312**D. W. Wade, L.*..... 24,345
J. F. Drabble, *Q.C., Lab.* 16,418
L. maj...... *7,927*
(Revised constituency)

Hull (3)
EAST *E.* 69,413
313**Cmdr. H. Pursey, Lab.*. 28,990
Capt. H. Richman, *O.B.E., C.*..... 16,284
J. MacCallum, *L.*..... 7,242
Lab. maj...... *12,706*
(Revised constituency)
NORTH *E.* 65,880
314**W. R. A. Hudson, C.*... 25,780
J. Foord, *Lab.*..... 25,190
C. maj...... *590*
(Revised constituency)
WEST *E.* 65,670
315†*M. Hewitson, Lab.*..... 25,785
R. Northam, *C.*..... 20,262
Lab. maj...... *5,523*
(New constituency)

Huntingdonshire
E. 45,757
316**D. L. M. Renton, Q.C., Nat. L. & C.*..... 20,609
J. A. Franks, *Lab.*..... 14,670
Nat. L. & C. maj... *5,939*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,358)

Huyton (Lancashire)
E. 60,036
317**Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., Lab.*..... 24,858
W. G. O. Morgan, *C.* 22,300
Lab. maj...... *2,558*
(Revised constituency)

Ilford (2)
NORTH *E.* 67,496
318**T. L. Iremonger, C.*.... 28,749
R. Groves, *Lab.*..... 18,248
P. Rose, *L.*..... 4,702
C. maj...... *10,501*
(Feb. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 8,427)
(1951 C. maj. 10,040)
SOUTH *E.* 63,866
319**A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C.*..... 27,292
J. Ranger, *Lab.*..... 20,814
C. maj...... *6,478*
(1951 C. maj. 5,239)

Ilkeston (Derbyshire)
E. 69,967
320**G. H. Oliver, Q.C., Lab*..... 38,961
J. A. Farr, *C.*..... 17,268
Lab. maj...... *21,693*
(1951 Lab. maj. 30,398)

Ince (Lancashire)
E. 50,614
321**T. J. Brown, Lab.*..... 29,830
G. L. Beaman, *C.*..... 11,183
Lab. maj...... *18,647*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,843)

Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty (3)
INVERNESS *E.* 51, 309
322**N. L. D. McLean, D.S.O., C.*..... 14,352
J. M. Bannerman, *L.*... 13,386
D. N. Thompson, *Lab.* 6,891
C. maj...... *966*
(Dec. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 1,331)
(1951 C. maj. 10,136)
ROSS AND CROMARTY *E.* 25,750
323**J. Macleod, Nat. L.*..... 9,929
Mrs. J. B. Saggar, *Lab.* 6,003
Nat. L. maj...... *3,926*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 4,865)

See also Western Isles

Ipswich (English Borough)
E. 75,792
324**Rt. Hon. R. R. Stokes, M.C., Lab.*..... 32,306
J. C. Cobbold, *C.*.... 28,724
Lab. maj...... *3,582*
(By-election, Oct. 24, 1957)
D. M. Foot, Q.C., Lab. 26,898
J. C. Cobbold, *C.*.... 19,161
Miss M. Sykes, *L.*.... 12,587
Lab. maj...... *7,737*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,236)

Isle of Ely
E. 61,188
325**Maj. E. A. H. Legge-Bourke, C.*..... 24,862
Cmdr. A. F. C. Gray, *Lab.*..... 18,416
C. maj...... *6,446*
(1951 C. maj. 6,404)

Isle of Thanet (Kent)
E. 69,910
326**W. R. Rees-Davies, C.* 31,270
K. Jones, *Lab.*..... 18,981
C. maj...... *12,289*
(March 1953, by-election, C. maj. 9,326)
(1951 C. maj. 12,659)

Isle of Wight
E. 67,297
327**Sir P. D. Macdonald, K.B.E., C.*..... 31,335
S. G. Conbeer, *Lab.*... 18,698
C. maj...... *12,637*
(1951 C. maj. 12,789)

Islington (3)
EAST *E.* 49,230
328**E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab.* 19,612
G. Finsberg, *C.*..... 12,910
Lab. maj...... *6,702*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,896)
NORTH *E.* 56,574
329**W. Fienburgh, M.B.E., Lab.*..... 22,100
Lt.-Col. E. Mackinnon, *C.*..... 14,522
Lab. maj...... *7,578*
(By-election, May 15, 1958)
G. W. Reynolds, Lab.. 13,159
R. Bartle, *C.*..... 5,698
J. McKie, *I.L.P.*..... 576
Lab. maj...... *7,461*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,865)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 58,887
330**A. Evans, Lab.*..... 24,935
C. G. S. Hodgkinson, *C.* 11,667
Lab. maj...... *13,268*
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,887)
ITCHEN—*See* Southampton
Jarrow (English Borough)
E. 49,340
331**E. Fernyhough, Lab.*... 24,706
Miss M. Dickinson, *C.* 14,304
Lab. maj...... *10,402*
(Revised constituency)
Keighley (English Borough)
E. 49,750
332**C. R. Hobson, Lab.*..... 19,414
W. M. J. Worsley, *C.*.. 16,011
A. Mitchell, *L.*..... 6,310
Lab. maj...... *3,403*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,448)
KELVINGROVE—*See* Glasgow
KEMPTOWN—*See* Brighton
Kensington (2)
NORTH *E.* 53,789
333**G. H. R. Rogers, Lab.*. 20,226
R. W. Bulbrook, *C.*.. 17,283
Lab. maj...... *2,943*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,143)
SOUTH *E.* 62,724
334**Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Spens*, K.B.E., Q.C., *C.*..... 32,051
Mrs. M. M. Crane, *Lab.* 6,804
C. maj...... *25,247*
(1951 C. maj. 25,698)
Kent (13). *See* Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
Kettering (Northants).
E. 69,764
335**G. R. Mitchison*, C.B.E., Q.C., *Lab.*..... 31,398
J. F. Nash, *C.*..... 25,495
Lab. maj...... *5,903*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,827)
Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
E. 56,216
336**G. D. N. Nabarro, C.*... 26,142
I. A. J. Williams, *Lab.* 17,918
C. maj...... *8,224*
(1951 C. maj. 5,158)
Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)
E. 47,254
337**W. Ross, Lab.*..... 23,324
J. Sutherland, *C.*..... 14,983
Lab. maj...... *8,341*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,709)
King's Lynn (Norfolk)
E. 51,867
338**Cmdr. R. A. Scott-Miller, C.*..... 20,949
H. Lawson, *Lab.*..... 19,611
C. maj...... *1,338*
(1951 C. maj. 937)
Kingston upon Thames
(English Borough)
E. 61,762
339**Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, C.*..... 31,069
G. H. Loman, *Lab.*..... 16,104
C. maj...... *14,965*
(Revised constituency)
Kinross and West Perthshire—*See* Perthshire and Kinross

Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,450
340**T. F. Hubbard, Lab.*.... 23,861
D. D. Young, M.B.E., *L. & C.*..... 16,392
Lab. maj...... *7,469*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,401)
KIRKDALE—*See* Liverpool
Knutsford (Cheshire)
E. 49,756
341**Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley-Davenport, C.*..... 29,074
C. Hamnett, *Lab.*..... 9,588
C. maj...... *19,486*
(Revised constituency)
LADYWOOD—*See* Birmingham
Lambeth (3)
BRIXTON *E.* 53,045
342**Lt.-Col. M. Lipton*, O.B.E., *Lab.*..... 20,594
W. L. Roots, *C.*..... 15,559
Lab. maj...... *5,035*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,353)
NORWOOD *E.* 59,385
343**Brig. Sir J. G. Smyth, Bt., V.C.*, M.C., *C.*.. 24,831
J. A. Joyce, *Lab.*..... 19,799
C. maj...... *5,032*
(1951 C. maj. 2,949)
VAUXHALL *E.* 47,354
344**Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss, Lab.*..... 19,220
E. H. Lee, *C.*..... 10,492
Lab. maj...... *8,728*
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,653)
Lanark (Lanarkshire)
E. 49,726
345**Hon. P. F. Maitland, C.* 21,828
J. Mackie, *Lab.*..... 20,870
C. maj...... *958*
(1951 C. maj. 1,793)
Lanarkshire (6)
NORTH *E.* 43,050
346**Miss M. Herbison, Lab.* 20,307
A. F. Hendry, *C.*..... 14,784
Lab. maj...... *5,523*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,304)
See also Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen
Lancashire (16). *See* Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwich, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, Westhoughton and Widnes
Lancaster (Lancashire)
E. 43,811
347**Sir F. H. R. Maclean, Bt.*, C.B.E., *C.*..... 19,873
C. S. B. Attlee, *Lab.*... 15,324
C. maj...... *4,549*
(1951 C. maj. 2,456)
LANGSTONE—*See* Portsmouth
Leeds (6)
EAST *E.* 61,944
348†*D. W. Healey, Lab.*.... 26,083
C. D. Chapman, *C.*... 21,144
Lab. maj...... *4,939*
(New constituency)

NORTH EAST *E.* 55,441
349†*Rt. Hon. O. Peake, C.*.. 24,902
H. M. Waterman, *Lab.* 15,623
C. maj...... *9,279*
(By-election, Feb. 9, 1956)
Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C. 14,081
H. M. Waterman, *Lab.* 8,212
C. maj...... *5,869*
(Revised constituency)
NORTH WEST *E.* 64,142
350**D. Kaberry, T.D., C.*.... 31,923
D. B. Matthews, *Lab.*.. 16,594
C. maj...... *15,329*
(Revised constituency)
SOUTH *E.* 54,424
351**Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., Lab.* 25,833
Miss W. D. Brown, *C.* 13,817
Lab. maj...... *12,016*
(Revised constituency)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 57,211
352†*Miss A. M. Bacon, C.B.E., Lab.*..... 25,714
W. W. J. Dunn, *C.*.... 13,142
Lab. maj...... *12,572*
(Revised constituency)
WEST *E.* 60,202
353**T. C. Pannell, Lab.*.... 24,576
J. Hiley, *C.*..... 18,312
H. Hudson, *L.*..... 3,699
Lab. maj...... *6,264*
(Revised constituency)
Leek (Staffordshire)
E. 68,062
354**H. Davies, Lab.*..... 28,273
Miss I. M. P. Pike, *C.*.. 27,214
Lab. maj...... *1,059*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,910)
Leicester (4)
NORTH EAST *E.* 50,121
355**Sir A. L. Ungoed-Thomas, Q.C., Lab.*... 22,264
Mrs. T. Street, *C.*..... 17,094
Lab. maj...... *5,170*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,731)
NORTH WEST *E.* 53,472
356**B. Janner, Lab.*..... 22,807
F. A. Tomlinson, *C.*... 19,297
Lab. maj...... *3,510*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,059)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 51,747
357**Capt. Rt. Hon. C. Waterhouse, C.*..... 26,070
E. J. Masters, *Lab.*..... 14,529
C. maj...... *11,541*
(By-election, Nov. 28, 1957)
W. J. Peel, C...... 18,023
Miss B. Boothroyd, *Lab.*..... 11,541
C. maj...... *6,482*
(Revised constituency)
SOUTH WEST *E.* 50,602
358**H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., Lab.*..... 21,487
Mrs. D. Russell, *C.*... 16,998
Lab. maj...... *4,489*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,993)
Leicestershire (4). *See* Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton
Leigh (English Borough)
E. 60,256
359**H. Boardman, Lab.*..... 30,098
J. B. Leck, *C.*..... 18,142
Lab. maj...... *11,956*
(1951 Lab. maj. 14,296)
LEITH—*See* Edinburgh

Leominster (Herefordshire)
E. 40,098
360**Sir A. E. Baldwin*, M.C., C. 18,487
A. T. Evans, *Lab.* 9,740
C. maj. *8,747*
(1951 C. maj. 20,013)

Lewes (East Sussex)
E. 49,885
361**Maj. T. V. H. Beamish*, M.C., C. 24,938
J. L. Eley, *Lab.* 12,392
C. maj. *12,546*
(Revised constituency)

Lewisham (3)
NORTH *E.* 52,485
362**Sir A. U. M. Hudson*, Bt., C. 22,070
S. T. Williams, *Lab.* .. 18,834
C. maj. *3,236*
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1957)
N. McDermot, Lab. ... 18,516
N. W. Farmer, C.B.E., C. 17,406
Miss L. Greene, *Ind.* . 1,487
Lab. maj. *1,110*
(1951 C. maj. 3,163)
SOUTH *E.* 54,981
363**Rt. Hon. H. S. Morrison*, C.H., *Lab.* 23,821
J. C. Arnold, C. 17,478
J. Loverseed, *Ind.* 1,400
Lab. maj. *6,343*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,011)
WEST *E.* 55,056
364**H. A. Price*, C. 24,066
T. Sargant, *Lab.* 19,741
C. maj. *4,325*
(1951 C. maj. 2,636)

Leyton (English Borough)
E. 74,944
365**R. W. Sorensen, Lab.* .. 29,747
R. C. Buxton, C. 21,543
E. L. F. Richards, L. .. 4,421
Lab. maj. *8,204*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,165)

Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffordshire)
E. 48,250
366**J. W. Snow, Lab.* 21,071
J. O. T. Blow, C. 17,966
Lab. maj. *3,105*
(Revised constituency)

Lincoln (English Borough)
E. 49,729
367**G. S. de Freitas, Lab.* .. 23,773
P. F. H. Emery, C. 18,551
Lab. maj. *5,222*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,560)

Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). *See* **Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Holland with Boston, Horncastle, Louth and Rutland and Stamford**

Liverpool (9)
EDGE HILL *E.* 57,391
368**A. J. Irvine*, Q.C. *Lab.* . 20,060
H. S. L. Rigg, C. 18,940
Lab. maj. *1,120*
(Revised constituency)

EXCHANGE *E.* 55,458
369**Mrs. E. M. Braddock, Lab.* 19,457
Mrs. A. E. Papworth, C. 12,271
L. Murphy, *Ind. Lab.* .. 2,928
Lab. maj. *7,186*
(Revised constituency)
GARSTON *E.* 62,373
370**Sir H. V. A. Raikes*, K.B.E., C. 28,130
T. E. Nixon, *Lab.* 16,161
C. mai. *11,969*
(By-election, Dec. 5, 1957)
R. M. Bingham, C. ... 15,521
I. I. Levin, *Lab.* 11,217
A. D. Dennis, *L.* 4,807
C. maj. *4,304*
(Revised constituency)
KIRKDALE *E.* 60,738
371 *N. A. Pannell, C.* 22,356
*W. Keenan, O.B.E., *Lab.* 20,542
C. maj. *1,814*
(Revised constituency)
SCOTLAND *E.* 56,176
372**D. G. Logan*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 21,928
G. F. Allanson, C. 11,821
Lab. maj. *10,107*
(Revised constituency)
TOXTETH *E.* 52,575
373**J. R. Bevins, C.* 20,576
W. E. Lawn, *Lab.* 16,037
C. maj. *4,539*
(Revised constituency)
WALTON *E.* 59,522
374**K. P. Thompson, C.* .. 23,851
J. J. Cleary, *Lab.* 20,989
C. maj. *2,862*
(Revised constituency)
WAVERTREE *E.* 57,489
375**J. D. Tilney, C.* 28,172
Mrs. M. Aspin, *Lab.* .. 12,552
C. maj. *15,620*
(Revised constituency)
WEST DERBY *E.* 54,100
376**J. V. Woollam, C.* 21,124
C. R. Fenton, *Lab.* ... 18,540
C. maj. *2,584*
(Revised constituency)

Llanelly (Carmarthenshire)
E. 64,858
377**Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, Lab.* 34,021
T. H. H. Skeet, *C.* ... 20,640
Rev. D. E. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.* 6,398
Lab. maj. *23,381*
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,416)

Londonderry
E. 71,302
378 *R. Chichester - Clark, U.U.* 35,673
M. Canning, *S.F.* 19,640
U.U. maj. *16,033*
(1951 U.U. unopp.)

Loughborough (Leicestershire)
E. 53,183
379 *J. D. Cronin, Lab.* 24,044
M. V. Argyle, M.C., C. 19,781
Lab. maj. *4,263*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,323)

Louth (Lincolnshire)
E. 50,329
380**C. Osborne, C.* 21,796
Dr. D. R. L. M. Poirier, *Lab.* 15,276
C. maj. *6,520*
(1951 C. maj. 5,768)

Lowestoft (Suffolk)
E. 56,850
381**E. Evans*, C.B.E., *Lab.* .. 23,587
J. T. Griffiths, M.C., *C.* 21,672
Lab. maj. *1,915*
(1951 Lab. maj. 847)

Ludlow (Shropshire)
E. 47,040
382**C. J. Holland-Martin, C.* 20,816
R. J. Barker, *Lab.* 12,937
C. maj. *7,879*
(1951 C. maj. 7,477)

Luton (English Borough)
E. 57,933
383**Rt. Hon. C. Hill*, M.D., *L. & C.* 24,722
M. Janis, *Lab.* 20,304
Miss J. M. Henderson, *L.* 3,140
L. & C. maj. *4,418*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 2,722)

Macclesfield (Cheshire)
E. 56,991
384**Air Cdre. Sir A. V. Harvey*, C.B.E., C. ... 27,551
K. Lomas, *Lab.* 18,362
C. maj. *9,189*
(1951 C. maj. 9,006)

Maidstone (Kent)
E. 61,144
385**Sir A. C. Bossom, Bt., C.* 27,267
O. L. Shaw, *Lab.* 19,861
C. maj. *7,406*
(1951 C. maj. 6,447)

Maldon (Essex)
E. 52,027
386 *A. B. C. Harrison, C.* ... 22,002
L. Scutts, *Lab.* 21,452
C. maj. *550*
(1951 Lab. maj. 704)

Manchester (9)
ARDWICK *E.* 60,737
387**L. M. Lever, Lab.* 22,822
G. Hampson, C. 20,740
Lab. maj. *2,082*
(Revised constituency)
BLACKLEY *E.* 58,653
388**E. S. T. Johnson*, M.C., *C.* 25,395
J. Diamond, *Lab.* 19,959
C. maj. *5,436*
(1951 C. maj. 2,272)
CHEETHAM *E.* 53,169
389**N. H. Lever, Lab.* 21,721
J. M. Eayrs, C. 13,190
Lab. maj. *8,531*
(Revised constituency)
EXCHANGE *E.* 52,376
390**W. D. Griffiths, Lab.* .. 20,203
B. Z. de Ferranti, C. ... 12,922
Lab. maj. *7,281*
(Revised constituency)
GORTON *E.* 54,824
391 *K. Zilliacus, Lab.* 21,102
K. B. Campbell, C. 20,833
Lab. maj. *269*
(Revised constituency)

MOSS SIDE *E.* 53,194
392*Rt. Hon. Dame Florence Horsbrugh, G.B.E., C.* 23,631
K. Marks, *Lab.* 13,103
C. maj. *10,528*
(1951 C. maj. 10,878)

OPENSHAW *E.* 56,720
393†*W. R. Williams, Lab.*.. 24,638
H. Day, *C.* 16,596
Lab. maj. *8,042*
(New constituency)

WITHINGTON *E.* 60,941
394*Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C.* 25,707
J. B. Hayes, *Lab.* 13,054
G. V. Davies, *L.* 5,077
C. maj. *12,653*
(Revised constituency)

WYTHENSHAWE *E.* 64,968
395*Mrs. E. Hill, C.* 26,200
N. Atkinson, *Lab.* 23,378
C. maj. *2,822*
(Revised constituency)

Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 55,215
396*H. B. Taylor, Lab.* ... 29,643
I. B. Church, *C.* 13,610
Lab. maj. *16,033*
(Revised constituency)

MARYHILL—*See* Glasgow

Melton (Leicestershire)
E. 60,986
397*Rt. Hon. H. A. Nutting, C.* 30,074
K. F. Urwin, *Lab.* 19,294
C. maj. *10,780*
(By-election, Dec. 19, 1956)
Miss I. M. P. Pike, C. 19,133
E. J. Masters, *Lab.* 16,771
C. maj. *2,362*
(1951 C. maj. 6,381)

Meriden (Warwickshire)
E. 54,596
398 *R. Moss, Lab.* 22,796
W. J. Peel, *C.* 21,691
Lab. maj. *1,105*
(New constituency)

Merionethshire
E. 27,472
399*T. *W. Jones, Lab.* 9,056
H. E. Jones, *L.* 6,374
G. Evans, *Welsh Nat.*.. 5,243
J. V. Jenkins, *Nat. L.*.. 3,001
Lab. maj. *2,682*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,048)

Merthyr Tydfil
(Welsh Borough)
E. 42,933
400*S. O. Davies, Lab.* 25,630
A. D. Arnold, *C.* 7,548
Lab. maj. *18,082*
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,436)

Merton and Morden
(English Borough)
E. 54,332
401 *H. E. Atkins, C.* 25,373
R. J. Edwards, *Lab.*.. 18,983
C. maj. *6,390*
(1951 C. maj. 4,402)

Middlesbrough (2)
EAST *E.* 59,563
402*Rt. Hon. H. A. Marquand, Lab.* 27,036
B. A. Connelly, *C.* 16,278
Lab. maj. *10,758*
(1951 Lab. maj. 15,528)

WEST *E.* 52,916
403*J. *E. S. Simon, Q.C., C.* 25,495
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, *Lab.* 18,134
C. maj. *7,361*
(1951 C. maj. 2,097)

Middlesex (2). *See* Spelthorne and Uxbridge

Middleton and Prestwich
(Lancashire)
E. 58,416
404*Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt., C.* 27,096
E. Dell, *Lab.* 16,989
C. maj. *10,107*
(1951 C. maj. 9,750)

Midlothian
E. 55,307
405†*D. J. Pryde, Lab.* 25,994
J. A. Stodart, *C.* 17,208
Lab. maj. *8,786*
(New constituency)

Mid-Ulster
E. 66,852
406 *T. J. Mitchell, S.F.* 29,737
C. Beattie, *U.U.* 29,477
S.F. maj. *260*
(By-election, Aug. 11, 1955)
T. J. Mitchell, S.F. 30,392
C. Beattie, *U.U.* 29,586
S.F. maj. *806*
(Oct. 7, 1955. T. J. Mitchell declared incapable of election. *C. Beattie, U.U.*, declared elected.)
(By-election, May 8, 1956)
G. Forrest, Ind. U. 28,605
T. J. Mitchell, *S.F.* 24,124
M. O'Neill, *A.P.* 6,421
Ind. U. maj. *4,481*
(1951 Irish Nat. maj. 3,396)

Mitcham (English Borough)
E. 72,028
407*L. R. Carr, C.* 32,798
H. G. Jenkins, *Lab.* 25,208
C. maj. *7,590*
(1951 C. maj. 5,869)

Monmouth (Monmouthshire)
E. 49,252
408*Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C.* 22,970
Miss J. Richardson, *Lab.* 17,173
C. maj. *5,797*
(1951 C. maj. 4,523)

Monmouthshire (5). *See* Abertillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth and Pontypool

Montgomeryshire
E. 31,983
409*Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies, Q.C., L.* 16,021
D. C. Jones, *Lab.* 7,521
L. maj. *8,500*
(1951 L. maj. 9,221)

Moray and Nairn
E. 35,663
410*Rt. Hon. J. G. Stuart, C.H., M.V.O., M.C., C.* 14,667
M. Mackay, *Lab.* 9,538
C. maj. *5,129*
(1951 C. maj. 5,394)

Morecambe and Lonsdale
(Lancashire)
E. 56,089
411*Sir I. Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., C.* 29,706
W. F. Fielding, *Lab.*.. 12,005
C. maj. *17,701*
(1951 C. maj. 17,479)
(By-election pending)

Morpeth (Northumberland)
E. 44,866
412*W. J. Owen, Lab.* 25,452
R. W. Elliott, *C.* 10,619
Lab. maj. *14,833*
(Nov. 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 14,022)
(1951 Lab. maj. 16,875)

MOSS SIDE—*See* Manchester

Motherwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 48,875
413*G. M. Lawson, Lab.* ... 20,147
A. M. C. Hutchison, *C.* 17,262
Lab. maj. *2,885*
(April 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,829)
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,991)

Nantwich (Cheshire)
E. 42,679
414 *Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris, C.* 20,250
L. Knight, *Lab.* 12,884
C. maj. *7,366*
(New constituency)

Neath (Glamorgan)
E. 51,422
415*D. J. Williams, Lab.*.. 30,581
J. Campbell-Hope, *C.* 9,467
Lab. maj. *21,114*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,129)

Nelson and Colne
(English Borough)
E. 50,355
416*S. S. Silverman, Lab.*.. 22,135
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, *C.*.. 19,844
Lab. maj. *2,291*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,400)

Newark (Nottinghamshire)
E. 52,655
417*G. Deer, Lab.* 23,057
R. H. Watson, *C.* 20,916
Lab. maj. *2,141*
(Revised constituency)

Newbury (Berkshire)
E. 57,404
418*A. R. Hurd, C.* 26,080
J. A. A. Evans, *Lab.*.. 18,843
C. maj. *7,237*
(Revised constituency)

Newcastle under Lyme
(English Borough)
E. 61,776
419*S. T. Swingler, Lab.*.. 28,314
F. H. Taylor, *C.* 21,569
Lab. maj. *6,745*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,536)

Newcastle upon Tyne (4)
CENTRAL *E.* 55,309
420*E. W. Short, Lab.* 26,102
G. Peters, *C.* 13,099
Lab. maj. *13,003*
(Revised constituency)

EAST *E.* 53,907
421*A. Blenkinsop, Lab.*.. 22,816
G. F. H. Walker, *C.*.. 20,994
Lab. maj. *1,822*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,771)

NORTH *E.* 50,955
422**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. Lloyd George, T.D., L. & C.* 25,236
B. Chisholm, *Lab.*..... 14,303
L. & C. maj...... *10,933*
(By-election, March 21, 1957)
R. W. Elliott, C...... 19,017
T. L. Macdonald, *Lab.* 12,555
C. maj...... *6,462*
(1951 L. & C. maj. 6,925)

WEST *E.* 57,142
423**E. Popplewell, C.B.E., Lab.*..... 25,401
A. Grey, *C.*..... 20,217
Lab. maj...... *5,184*
(Revised constituency)

New Forest (Hampshire)
E. 53,724
424**Col. O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C.*..... 27,027
H. J. Barnes, *Lab.*..... 12,285
C. maj...... *14,742*
(Revised constituency)

Newport (Welsh Borough)
E. 71,989
425**P. Freeman, Lab.*..... 31,537
D. S. Box, *C.*..... 27,177
Lab. maj...... *4,360*

(By-election, July 6, 1956)
†*Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice, Q.C., Lab.*..... 29,205
D. S. Box, *C.*..... 20,720
E. Roberts, *Welsh Nat.* 1,978
Lab. maj...... *8,485*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,717)

Newton (Lancashire)
E. 61,885
426**F. Lee, Lab.*..... 29,299
N. A. Miscampbell, *C.* 21,344
Lab. maj...... *7,955*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,898)

Norfolk (6)

CENTRAL *E.* 49,268
427**Sir F. Medicott, C.B.E., Nat. L. & C.* (now *Ind.*)..... 21,851
Miss E. R. Littlejohn, *Lab.*..... 16,288
Nat. L. & C. maj... *5,563*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 4,639)

NORTH *E.* 49,674
428**E. G. Gooch, C.B.E., Lab.* 20,899
Rear-Admiral (E.) Sir W. S. Jameson, K.B.E., C.B., *Nat. L. & C.*... 19,657
Lab. maj...... *1,242*
(1951 Lab. maj. 279)

SOUTH *E.* 43,887
429**J. E. B. Hill, C.*..... 28,690
J. M. Stewart, *Lab.*... 27,215
C. maj...... *1,475*
(Jan. 1955, by-election, C. maj. 865)
(1951 C. maj. 3,239)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 40,396
430 *S. Dye, Lab.*..... 16,781
*D. G. Bullard, *C.*..... 16,588
Lab. maj...... *193*
(1951 C. maj. 442)

See also King's Lynn and Yarmouth

Normanton (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 48,514
431**A. Roberts, Lab.*..... 27,846
J. Bird, *C.*..... 10,040
Lab. maj...... *17,806*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,853)

Northampton (English Borough)
E. 73,713
432**R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab.*.. 32,119
Maj. W. G. Clark, *C.*.. 28,771
Lab. maj...... *3,348*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,794)

Northamptonshire (4)

SOUTH *E.* 47,614
433**Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., C.*..... 21,497
R. H. Lewis, *Lab.*..... 17,339
C. maj...... *4,158*
(1951 C. maj. 2,848)

See also Kettering, Peterborough and Wellingborough

NORTHFIELD—*See* Birmingham

North Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 48,081
434**Hon. R. O. Stanley, C.* 23,812
L. Spriggs, *Lab.*..... 9,152
C. maj...... *14,660*
(1951 C. maj. 14,135)

Northumberland (3). *See* Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth

Northwich (Cheshire)
E. 43,691
435**J. G. Foster, Q.C., C.*... 20,697
J. D. Page, *Lab.*..... 14,142
C. maj...... *6,555*
(Revised constituency)

Norwich (2)

NORTH *E.* 40,843
436**J. Paton, Lab.*..... 18,682
T. C. Eaton, *C.*..... 12,087
Lab. maj...... *6,595*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,293)

SOUTH *E.* 45,402
437 *A. G. F. Rippon, C.*... 18,659
Mrs. M. P. Tylecote, *Lab.*..... 16,901
C. maj...... *1,758*
(1951 C. maj. 1,848)

NORWOOD—*See* Lambeth

Nottingham (4)

CENTRAL *E.* 56,463
438 *Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux, C.B.E., C.*..... 20,903
*I. Winterbottom, *Lab.* 20,145
C. maj...... *758*
(Revised constituency)

NORTH *E.* 60,234
439†*J. Harrison, Lab.*..... 26,552
I. G. Colvin, *C.*..... 20,462
J. Peck, D.F.C., *Comm.*.. 916
Lab. maj...... *6,090*
(New constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 65,449
440 *D. M. Keegan, C.*.... 29,145
*H. N. Smith, *Lab.*.... 22,092
C. maj...... *7,053*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 61,969
441†*Sir T. O'Brien, Lab.* .. 25,539
F. M. Richardson, *C.* 21,631
Lab. maj...... *3,908*
(New constituency)

Nottinghamshire (6). *See* Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe

Nuneaton (Warwickshire)
E. 56,452
442**F. G. Bowles, Lab.*..... 25,112
R. D. D. Griffith, *C.*... 14,828
J. B. Frankenburg, *L.* 5,048
Lab. maj...... *10,284*
(Revised constituency)

Ogmore (Glamorgan)
E. 55,976
443**W. E. Padley, Lab.*..... 33,275
D. G. Jennings, *C.*..... 10,751
Lab. maj...... *22,524*
(1951 Lab. maj. 27,518)

Oldbury and Halesowen (English Borough)
E. 66,622
444**A. Moyle, C.B.E., Lab.*.. 24,123
P. A. Bridger, *C.*..... 19,068
D. Mirfin, *L.*..... 9,171
Lab. maj...... *5,055*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,272)

Oldham (2)

EAST *E.* 55,980
445**Sir I. M. Horobin, C.*.. 19,185
C. Mapp, *Lab.*..... 18,805
R. Leslie, *L.*..... 5,506
C. maj...... *380*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 54,352
446**C. L. Hale, Lab.*..... 23,164
Hon. J. E. P. Grigg, *C.* 19,265
Lab. maj...... *3,899*
(Revised constituency)

OPENSHAW—*See* Manchester

Orkney and Zetland
E. 27,868
447**J. Grimond, L.*..... 11,753
J. W. Eunson, *C.*..... 3,760
E. Ramsay, *Lab.*..... 2,914
L. maj...... *7,993*
(1951 L. maj. 6,391)

Ormskirk (Lancashire)
E. 54,198
448**Col. D. Glover, C.*.... 27,066
T. W. Henry, *Lab.*... 12,527
C. maj...... *14,539*
(Revised constituency)

Orpington (Kent)
E. 46,581
449**W. D. M. Sumner, O.B.E., C.*..... 22,166
N. J. Hart, *Lab.*..... 10,230
A. B. Howard, *L.*..... 4,610
C. maj...... *11,936*
(Revised constituency)

Oswestry (Shropshire)
E. 50,289
450**Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore, C.*.... 22,859
M. E. Boggin, *Lab.*.. 13,434
C. maj...... *10,425*
(1951 C. maj. 9,372)

Oxford (English Borough)
E. 67,721
451**H. F. L. Turner, C.*..... 27,708
G. H. Elvin, *Lab.*..... 19,930
I. R. M. Davies, *L.*.... 5,336
C. maj...... *7,778*
(1951 C. maj. 6,940)

Oxfordshire (2). *See* Banbury and Henley

Paddington (2)
NORTH *E.* 42,689
452*B. T. Parkin, *Lab.*.... 16,462
V. H. Goodhew, *C.*... 14,370
Lab. maj..... *2,092*
(Dec. 1953, by-election, Lab. maj. 2,260)
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,089)
SOUTH *E.* 46,505
453*Cmdr. R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.*... 18,479
C. F. H. Wegg-Prosser, *Lab.*.... 11,432
C. maj..... *7,047*
(1951 C. maj. 6,809)
Paisley (Scottish Burgh)
E. 62,376
454*D. H. Johnston, Q.C., *Lab.*.... 26,823
R. D. Kernohan, *C.*... 20,725
Lab. maj..... *6,098*
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,025)
PARK—*See* Sheffield
PAVILION—*See* Brighton
PECKHAM—*See* Camberwell
Pembrokeshire
E. 62,381
455*D. L. Donnelly, *Lab.*.. 27,002
W. L. Davies, *Ind.*.... 25,410
Lab. maj..... *1,592*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,026)
Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 59,029
456*H. G. McGhee, *Lab.*... 29,432
L. B. Fulton, *C.*.... 17,796
Lab. maj..... *11,636*
(Revised constituency)
Penrith and the Border (Cumberland)
E. 50,875
457 *W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., *C.*.... 22,791
T. L. McDonald, *Lab.* 9,119
F. J. Sleath, *L.*.... 7,342
W. Brownrigg, *Ind.*. 368
C. maj..... *13,672*
(1951 C. maj. 12,515)
PENTLANDS—*See* Edinburgh
PERRY BARR—*See* Birmingham
Perthshire and Kinross (2)
KINROSS AND WEST *E.* 34,220
458 *W. G. Leburn, T.D., *C.* 18,133
J. Bayne, *Lab.*.... 5,975
C. maj..... *12,158*
(1951 C. maj. 13,502)
PERTH AND EAST *E.* 55,055
459*Col. Sir A. G. Gomme-Duncan, M.C., *C.*... 22,948
Dr. R. D. McIntyre, *Scott Nat.*.... 9,227
J. B. Urquhart, *Lab.*... 8,313
C. maj..... *13,721*
(1951 C. maj. 14,631)
Peterborough (Northamptonshire)
E. 59,513
460*H. Nicholls, *C.*.... 26,319
A. E. V. A. Farrer, *Lab.* 23,081
C. maj..... *3,238*
(1951 C. maj. 373)
Petersfield (Hampshire)
E. 50,994
461*Hon. P. R. Legh, *C.*... 24,826
F. R. Mason, *Lab.*.... 10,736
C. maj..... *14,090*
(Revised constituency)

Plymouth (2)
DEVONPORT *E.* 68,235
462 *Miss J. H. Vickers, M.B.E., *C. & Nat. L.*.... 24,821
*M. M. Foot, *Lab.*.... 24,721
A. R. Mayne, *L.*.... 3,100
C. & Nat. L. maj... *100*
(Revised constituency)
SUTTON *E.* 71,367
463*Hon. J. J. Astor, M.B.E., *C.*.... 30,051
Mrs. L. A. Middleton, *Lab.*.... 26,241
C. maj..... *3,810*
(Revised constituency)
POLLOK—*See* Glasgow
Pontefract (English Borough)
E. 53,877
464*G. O. Sylvester, *Lab.*.. 32,646
A. G. Blake, *C. & Nat. L.*.... 10,183
Lab. maj..... *22,463*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,237)
Pontypool (Monmouthshire)
E. 46,920
465*D. G. West, *Lab.*.... 26,372
A. O. Hewitt, *C.*.... 9,800
Lab. maj..... *16,572*
(1951 Lab. maj. 20,089)
(By-election pending)
Pontypridd (Glamorgan)
E. 54,214
466*A. Pearson, *Lab.*.... 28,881
T. R. V. Tyrrell, *C.*... 11,718
Lab. maj..... *17,163*
(1951 Lab. maj. 20,075)
Poole (English Borough)
E. 61,004
467*Capt. R. A. Pilkington, M.C., *C.*.... 26,594
F. C. Reeves, O.B.E., M.M., *Lab.*.... 17,032
J. C. Holland, *L.*.... 5,750
C. maj..... *9,562*
(1951 C. maj. 8,652)
Poplar (London Borough)
E. 49,038
468*Rt. Hon. C. W. Key, *Lab.*.... 25,642
Dr. G. F. Vaughan, *C.* 5,814
Lab. maj..... *19,828*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,502)
Portsmouth (3)
LANGSTONE *E.* 68,299
469*G. P. Stevens, *C.*.... 32,014
S. C. Davis, *Lab.*.... 17,859
C. maj..... *14,155*
(Revised constituency)
SOUTH *E.* 57,311
470*Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt., M.C., *C.*.... 27,887
L. W. Carroll, *Lab.*... 13,600
C. maj..... *14,287*
(Revised constituency)
WEST *E.* 56,597
471*Brig. T. H. Clarke, C.B.E., *C.*.... 23,729
Mrs. A. L. Birk, *Lab.*.. 20,060
C. maj..... *3,669*
(Revised constituency)
Preston (2)
NORTH *E.* 51,220
472*J. Amery, *C.*.... 22,310
E. Hewitt, *Lab.*.... 19,407
C. maj..... *2,903*
(1951 C. maj. 1,108)

SOUTH *E.* 51,933
473 *A. Green, *C.*.... 21,497
*E. A. A. Shackleton, *Lab.*.... 21,023
C. maj..... *474*
(1951 Lab. maj. 16)
PROVAN—*See* Glasgow
Pudsey (English Borough)
E. 50,175
474*Col. C. Banks, *C.* (now *Ind.*).... 20,445
B. A. Payton, *Lab.*... 15,881
R. S. Wainwright, *L.*.. 6,526
C. maj..... *4,564*
(1951 C. maj. 3,356)
PUTNEY—*See* Wandsworth
Reading (English Borough)
E. 59,678
475†*I. Mikardo, *Lab.*.... 25,228
†F. M. Bennett, *C.*.... 24,990
Lab. maj..... *238*
(New constituency)
Reigate (Surrey)
E. 56,013
476*J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, *C.*.... 27,210
C. J. Garnsworthy, *Lab.*.... 16,903
C. maj..... *10,307*
(1951 C. maj. 9,850)
Renfrewshire (2)
EAST *E.* 58,024
477*Sir E. G. R. Lloyd, D.S.O., *C.*.... 30,959
D. J. Phillips, *Lab.*.... 14,371
C. maj..... *16,588*
(1951 C. maj. 15,320)
WEST *E.* 46,407
478*Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., *L. & C.*.... 21,283
Dr. J. D. Mabon, *Lab.*. 17,243
L. & C. maj..... *4,040*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 2,963)
Rhondda (2)
EAST *E.* 39,059
479*W. H. Mainwaring, *Lab.*.... 21,859
Mrs. A. Powell, *Comm.* 4,544
H. R. Rowlands, *C.*.. 3,711
Lab. maj..... *17,315*
(1951 Lab. maj. 24,436)
WEST *E.* 35,943
480*I. R. Thomas, *Lab.*... 21,288
G. James, *Welsh Nat.*.. 4,424
C. P. T. Burke, *C.*... 3,134
Lab. maj..... *16,864*
(1951 Lab. maj. 22,488)
Richmond, Surrey
(English Borough)
E. 61,365
481*Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, Bt., T.D., Q.C., *C.*... 27,628
J. S. Barr, *Lab.*.... 14,673
Miss E. M. Haynes, *L.* 5,266
C. maj..... *12,955*
(1951 C. maj. 14,036)
Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 50,490
482*Rt. Hon. Sir T. L. Dugdale, Bt., *C.*.... 24,979
R. Hoyle, *Lab.*.... 8,974
C. maj..... *16,005*
(1951 C. maj. 15,316)

Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 40,451
483**Col. Sir M. Stoddart-Scott*, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., *C.* 21,977
E. Brierley, *Lab.* 9,912
C. maj. *12,065*
(1951 C. maj. 12,420)

Rochdale (English Borough)
E. 62,126
484**Lt.-Col. W. Schofield*, *C.* 26,518
J. McCann, *Lab.* 24,928
C. maj. *1,590*
(By-election, Feb. 12, 1958)
J. McCann, Lab. 22,733
L. H. C. Kennedy, *L.* 17,603
J. E. Parkinson, *C.* 9,827
Lab. maj. *4,530*
(1951 C. maj. 454)

Rochester and Chatham (English Borough)
E. 61,819
485**Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 26,645
J. D. Campbell, *C.* 24,198
Lab. maj. *2,447*
(1951 Lab. maj. 847)

Romford (Englisn Borough)
E. 68,942
486 *R. J. Ledger, Lab.* 27,326
R. J. S. Harvey, *C.* 24,701
Lab. maj. *2,625*
(Revised constituency)

Ross and Cromarty—*See* Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty

Rossendale (English Borough)
E. 52,288
487**A. W. J. Greenwood*, *Lab.* 23,472
J. E. Parkinson, *C.* 20,561
Lab. maj. *2,911*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,670)

Rotherham (English Borough)
E. 55,971
488**J. H. Jones, Lab.* 27,423
W. G. Blake, *C.* 15,882
Lab. maj. *11,541*
(1951 Lab. maj. 14,807)

Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 67,132
489**D. Griffiths, Lab.* 39,968
W. A. V. Hoskins, *C.* .. 12,916
Lab. maj. *27,052*
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,520)

Rowley Regis and Tipton (English Borough)
E. 59,908
490**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson*, Q.C., *Lab.* 28,166
A. A. Hill, *C.* 14,998
Lab. maj. *13,168*
(Revised constituency)

Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
E. 56,907
491†*Cmdr. C. E. M. Donaldson*, *C.* 21,925
S. E. Graham, *L.* 14,755
L. A. Morrison, *Lab.* .. 9,296
C. maj. *7,170*
(New constituency)

Rugby (Warwickshire)
E. 46,011
492**J. Johnson, Lab.* 19,709
H. B. Soref, *C.* 18,331
E. H. Shafer, *Ind.* 1,274
Lab. maj. *1,378*
(1951 Lab. maj. 199)

Ruislip-Northwood (English Borough)
E. 47,698
493**F. P. Crowder, C.* 24,806
G. S. Burden, *Lab.* 13,251
C. maj. *11,555*
(1951 C. maj. 10,804)

Runcorn (Cheshire)
E. 47,487
494**Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper*, *C.* 24,682
D. Barker, *Lab.* 13,852
C. maj. *10,830*
(1951 C. maj. 9,841)

Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)
E. 54,760
495**M. Redmayne*, D.S.O., *C.* 23,509
D. R. Hardman, *Lab.* .. 21,866
C. maj. *1,643*
(Revised constituency)

Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)
E. 43,016
496**R. C. Brooman-White*, *C.* 19,141
G. McAllister, *Lab.* ... 17,040
C. maj. *2,101*
(1951 C. maj. 352)

Rutland and Stamford (Lincolnshire and Rutland)
E. 40,818
497**Sir R. J. E. Conant, Bt.*, C.V.O., *C.* 17,675
T. G. Bradley, *Lab.* .. 14,856
C. maj. *2,819*
(1951 C. maj. 2,723)

Rye (East Sussex)
E. 53,223
498 *B. G. Irvine, C.* 28,500
T. I. Payne, *Lab.* 10,560
C. maj. *17,940*
(New constituency)

Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 47,922
499**Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler*, C.H., *C.* 20,671
Rev. H. N. Horne, *Lab.* 14,253
Miss H. G. Carson, *L.* .. 3,209
C. maj. *6,418*
(1951 C. maj. 5,319)

St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 47,827
500**Hon. J. Grimston, C.* ... 21,828
Mrs. R. Short, *Lab.* ... 16,107
C. maj. *5,721*
(Revised constituency)

St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 75,588
501**Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Shawcross*, Q.C., *Lab.* 35,737
J. M. Caplin, *C.* 19,854
Lab. maj. *15,883*
(By-election, June 12, 1958)
L. Spriggs, Lab. 26,405
M. Carlisle, *C.* 14,411
Lab. maj. *11,994*
(Revised constituency)

St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 44,374
502**G. R. Howard, C. & Nat. L.* 17,063
L. S. Pawley, *Lab.* 9,728
D. A. H. Banks, *L.* ... 6,020
C. & Nat. L. maj. ... *7,335*
(1951 C. & Nat. L. maj. 7,612)

St. Marylebone (London Borough)
E. 57,648
503**Sir W. W. Wakefield*, *C.* 26,302
I. M. Yates, *Lab.* 10,903
C. maj. *15,399*
(1951 C. maj. 14,819)

St. Pancras, North (London Borough)
E. 62,739
504**K. Robinson, Lab.* ... 24,670
A. M. F. Royle, *C.* .. 17,588
J. Nicolson, *Comm.* ... 1,303
Lab. maj. *7,082*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,829)

Salford (2)
EAST *E.* 55,853
505 *F. Allaun, Lab.* 20,351
J. Whiteley, *C.* 18,623
Lab. maj. *1,728*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,778)
WEST *E.* 58,701
506**C. Royle, Lab.* 22,413
H. D. Moore, *C.* 21,554
Lab. maj. *859*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,487)

Salisbury (Wiltshire)
E. 48,823
507**J. G. Morrison*, T.D., *C.* 20,271
J. Papworth, *Lab.* 12,632
J. M. Booker, *L.* 5,037
C. maj. *7,639*
(1951 C. maj. 5,412)

Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 64,531
508**Sir A. C. M. Spearman*, *C.* 27,133
J. Archer, *Lab.* 10,488
G. Gray, *L.* 9,215
C. maj. *16,645*
(1951 C. maj. 16,367)

SCOTLAND—*See* Liverpool
SCOTSTOUN—*See* Glasgow

Sedgefield (Durham)
E. 57,031
509**J. Slater, Lab.* 27,221
D. F. M. Appleby, *C.* .. 18,368
Lab. maj. *8,853*
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,124)

SELLY OAK—*See* Birmingham

Sevenoaks (Kent)
E. 59,937
510**J. C. Rodgers, C.* 28,936
J. N. Powrie, *Lab.* 17,858
C. maj. *11,078*
(1951 C. maj. 9,845)

Sheffield (6)
ATTERCLIFFE *E.* 64,601
511**J. B. Hynd, Lab.* 33,071
Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert, *C. & L.* 13,503
Lab. maj. *19,568*
(Revised constituency)

BRIGHTSIDE *E.* 58,156
512*R. E. Winterbottom, *Lab.*..... 27,643
E. W. Flynn, *C.* & *L.*.. 12,239
H. Hill. *Comm.*..... 1,461
Lab. maj...... *15,404*
(Revised constituency)

HALLAM *E.* 61,231
513*Sir R. Jennings, *C.* & *L.* 30,069
J. Marsden, *Lab.*..... 25,330
C. & *L. maj.*..... *14,739*
(Revised constituency)

HEELEY *E.* 65,667
514*Sir P. G. Roberts, *Bt.*, *C.* & *L.*..... 30,798
J. Sewell, *Lab.*..... 19,747
C. & *L. maj.*..... *11,051*
(Revised constituency)

HILLSBOROUGH *E.* 54,643
515*G. Darling, *Lab.*..... 23,438
S. K. Arnold, *C.* & *L.*.. 16,428
Lab. maj...... *7,010*
(Revised constituency)

PARK *E.* 55,373
516*F. W. Mulley, *Lab.*..... 28,904
S. B. Rippon, *C.* & *L.*.. 10,565
Lab. maj...... *18,339*
(Revised constituency)

SHETTLESTON—*See* Glasgow

Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 46,205
517*G. A. N. Hirst, *C.*.... 22,582
E. E. Gardner, *Lab.*.. 17,251
C. maj...... *5,331*
(1951 C. maj. 1,503)

Shoreditch and Finsbury (London Borough)
E. 56,393
518*V. J. Collins, O.B.E., *Lab.*..... 25,500
M. B. Agnew, *C.*..... 9,216
Lab. maj...... *16,284*
(Oct. 1954, by-election, Lab. maj. 13,039)
(1951 Lab. maj. 18,763)
(By-election pending)

Shrewsbury (Shropshire)
E. 45,239
519*J. A. Langford-Holt, *C.* 21,319
D. G. Allen, *Lab.*..... 13,726
C. maj...... *7,593*
(1951 C. maj. 6,768)

Shropshire (4). *See* Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrekin

Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 49,710
520*G. B. Drayson, *C.*.... 25,101
V. P. Richardson, *Lab.* 15,919
C. maj...... *9,182*
(1951 C. maj. 7,960)

SMALL HEATH—*See* Birmingham

Smethwick (English Borough)
E. 52,748
521*Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, *Lab.*..... 23,151
I. J. Wells, *C.*..... 16,656
Lab. maj...... *6,495*
(1951 Lab. maj. 9,727)

Solihull (Warwickshire)
E. 51,897
522*M. A. Lindsay, C.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*..... 29,323
Miss M. Large, *Lab.*... 11,300
C. maj...... *18,023*
(1951 C. maj. 16,124)

Somerset (6)

NORTH *E.* 58,282
523*E. H. C. Leather, *C.*.... 26,985
D. R. Llewellyn, *Lab.*. 22,802
C. maj...... *4,183*
(1951 C. maj. 2,548)

See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil

Southall (English Borough)
E. 57,633
524*G. A. Pargiter, *Lab.*... 25,207
A. Tickler, *C.*..... 18,872
Lab. maj...... *6,335*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,954)

Southampton (2)

ITCHEN *E.* 67,098
525†*H. M. King, D.Phil., *Lab.*..... 29,149
L. T. Loader, *C.*..... 23,378
Lab. maj...... *5,771*
(Revised constituency)

TEST *E.* 66,256
526 *J. M. Howard, *C.*..... 26,707
†C. A. R. Crosland, *Lab.*..... 22,865
T. C. S. Little, *L.*..... 2,583
C. maj...... *3,842*
(Revised constituency)

Southend (2)

EAST *E.* 55,635
527*S. J. McAdden, *C.*..... 23,958
W. H. Clough, *Lab.*.. 17,200
C. maj...... *6,758*
(Revised constituency)

WEST *E.* 57,424
528* *Sir H. Channon, *C.*.. 27,326
V. G. Marchesi, *Lab.*.. 8,866
Miss H. J. Harvey, *L.*.. 6,375
C. maj...... *18,460*
(Revised constituency)

South Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 60,623
529*Col. C. G. Lancaster, *C.*..... 33,204
R. C. Jelley, *Lab.*..... 10,809
C. maj...... *22,395*
(1951 C. maj. 23,318)

Southgate (English Borough)
E. 55,745
530*Sir A. Beverley Baxter, *C.*..... 26,794
G. L. Caunt, *Lab.*..... 8,584
G. J. Bridge, *L.*..... 7,614
C. maj...... *18,210*
(1951 C. maj. 19,155)

Southport (English Borough)
E. 62,618
531*R. F. Hesketh, T.D., *C.* 30,268
P. Cameron, *Lab.*..... 12,827
C. maj...... *17,441*
(Feb. 1952, by-election, C. maj. 13,279)
(1951 C. maj. 17,853)

South Shields (English Borough)
E. 74,340
532*Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede, C.H., *Lab.*..... 31,734
J. Chalmers, *C.*..... 21,482
Lab. maj...... *10,252*
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,425)

Southwark (London Borough)
E. 66,592
533*Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.*..... 28,174
J. M. Greenwood, *C.*.. 10,944
J. Bent, *Comm.*..... 959
Lab. maj...... *17,230*
(1951 Lab. maj. 22,554)

Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 54,631
534*A. L. N. D. Houghton, *Lab.*..... 20,092
Miss B. M. H. Anderson, O.B.E., *C.*..... 17,309
J. G. Walker, *L.*..... 7,046
Lab. maj...... *2,783*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,648)

SPARKBROOK—*See* Birmingham

Spelthorne (Middlesex)
E. 46,050
535*G. B. Craddock, *C.*.... 20,888
J. P. Carruthers, *Lab.*. 14,906
C. maj...... *5,982*
(Revised constituency)

SPRINGBURN—*See* Glasgow

Stafford and Stone (Staffordshire)
E. 55,395
536*Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., *C.*..... 26,206
K. E. Richardson, *Lab.* 17,550
C. maj...... *8,656*
(1951 C. maj. 6,046)

Staffordshire (6). *See* Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone

Stalybridge and Hyde (Cheshire)
E. 56,359
537*F. Blackburn, *Lab.*..... 23,617
I. W. Owen, *C.*..... 23,462
Lab. maj...... *155*
(1951 Lab. maj. 298)

STECHFORD—*See* Birmingham

Stepney (London Borough)
E. 65,601
538*W. J. Edwards, *Lab.*.. 27,677
Mrs. L. Sutton, *C.*.... 5,733
S. Kaye, *Comm.*..... 2,888
F. Winckless, *L.*..... 1,615
Lab. maj...... *21,944*
(1951 Lab. maj. 28,263)

Stirling and Clackmannan (2)

CLACKMANNAN AND EAST
E. 50,342
539*Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, *Lab.*..... 23,588
R. C. Aitchison, *C.*.. 16,579
Lab. maj...... *7,009*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,504)

WEST *E.* 43,098
540*A. Balfour, *Lab.*..... 18,836
W. A. Gay, *C.*..... 15,669
Lab. maj...... *3,167*
(1951 Lab. maj. 4,497)

Stirling and Falkirk (Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,833
541*M. MacPherson, *Lab.*.. 20,651
J. McMillan, *C.*..... 19,345
J. Halliday, *Scot. Nat.*.. 2,885
Lab. maj...... *1,306*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,108)

Stockport (2)
NORTH *E.* 53,271
542**Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. Hulbert, C.* 23,547
Mrs. M. E. Nichol, *Lab.* 18,980
C. maj. *4,567*
(1951 C. maj. 4,798)
SOUTH *E.* 47,251
543**H. M. Steward, C.* 20,698
E. A. C. Roberts, *Lab.* 16,612
C. maj. *4,086*
(Feb. 1955, by-election, C. maj. 2,563)
(1951 C. maj. 3,400)

Stockton on Tees (English Borough)
E. 51,366
544**G. R. Chetwynd, Lab.* .. 23,422
C. B. Longbottom, *C.* 19,607
Lab. maj. *3,815*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,047)

Stoke Newington and Hackney, North (London Borough)
E. 65,281
545**D. Weitzman*, Q.C., *Lab.* 25,253
L. Defries-Porter, *C.* .. 15,165
B. Ashkenazi, *L.* 2,388
A. Morris, *Comm.* 1,525
Lab. maj. *10,088*
(Revised constituency)

Stoke on Trent (3)
CENTRAL *E.* 62,444
546**Dr. B. Stross, Lab.* 28,452
G. B. Price, *C.* 16,097
Lab. maj. *12,355*
(Revised constituency)
NORTH *E.* 58,518
547**Mrs. H. Slater, Lab.* ... 29,473
S. F. Middup, M.B.E., *C.* 14,599
Lab. maj. *14,874*
(Revised constituency)
SOUTH *E.* 66,212
548**E. Smith, Lab.* 31,003
B. G. C. Webb, *C.* ... 17,739
Lab. maj. *13,264*
(Revised constituency)

Stratford (Warwickshire)
E. 47,451
549**J. D. Profumo*, O.B.E., *C.* 24,587
T. L. K. Locksley, *Lab.* 11,275
C. maj. *13,312*
(1951 C. maj. 10,795)
STREATHAM—*See* Wandsworth

Stretford (English Borough)
E. 71,410
550**S. Storey, C.* 33,101
F. G. Barton, *Lab.* ... 21,267
C. maj. *11,834*
(1951 C. maj. 9,725)

Stroud (Gloucestershire)
E. 55,862
551 *J. A. Kershaw, C.* 23,318
R. W. Evely, *Lab.* ... 19,375
E. B. Ayliffe, *L.* 4,489
C. maj. *3,943*
(Revised constituency)

Sudbury and Woodbridge (Suffolk)
E. 58,890
552**Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Hare*, O.B.E., *C.* 25,185
R. J. Lewis, *Lab.* 17,995
Mrs. A. Scott, *L.* 3,760
C. maj. *7,190*
(1952 C. maj. 5,952)

Suffolk (4). *See* **Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and Sudbury and Woodbridge**

Sunderland (2)
NORTH *E.* 60,255
553**F. T. Willey, Lab.* 24,237
A. M. Herbert, *C.* ... 21,401
Lab. maj. *2,836*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,490)
SOUTH *E.* 62,615
554**P. G. Williams, C.* 24,727
E. Armstrong, *Lab.* ... 22,953
C. maj. *1,774*
(May 1953, by-election, C. maj. 1,175)
(1951 Lab. maj. 306)

Surbiton (English Borough)
E. 44,261
555†*N. T. L. Fisher*, M.C., *C.* 22,863
S. G. Richards, *Lab.* ... 12,380
C. maj. *10,483*
(New constituency)

Surrey (10)
EAST *E.* 65,179
556**C. J. A. Doughty*, Q.C., *C.* 37,276
Miss J. G. Hall, *Lab.* .. 12,567
C. maj. *24,709*
(1951 C. maj. 23,910)

See also **Carshalton, Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, Esher, Farnham, Guildford, Reigate and Woking**

East Sussex (4). *See* **Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes and Rye**

West Sussex (3). *See* **Arundel and Shoreham, Chichester and Horsham**

SUTTON—*See* **Plymouth**

Sutton and Cheam (English Borough)
E. 58,529
557**R. C. Sharples*, O.B.E., M.C., *C.* 29,538
R. M. Lewis, *Lab.* ... 15,205
C. maj. *14,333*
(Nov. 1954, by-election, C. maj. 10,907)
(1951 C. maj. 12,482)

Sutton Coldfield (English Borough)
E. 58,839
558†*Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd, C.* 31,552
C. B. B. Norwood, *Lab.* 13,565
C. maj. *17,987*
(Revised constituency)

Swansea (2)
EAST *E.* 54,010
559**D. L. Mort, Lab.* 28,198
Miss R. S. Guest, *C.* .. 10,726
Lab. maj. *17,472*
(1951 Lab. maj. 21,022)
WEST *E.* 58,923
560**P. Morris, Lab.* 22,647
B. McGlynn, *C.* 21,626
Lab. maj. *1,021*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,160)

Swindon (English Borough)
E. 49,879
561 *F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab.* 21,926
P. W. Medd, *C.* 17,987
Lab. maj. *3,939*
(1951 Lab. maj. 5,908)

Taunton (Somerset)
E. 51,564
562**Rt. Hon. H. L. d'A. Hopkinson*, C.M.G., *C.* 22,962
R. A. Pestell, *Lab.* ... 17,420
Brig. G. Barrington, *L.* 3,684
C. maj. *5,542*
(By-election, Feb. 14, 1956)
E. D. L. du Cann, C. .. 19,820
R. A. Pestell, *Lab.* ... 19,163
C. maj. *657*
(1951 C. maj. 3,981)

Tavistock (Devonshire)
E. 45,095
563**Str H. G. Studholme, Bt.*, C.V.O., *C.* 18,991
H. Lawrance, *Lab.* ... 8,755
R. Moore, *L.* 6,937
C. maj. *10,236*
(1951 C. maj. 9,850)
TEST—*See* **Southampton**

Thirsk and Malton (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 50,212
564**Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton*, M.C., *C.* 25,467
G. R. Mitton, *Lab.* ... 11,382
C. maj. *14,085*
(1951 C. maj. 17,162)

Thurrock (Essex)
E. 63,030
565**H. J. Delargy, Lab.* ... 31,375
G. A. Petty, *C.* 16,046
Lab. maj. *15,329*
(1951 Lab. maj. 23,685)

Tiverton (Devonshire)
E. 47,858
566**Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat-Amory, C.* 23,475
A. E. P. Duffy, *Lab.* ... 13,051
C. maj. *10,424*
(1951 C. maj. 10,448)

Tonbridge (Kent)
E. 64,709
567**G. W. W. Williams, C.* 29,521
R. L. Fagg, *Lab.* 19,325
C. maj. *10,196*
(By-election, June 7, 1956)
R. P. Hornby, C. 20,515
R. L. Fagg, *Lab.* 18,913
C. maj. *1,602*
(1951 C. maj. 10,268)

Torquay (English Borough)
E. 65,353
568**Rt. Hon. C. Williams, C.* 29,777
R. Briscoe, *Lab.* 12,547
P. J. Bessell, *L.* 7,012
C. maj. *17,230*
(By-election, Dec. 15, 1955)
†*F. M. Bennett, C.* 20,964
W. Hamling, *Lab.* ... 10,383
P. J. Bessell, *L.* 9,775
C. maj. *10,581*
(1951 C. maj. 16,640)

Torrington (Devonshire)
E. 44,712
569**Hon. G. Lambert, Nat. L. & C.* 20,124
L. Lamb, *Lab.* 10,812
Nat. L. & C. maj. *9,312*
(By-election, March 27, 1958)
M. R. Bonham-Carter, L. 13,408
A. H. F. Royle, *Nat. L. & C.* 13,189
L. Lamb, *Lab.* 8,697
L. maj. *219*
(1951 Nat. L. & C. maj. 11,350)

Totnes (Devonshire)
E. 62,710
570 *R. L. Mawby, C.* 26,381
D. J. P. Mann, *Lab.* .. 14,787
A. C. Shobbrook, *L.* .. 9,471
C. maj. *11,594*
(1951 C. maj. 11,596)

Tottenham (English Borough)
E. 63,242
571**Sir F. Messer,* C.B.E., *Lab.* 26,636
Maj. I. M. Fraser, M.C., *C.* 17,753
Lab. maj. *8,883*
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,251)

TOXTETH—*See* Liverpool

Truro (Cornwall)
E. 54,798
572**H. G. B. Wilson, C.* .. 19,900
J. N. Newby, *Lab.* 15,183
Miss B. N. Secar, *L.* .. 8,056
C. maj. *4,717*
(1951 C. maj. 5,131)

Twickenham (English Borough)
E. 75,106
573**R. G. Cooke, C.* 33,726
P. O'Gorman, *Lab.* 17,450
Miss M. Neilson, *L.* .. 6,626
C. maj. *16,276*
(Jan. 1955, by-election, C. maj. 10,122)
(1951 C. maj. 15,209)

Tynemouth (English Borough)
E. 70,758
574**Dame I. M. B. Ward,* D.B.E., *C.* 30,949
J. Finegan, *Lab.* 20,113
R. Cairncross, *L.* 5,082
C. maj. *10,836*
(1951 C. maj. 7,656)

Uxbridge (Middlesex)
E. 53,372
575**F. Beswick, Lab.* 22,244
L. C. Curran, *C.* 21,368
Lab. maj. *876*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,548)

VAUXHALL—*See* Lambeth

Wakefield (English Borough)
E. 59,828
576**Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Lab.* 28,180
D. Hinchcliffe, *C.* 18,435
Lab. maj. *9,745*
(Revised constituency)

Wallasey (English Borough)
E. 73,149
577**Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples, C.* 33,537
W. T. Clements, *Lab.* 19,319
C. maj. *14,218*
(1951 C. maj. 15,705)

Wallsend (English Borough)
E. 73,928
578**J. McKay, Lab.* 34,625
R. B. Baird, *C.* 25,275
Lab. maj. *9,350*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,579)

Walsall (2)
NORTH *E.* 55,357
579†*W. T. Wells,* Q.C., *Lab.* 26,665
Dr. F. M. Roberts, *L. & C.* 15,970
Lab. maj. *10,695*
(New constituency)

SOUTH *E.* 50,990
580 *Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt.,* D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 24,077
J. A. F. Ennals, *Lab.* 21,651
C. maj. *2,426*
(New constituency)

Walthamstow (2)
EAST *E.* 45,169
581 *J. E. Harvey, C.* 16,873
*H. W. Wallace, C.B.E., *Lab.* 15,744
N. H. Cork, *L.* 3,882
C. maj. *1,129*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,020)

WEST *E.* 40,570
582**Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee,* O.M., C.H., *Lab.* 19,327
R. P. Hornby, *C.* 10,077
Lab. maj. *9,250*
(By-election, March 1, 1956)
E. C. Redhead, Lab. 13,388
R. P. Hornby, *C.* 4,184
O. Smedley, *L.* 3,037
Lt.-Cdr. W. G. Boaks, *Ind.* 89
Lab. maj. *9,204*
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,574)

WALTON—*See* Liverpool

Wandsworth (4)
CENTRAL *E.* 64,276
583 *M. H. C. Hughes-Young,* M.C., *C.* 25,484
Mrs. P. L. Davies, *Lab.* 24,391
C. maj. *1,093*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,183)

CLAPHAM *E.* 59,015
584**C. W. Gibson, Lab.* 22,398
W. R. Van Straubenzee, M.B.E., *C.* 22,173
Lab. maj. *225*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,308)

PUTNEY *E.* 66,776
585**Sir H. N. Linstead,* O.B.E., *C.* 28,969
B. A. Bagnari, *Lab.* 21,774
C. maj. *7,195*
(1951 C. maj. 6,197)

STREATHAM *E.* 52,727
586**Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 25,862
R. E. Prentice, *Lab.* ... 13,594
C. maj. *12,268*
(1951 C. maj. 12,280)

Warrington (English Borough)
E. 53,826
587†*Rt. Hon. Edith Summerskill, Lab.* 22,721
H. H. Davies, *C.* 17,075
Lab. maj. *5,646*
(Revised constituency)

Warwick and Leamington (Warwickshire)
E. 59,019
588**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Eden,* K.G., M.C., *C.* 29,979
W. Wilson, *Lab.* 16,513
C. maj. *13,466*
(By-election, March 7, 1957)
J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., *C.* 24,948
W. Wilson, *Lab.* 22,791
C. maj. *2,157*
(1951 C. maj. 9,803)

Warwickshire (6). *See* Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford and Warwick and Leamington

Watford (English Borough)
E. 52,662
589 *F. W. Farey-Jones, C.* ... 22,546
E. A. Bramall, *Lab.* ... 20,829
C. maj. *1,717*
(1951 Lab. maj. 508)

WAVERTREE—*See* Liverpool

Wednesbury (English Borough)
E. 59,260
590**S. N. Evans, Lab.* 26,064
R. E. Hall, *C.* 17,120
Lab. maj. *8,944*
(By-election, Feb. 28, 1957)
J. T. Stonehouse, Lab. .. 22,235
P. H. B. Tapsell, *C.* ... 9,999
M. J. Wade, *Ind.* 3,529
Lab. maj. *12,236*
(Revised constituency)

Wellingborough (Northamptonshire)
E. 51,811
591**G. S. Lindgren, Lab.* ... 22,745
A. A. Jones, *C.* 21,819
Lab. maj. *926*
(1951 Lab. maj. 2,201)

Wells (Somerset)
E. 57,057
592**Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. Maydon,* D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.* 25,624
Dr. M. Dresler, *Lab.* ... 19,745
C. maj. *5,879*
(1951 C. maj. 5,043)

Wembley (2)
NORTH *E.* 48,874
593**Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullus, C.* 22,701
Mrs. J. Phillips, *Lab.* .. 12,592
Lady Abrahams, *L.* 4,916
C. maj. *10,109*
(1951 C. maj. 8,718)

SOUTH *E.* 46,650
594**R. S. Russell, C.* 22,052
E. C. Hutchison, *Lab.* .. 15,596
C. maj. *6,456*
(1951 C. maj. 4,834)

West Bromwich (English Borough)
E. 60,485
595**Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale, Lab.* 26,242
F. J. V. H. Dashwood, *C.* 16,222
Lab. maj. *10,020*
(1951 Lab. maj. 13,659)

Westbury (Wiltshire)
E. 52,334
596**Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.*, *C.*..... 19,684
R. J. Travess, *Lab.*... 16,295
P. L. M. Hurd, *L.*.... 7,165
C. maj...... *3,389*
(1951 C. maj. 2,031)

WEST DERBY—*See* Liverpool

Western Isles (Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty)
E. 24,856
597**M. K. Macmillan, Lab.* 8,487
J. C. Frame, *L. & C.*... 6,315
Lab. maj...... *2,172*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,330)

West Ham (2)
NORTH *E.* 61,346
598**A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.*... 27,249
Miss M. Bowen, *C.*... 10,712
D. Penwarden, *L.*.... 3,393
Lab. maj...... *16,537*
(1951 Lab. maj. 19,828)
SOUTH *E.* 53,862
599**F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab.*... 29,451
E. J. Emden, *C.*..... 5,997
Lab. maj...... *23,454*
(1951 Lab. maj. 30,609)

Westhoughton (Lancashire)
E. 55,151
600**J. T. Price, Lab.*..... 27,900
G. Dunnett, *C.*..... 17,848
Lab. maj...... *10,052*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,675)

West Lothian
E. 57,045
601**J. Taylor, Lab.*..... 25,654
W. R. Grieve, *C.*..... 17,347
Lab. maj...... *8,307*
(1951 Lab. maj. 10,052)

Westmorland
E. 47,222
602**W. M. F. Vane*, T.D., *C.*..... 21,048
I. R. Million, *Lab.*... 7,901
A. G. D. Acland, *L.*... 7,688
C. maj...... *13,147*
(1951 C. maj. 14,108)

Weston-super-Mare (Somerset)
E. 59,135
603**Sir I. L. Orr-Ewing, C.* 27,357
R. G. Andrews, *Lab.*... 16,275
C. maj...... *11,082*
(By-election, June 12, 1958)
D. W. E. Webster, C.... 21,271
E. Hampton, *Lab.*.... 11,295
E. Taylor, *L.*..... 10,588
C. maj...... *9,976*
(1951 C. maj. 14,543)

Whitehaven (Cumberland)
E. 45,957
604**F. Anderson, Lab.*..... 22,348
G. W. Iredell, *C.*..... 16,154
Lab. maj...... *6,194*
(1951 Lab. maj. 7,200)

Widnes (Lancashire)
E. 49,990
605**J. E. MacColl, Lab.*... 19,823
Miss B. Brookes, *C.*... 18,374
Lab. maj...... *1,449*
(1951 Lab. maj. 3,373)

Wigan (English Borough)
E. 57,575
606**R. W. Williams, Lab.*.. 29,755
H. D. Lowe, *C.*..... 14,883
T. Rowlandson, *Comm.* 1,567
Lab. maj...... *14,872*
(By-election, June 12, 1958)
E. A. Fitch, Lab...... 27,415
J. J. Hodgson, *C.*..... 10,248
M. Weaver, *Comm.*... 972
Lab. maj...... *17,167*
(1951 Lab. maj. 17,452)

Willesden (2)
EAST *E.* 60,604
607**M. Orbach, Lab.*..... 23,397
R. E. Simms, *C.*..... 22,738
Lab. maj...... *659*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,868)
WEST *E.* 63,559
608**S. P. Viani, C.B.E., Lab.* 29,185
P. B. Kenyon, *C.*..... 18,074
Lab. maj...... *11,111*
(1951 Lab. maj. 25,664)

Wiltshire (4). *See* Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury

Wimbledon (English Borough)
E. 43,099
609**C. W. Black, C.*..... 22,112
G. E. Janner, *Lab.*..... 11,622
C. maj...... *10,490*
(Revised constituency)

Winchester (Hampshire)
E. 47,464
610**P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil., C.*.... 23,827
J. G. Ridley, *Lab.*..... 12,591
C. maj...... *11,236*
(Revised constituency)

Windsor (Berkshire)
E. 54,649
611**Sir C. E. Mott-Radclyffe, C.*..... 25,390
W. O. J. Robinson, *Lab.*..... 14,666
C. maj...... *10,724*
(1951 C. maj. 9,635)

Wirral (Cheshire)
E. 64,090
612**Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, O.B.E., Q.C., C.*..... 33,027
R. B. Chrimes, *Lab.*.. 15,976
C. maj...... *17,051*
(1951 C. maj. 15,239)

WITHINGTON—*See* Manchester

Woking (Surrey)
E. 57,119
613**Rt. Hon. H. A. Watkinson, C.*..... 27,860
R. D. Vaughan-Williams, *Lab.*..... 15,393
C. maj...... *12,467*
(1951 C. maj. 12,209)

Wokingham (Berkshire)
E. 56,657
614**Hon. P. F. Remnant, C.* 25,843
T. G. Boston, *Lab.*... 12,895
J. McQuade, *L.*..... 4,679
C. maj...... *12,948*
(Revised constituency)

Wolverhampton (2)
NORTH EAST *E.* 53,171
615**J. Baird, Lab.*..... 23,596
F. Hardman, *C.*..... 14,387
Lab. maj...... *9,209*
(Revised constituency)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 54,303
616**J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C.* 25,318
L. H. Burgess, *Lab.*... 16,898
C. maj...... *8,420*
(Revised constituency)

Woodford (English Borough)
E. 45,193
617**Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., C.*..... 25,069
A. K. M. Milner, *Lab.* 9,261
C. maj...... *15,808*
(Revised constituency)

Wood Green (English Borough)
E. 63,015
618 *Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab.*.. 25,523
G. Cathles, *C.*..... 21,811
Lab. maj...... *3,712*
(1951 Lab. maj. 6,300)

WOODSIDE—*See* Glasgow

Woolwich (2)
EAST *E.* 48,964
619**C. P. Mayhew, Lab.*... 23,275
H. C. Crawford, *C.*... 12,929
Lab. maj...... *10,346*
(1951 Lab. maj. 11,562)
WEST *E.* 55,329
620**Sir W. A. Steward, C.*.. 23,981
W. Hamling, *Lab.*..... 22,101
C. maj...... *1,880*
(1951 C. maj. 1,344)

Worcester (English Borough)
E. 58,012
621**Rt. Hon. G. R. Ward, C.*..... 25,610
L. V. Pike, *Lab.*..... 19,508
C. maj...... *6,102*
(1951 C. maj. 5,151)

Worcestershire (3)
SOUTH *E.* 55,730
622 *Cmdr. Sir P. G. Agnew, Bt., C.*..... 26,811
E. L. J. Thorne, *Lab.*.. 13,831
C. maj...... *12,980*
(1951 C. maj. 12,795)

See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster

Workington (Cumberland)
E. 49,094
623**T. F. Peart, Lab.*..... 25,110
T. M. Brannan, *C.*.... 17,182
Lab. maj...... *7,928*
(1951 Lab. maj. 8,644)

Worthing (English Borough)
E. 55,449
624**Brig. O. L. Prior-Palmer, D.S.O., C.*.... 31,106
B. Stevens, *Lab.*..... 9,231
C. maj...... *21,875*
(1951 C. maj. 21,324)

The Wrekin (Shropshire)
E. 46,897
625 *W. Yates, C.*..... 19,019
*L. O. Thomas, *Lab.*.... 18,541
C. maj...... *478*
(1951 Lab. maj. 1,804)

Wrexham (Denbighshire)
E. 64,788
626**J. I. J. Jones, Lab.*..... 27,945
G. W. Guthrie Jones, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 26,286
D. E. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.*..... 5,139
Lab. maj...... *11,659*
(March 1955, by-election, Lab. maj. 10,926)
(1951 Lab. maj. 14,635)

Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)
E. 63,094
627**J. Hall*, O.B.E., *C.*..... 29,845
L. R. Fletcher, *Lab.*.... 21,905
C. maj...... *7,940*
(Nov. 1952, by-election, C. maj. 2,100)
(1951 C. maj. 1,753)

WYTHENSHAWE—*See* Manchester

YARDLEY—*See* Birmingham

Yarmouth (Norfolk)
E. 52,350
628**A. Fell, C.*..... 21,317
E. Kinghorn, *Lab.*..... 20,400
C. maj...... *917*
(1951 C. maj. 1,025)

Yeovil (Somerset)
E. 58,714
629**J. W. Peyton, C.*.... 24,059
M. Murray, *Lab.*..... 19,793
Col. G. T. Taylor, *L.*... 6,089
C. maj...... *4,266*
(1951 C. maj. 2,921)

York (English Borough)
E. 73,849
630**Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton-Foster*, Q.C., *C.*..... 31,402
T. E. M. McKitterick, *Lab.*..... 30,298
C. maj...... *1,104*
(1951 C. maj. 921)

Yorkshire, East Riding (3). *See* Bridlington, Haltemprice and Howden

Yorkshire, North Riding (4). *See* Cleveland, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby and Thirsk and Malton

Yorkshire, West Riding (14). *See* Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Dearne Valley, Don Valley, Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth, Normanton, Penistone, Ripon, Rother Valley, Shipley, Skipton and Sowerby

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1957–58

CLOSING THE SESSION.—Both Houses of Parliament reassembled after the summer recess on *Oct.* 29, and the old Session was brought to an end four days later, after two important announcements had been made. On the first day, Mr. Thorneycroft, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that as a result of the measures taken by the Government to deal with inflation speculative losses had ceased in the past six weeks, and we had been gaining reserves almost daily. The value of the pound was being held at $2·80 and the intention of the Government was to keep it there. Of the new measures to deal with the problems of inflation at home, the first was to limit the investment of all public authorities and instructions had been given to the Government departments, local authorities and the nationalized industries to make the required adjustments to hold their investments at the level of 1957–58, approximately £1,500,000,000 each year. No alteration would be made in the roads programme, and in education the main schools programme would continue unchanged, but some reduction in housing was inevitable. The banks would place a limit on the amount of money provided in the private sector, and the Capital Issues Committee would intensify its critical attitude to applications to borrow. These measures were designed to make money scarcer and more expensive. The Government were not taking over the control of wages or profit levels. But if wage increases on the scale on which they had been given were granted it would be a disaster to the country, to the employers and to the men. He said their measures would not lead to unemployment, provided moderation was exercised all round, but without these measures there would be massive unemployment within a matter of months. For the Opposition, Mr. Harold Wilson said the Government should propose an economic conference with the Commonwealth and our Allies, and declared that the country's difficulties could not be solved by open conflict or even cold war between the Government and organized labour. The debate was concluded on the following day when the Opposition pressed a division on the motion to adjourn the House and were defeated by 307 to 258. The other statement was made on *Oct.* 30 by the Earl of Home, the Leader of the House of Lords, who outlined the Government's proposals for the reform of the Upper Chamber. The first was the reinforcement of the House by life peers; the second was the inclusion of life peerages for women; and the third, already begun, was payment of expenses. The Government felt that no attempt should be made to introduce a scheme of comprehensive reform until there was a wide degree of agreement among all parties, but he believed that the three measures proposed represented a sensible and practical stage in the evolution of Parliament. Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough said if there was to be fundamental reform of the House the Labour Party would be against the maintenance of the hereditary principle. Viscount Samuel thought the proposals would, without harm to the nation's liberties, help to exalt the dignity of the State and the fame of the Commonwealth, the Marquess of Salisbury supported the proposals but wished the Government had dealt with the absentee hereditary peers, and the Bishop of Chichester suggested that communions other than the Church of England should be represented among the life peers. Among the speakers on the second day of the debate was Earl Attlee, who said that as the result of experience he now believed in a second Chamber, but the hereditary system must be dealt with.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The third Session of the present Parliament was opened in State by the Queen on *Nov.* 5, when, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Her Majesty drove in the Irish State Coach to the Palace of Westminster. In the Speech from the Throne outlining the Government's legislative proposals, the Queen said that legislation would be introduced to give effect to certain recommendations of the conference about the future constitution of Singapore, and Ministers would continue to seek a just and enduring solution of the problem of Cyprus. They were resolved to take all steps necessary to maintain the value of our money and preserve the economic basis of full employment by restraining inflation and strengthening our basis of payments. Among the legislation which would be introduced would be a Bill to establish machinery for the reorganization of local government in England and Wales and another for the same purposes in Scotland. Parliament would also be invited to approve a measure to permit the creation of life peerages for men and women, carrying the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. Besides a Bill to improve the arrangements for the industrial rehabilitation, training and resettlement of disabled persons, war pensions would be increased and legislation would be introduced to authorize increases in retirement and other benefits and in contributions under the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes. In the House of Lords

the Address in reply was moved by Earl Waldegrave and seconded by Viscount Colville of Culross, and after debates on inflation, Commonwealth and foreign affairs and home affairs it was carried on *Nov.* 13. In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Lady Tweedsmuir and seconded by Mr. Rippon. Mr. Gaitskell said that the proposed change in the House of Lords did no more than tinker with the problem of the reform of the second Chamber. The Prime Minister said this was not the time to attempt an ambitious scheme of reform of the House of Lords but the Government's proposals made modest and fruitful progress along the path of evolution. On the subject of wage claims, he said the Government had no intention of interfering with the normal processes of arbitration, but it was their duty to make clear that finance could not automatically be forthcoming. Changes in conditions and improvements in wages could be made but these increases must come either out of saving or greater efficiency or out of greater productivity. During the continued debate on *Nov.* 7, Mr. Sandys, the Minister of Defence, said that in the Middle East a separate integrated command would be created at Aden, responsible direct to London. A Labour amendment regretting the omission from the Speech of any proposals to deal with the housing problem was rejected on *Nov.* 11 by 313 to 256. Mr. Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, said that in their six years of office the Labour Party had produced just under one million new permanent houses, whereas in their six years the Conservative Government had produced more than 1,750,000 houses. The Address was agreed to on the following day after the defeat by 313 to 260 of an amendment moved by Mr. Gaitskell regretting the omission of policies designed to increase production and productivity and to establish better relations in industry.

The Bank Rate Tribunal.—Immediately after the raising of the bank rate during the recess, Mr. Harold Wilson informed the Financial Secretary to the Treasury that there were indications of a leakage of information about the increase. After inquiries and consultations, the Prime Minister said he was satisfied that there had been no leakage, but as the result of a further letter from Mr. Wilson the Lord Chancellor made an informal investigation into the suggestion and on his report Mr. Macmillan informed Mr. Wilson that there was no need to set up a formal inquiry. Early in the new Session, the matter was again raised by a Labour member, and on *Nov.* 13, Mr. Macmillan said the Government had been about to announce a number of important measures for dealing with the economic situation. Accordingly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the Ministers of Labour and Power, had a series of separate interviews and explained these measures to various groups and to Mr. Oliver Poole, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party Organization. "In none of these interviews," said the Prime Minister, "I am assured, was any disclosure made of the intention to increase the bank rate. I accept those assurances." But in the question imputations were made, or implied, on the honour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and on the character and probity of Mr. Poole, and both had represented most strongly that they should be given an opportunity to rebut these serious imputations. In the circumstances, he had decided that an inquiry was the right course to take and on the following day both Houses agreed to motions to set up the tribunal. Its unanimous finding that there was no justification for allegations that information about the raising of the bank rate was improperly disclosed to any person was welcomed and accepted by the House of Commons on *Feb.* 4, after a two-days' debate. Mr. Butler, moving the Government resolution, said it seemed to be a source of relief to the whole country that the high reputation which the Bank of England and the City of London as a whole had enjoyed for so long should have been vindicated. He announced that the question of part-time directors of the Bank would be studied by the Radcliffe committee which was inquiring into the working of the monetary and credit system. Mr. Harold Wilson moved an Opposition amendment which regretted the prior disclosure of secret information and called upon the Government to obviate "the present conflict between public duties and private responsibilities" of part-time directors of the Bank of England. He claimed that the tribunal had been thoroughly justified and said the Opposition accepted unhesitatingly the findings. The amendment was rejected by 320 to 256 and the Government motion was carried by 322 to 253, a majority of 69.

A New Treasury Team.—During the Christmas recess, it was announced that Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his Treasury colleagues, Mr. Enoch Powell, the Financial Secretary, and Mr. Nigel Birch, the Economic Secretary, had resigned, owing (as it was later expressed) to differences concerning the most effective means of implementing the Government's anti-inflationary policies. Mr. Heathcoat-Amory left the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to become Chancellor and Mr. J. E. S. Simon was appointed Financial Secretary. Shortly after the reassembly of Parliament, the economic situation was debated in the Commons on *Jan.* 23, when the new Chancellor invited the House to support the Government in their resolve to maintain by every effective means the internal and external value of the pound sterling. This motion was agreed to after the defeat by 324 to 262, a majority of 62, of an Opposition amendment, moved by Mr. Gaitskell, expressing no confidence in the capacity of Ministers to pursue policies which would secure expanding production, full employment and a stable pound. Mr. Thorneycroft himself asked for support of the motion, declaring that what mattered was not why he resigned but the future. For over twelve years, he said, we had been attempting to do more than our resources could manage and had slithered from one crisis to another, and the pound had "sunk from 20*s.* to 12 bob". The basic problem was that we should plan to spend less than we were planning to spend. He believed that living within our resources was neither unfair nor unjust, nor, perhaps, in the long run, even unpopular. Mr. Amory said that considerable economies had been accepted, but Mr. Thorneycroft believed that certain further economies should be made which would have involved changes in policy which the rest of the Government felt would be unwise. Mr. Gaitskell, introducing the Labour amendment, said that the House and the Government would have to choose between voluntary restraint and expanding production, which was what the Opposition wanted, or compulsory restraint and stagnant production, and Mr. Butler, winding up the debate, said the Government view was that if the standard of living was to be secured it was essential to win this round in the battle against inflation, to do which the Government believed they had the only opportunity.

Better Pensions All Round.—First priority was given to the Bill to increase retirement pensions and contributions and it became law on *Nov.* 28,

enabling the Government to carry out their wish that the higher rates should be paid early in 1958. The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, told the House of Commons of the Government's plans on *Nov.* 6, the second day of the Session. He said the Royal Warrant was being amended to raise the basic rate of pension for 100 per cent. disablement by 17*s.* 6*d.* a week, with proportionate increases for the less severely disabled, and the standard rate for war widows with children or for widows over 40 or incapacitated would be raised by 13*s.* 6*d.*, with appropriate increases in the rates for their children. There would also be increases in certain of the supplementary allowances paid to war disablement pensioners. The additional cost to the Exchequer of these new rates would be £16,500,000 in a full year. The Minister then announced that the standard rates of National Insurance retirement pension at minimum pension age and of unemployment and sickness benefit would be raised from 40*s.* for a single person to 50*s.* and from 65*s.* for a married couple to 80*s.* The new standard rate of widow's pension would also be 50*s.* and the widowed mother's allowance, including the payment for the first child, would go up to 70*s.* The higher rates, together with increases in industrial injuries benefits —the standard rate of the 100 per cent. disablement pension being increased from 67*s.* 6*d.* to 85*s.*, and the widow's pension from 45*s.* to 56*s.*—would add about £177,000,000 in the first full year to the expenditure of the two funds. Higher benefits must carry higher contributions and the employed man's contribution would be increased by 2*s.* to 9*s.* 5*d.* and that of his employer by 1*s.* 11*d.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*, the self-employed man's contribution going up by 2*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* These increases would involve an immediate increase of about £35,000,000 a year in the supplement from the Exchequer. When the increased retirement pensions came into force, the tobacco token scheme would be ended, but non-contributory old age pensioners would receive a special cash equivalent addition of 2*s.* 4*d.* a week. The Government had also accepted proposals from the National Assistance Board for increases in the supplementary assistance scales of 5*s.* a week for a single householder and 9*s.* for a married couple. For the Opposition, Mr. Marquand said that the niggardly increases would cause deep disappointment to the aged, unemployed and sick. The second reading of the Bill dealing with National Insurance pensions, benefits and contributions was agreed to on *Nov.* 13, when Mr. Boyd-Carpenter told the House that with the increase in the number of pensioners and the higher rates the cost of retirement pensions would be £622,000,000 next year compared with £463,000,000 in the current year, while the cost of national insurance benefits generally would be £897,000,000 compared with £685,000,000. After the formal second reading, Labour opposed a resolution repealing the tobacco token scheme, but were defeated by 294 to 226. The committee stage opened on *Nov.* 18 when Mr. Dingle Foot moved an amendment to provide that the Minister could increase the amount of benefit under the Bill by the amount of the increase in the cost of living. The Minister said this would be a change for the worse, and it was rejected by 226 to 199. Another Labour attempt to delete the provision repealing the tobacco relief was defeated by 253 to 213 on the following day, and on *Nov.* 20 the Bill was read a third time, and was speedily passed by the House of Lords, receiving the Royal Assent on *Nov.* 28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heathcoat-Amory, told the Commons on *Feb.* 18 that because of the increasing cost of the health services, of which the Exchequer's share in the coming financial year would be £555,000,000, the Government had decided that from July the national health contribution would be increased by 6*d.* for men, 4*d.* for women, and 2*d.* for juveniles, with an additional 2*d.* from the employers, yielding about £24,000,000 in the coming year and £32,000,000 in a full year. The resolution confirming the increases was carried by 302 to 230 on *Feb.* 25. The necessary Bill was read a second time in the Commons on *March* 5 by 308 to 252, and passed through committee on *March* 11. Opposition attempts to postpone the implementation of the alterations until after the next general election and to restrict the ages of those to whom the new contributions applied were defeated. The third reading was carried by 307 to 237 on *March* 24 after Mr. Richard Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, had stated that with the increased rates the Exchequer would still meet 72 per cent. of the total cost and the contributors less than the 20 per cent. which it was thought proper for them to bear when the 1946 legislation was introduced. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *April* 30.

Life Peers in the Lords.—A minor reform of the House of Lords was effected by the Life Peerages Bill, presented in the Upper Chamber on *Nov.* 21, which empowered the Sovereign to confer a peerage for life entitling the recipient to rank as a baron and to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and expiring on his death. Further, it declared that a life peerage might be conferred on a woman. The Bill was read a second time after a two-day debate in the Upper Chamber on *Dec.* 5, without a division but with considerable criticism. The Earl of Home said that in selecting persons to become peers the emphasis would be on those who could help in the working of Parliament. Lord Salisbury regarded the proposals as sadly inadequate, and disagreed with the provision by which women could become life peers whereas women who had the right to sit could not become members of the House. Winding up the debate, the Lord Chancellor said the Government were concerned to strengthen the House in its day-to-day working. The House, on *Dec.* 10, agreed to a motion by Lord Swinton approving the report of the select committee on the question of granting leave of absence to peers and proposing the appointment of another committee to frame standing orders on the subject. In committee on *Dec.* 17 an amendment designed to prevent the inclusion of women among life peers, moved by the Earl of Airlie, was rejected by 134 to 30. The Bill was read a third time and passed on *Jan.* 30, and after a two-day debate, the House of Commons on *Feb.* 13 gave it a second reading, a Labour amendment for rejection because the proposals left the Upper Chamber overwhelmingly hereditary in character "and with unimpaired powers to frustrate and obstruct the will of the elected representatives of the people" being defeated by 305 to 251. Mr. Butler said that life peers would be appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and it would be natural for him to consult the Opposition. Moving the amendment, Mr. Gaitskell said that any further change in the composition of the House of Lords was likely to be in the direction of increasing its prestige and authority, and in the Opposition's opinion its present powers were excessive. Mr. Bevan said the Bill left the powers of their lordships untouched and thereby made the Bill offensive to the Opposition, and in reply to a Minister said he and his colleagues were prepared to have informal talks on a reformed House provided there were no prior conditions. The committee

stage was completed on *March* 25 after the rejection of amendments to exclude persons born or domiciled in Scotland from those upon whom the life peerages could be conferred, to limit the number of life peers to 100, and to leave out the provision permitting women to be given life peerages. On *April* 2, the third reading was carried by 202 to 241, and the Royal Assent was given on *April* 30. Before the names of the first life peers (four women and ten men) were announced on *July* 24, the Upper Chamber agreed to a new standing order implementing the proposal under which peers unable to attend the House might be granted leave of absence for a period.

A CAUTIOUS BUDGET.—Mr. Heathcoat-Amory's first Budget, opened on *April* 15, was, in his own words, one that consolidated what we had gained and was at the same time flexible and forward-looking. Its features were a simplification of the purchase tax, the halving of the Entertainments Duty on cinema seats, and a reduction in the Stamp Duty to help people buying houses. The Chancellor said that the growth of home production in 1957 was small, and as a nation we had failed to halt inflation. In several important respects recent months had shown greater stability. At present the terms of trade were exceptionally favourable to us, and we now had a golden opportunity at least to halt, and possibly to reverse, the trend of rising prices from which we had suffered for so many years. Mr. Amory said that revenue in the preceding year was £5,343,000,000, and expenditure above the line was £4,920,000,000, providing a surplus of £423,000,000. Below the line net payments were £635,000,000, the difference to be financed by borrowing being thus £212,000,000. In the hope of increasing Exchequer receipts from small savings, he announced that the limit on holdings of the current issue of National Savings Certificates would be raised from 600 units to 1,000 units on May 1, when he would also issue a new Defence Bond, carrying interest at 5 per cent. and repayable in seven years at the rate of £103 for each £100 invested. He estimated total revenue for the new financial year at £5,490,000,000, and total expenditure above the line at £5,075,000,000. On the basis of existing taxation, therefore, there was an estimated surplus above the line of £415,000,000, and with net total expenditure below the line of £600,000,000, he expected a deficit overall of £185,000,000. The Chancellor thought employment would remain at a generally high level, provided we maintained our competitive power. But with our foreign customers running into difficulties, export demand might weaken. He did not believe that a sudden sharp recession in this country during the coming months was likely. The Government's first priority must continue to be to finish winning the battle against inflation. It was too soon to contemplate any general relaxation on the economic front, and our present policy must be to consolidate our improved position. As a Government they were convinced that the long-term welfare of the country demanded a steady expansion of our national economy, and they would not keep the brakes on one day longer than they must. He saw no prospect of mass unemployment at the present time, but they must not overlook "the intractable problem" of patches of severe and persistent unemployment. He had informed the banks that the Government would not wish any projects for sound developments in areas where unemployment was substantially above the average to be held back by lack of credit or finance. Further, a Bill would be introduced to enable the Treasury to give financial assistance to a trade or business if it were required to raise the level of employment in a locality where a relatively high rate of unemployment existed. The Government were ready to make finance available to assist in the provision of dry docks in development areas. Coming to his proposals in taxation, the Chancellor said he proposed to stop "an activity known as dividend stripping", a device for extracting the liquid taxed reserves of one company, with considerable income tax advantage, to another company, which obtained those reserves as taxed dividends, at a considerable cost to the revenue. The provisions to be made would be retrospective to Oct. 26, 1955. To help people who wished to buy their houses, he improved the sliding scale of graduation of stamp duty on conveyances of property, making consideration up to £3,500 exempt, and the full rate of £2 per cent. apply only above £6,000. He proposed to extend the income tax exemption limits from £400 to £440 for the married couple where either husband or wife was 65 or over, and from £250 to £275 for the single person of 65, and to increase from £700 to £800 the income limit for the age relief given where the taxpayer or in a married couple one of the spouses was 65, which meant that the whole of the income would be treated for tax purposes as if it were earned income. Death duty would be levied only once in cases where husband and wife died together, perhaps in an accident. "A considerable reform in company taxation" was the replacement of the two rates of profit tax at present charged by a single rate of 10 per cent., levied on the whole of a company's profits distributed and undistributed, and he increased the present initial allowances on industrial investment for plant, machinery and building. Turning to indirect taxation, he proposed to reduce the duties on heavy wines by 12s. a gallon, equivalent to 2s. a bottle, the existing preference margin for Commonwealth wines being maintained. Mr. Amory said he was satisfied that the present level of the entertainments duty was too high in the changed circumstances. He proposed to reduce the rate to 33⅓ per cent. of the amount by which the total admission price exceeded 1s. 6d. Dealing with purchase tax, the Chancellor said he saw little prospect of changing over to a retail sales tax at a very low rate, but he proposed to simplify the purchase tax. He was reducing the number of rates from seven to four by abolishing the 90, 50 and 10 per cent. rates. Goods now charged at 90 and 50 would be chargeable at 60 or 30 per cent., none being increased. Tax would be lifted altogether from wool cloth but clothing made from such cloth would bear tax at 5 per cent., and he was moving down to the 30 per cent. rate a large selection of goods now chargeable at 60 per cent., including gas and electric appliances, such as washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and so on. After outlining other reductions, the Chancellor said the changes which he proposed would cost £50,500,000 this year and £108,000,000 in a full year, which left him with an estimated surplus above the line of £364,000,000 and an estimated overall deficit of £236,000,000. He thought his proposals lightened some of the burdens on the taxpayers as well as improving our fiscal system, and would help to strengthen our economy. The Opposition divided the House on the resolution relating to the changes in profits tax, but it was carried by 300 to 224. On the following day, Mr. Harold Wilson said the Opposition thought the Chancellor had muffed a challenging opportunity and had produced a pathetic little mouse of a Budget. With the exception of the measures about profits tax, which they regarded as a retrograde step, the proposals were trivial and irrelevant. Sir

David Eccles announced that the export credit department would in future give direct bank guarantees in respect of sales of not less than £100,000 to exporters of major capital goods, instead of not less than £250,000, and would increase the amount covered from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. The remaining resolutions were agreed to on *April* 21, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time. The Chancellor announced on *April* 29 that he had dropped the retrospective legislation on "dividend stripping" and the clause would take effect from Budget Day. He also restored the exemption from purchase tax of miners' and quarrymen's protective helmets. The second reading of the Finance Bill was carried by 315 to 247 on *May* 12, when Mr. J. E. S. Simon, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the House that the Government had decided that where a beneficiary was absolutely entitled under a policy of insurance for a sum of money payable on the death of another person no estate duty would be charged on the death of that person, provided the beneficiary became entitled more than five years before the death and that the life assured neither retained any benefit for himself nor paid any premiums within five years. The committee stage was opened on *May* 19, when the Chancellor, during a discussion on purchase tax, expressed the hope that in the future there would be opportunities for making some further progress in the direction of achieving a tax which, while spreading over a wide field, would be at only a moderate rate. On *June* 11, Mr. Amory accepted an amendment to exempt cane and wicker baskets from purchase tax and another to reduce the tax on clogs. He announced on *June* 17 that to encourage industrial development he intended to double the increase in initial allowances for plant and machinery and industrial building, raising them to 30 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively, to date from Budget Day. A Conservative amendment reducing by 75 per cent. the duty payable on property on the later of two deaths if they occurred within three months was accepted by the Chancellor on *July* 1. Before the committee stage was concluded on *July* 3, he told the House that after the end of July the Banks need not restrict the total level of their advances to any given figure and that he had decided to exempt capital schemes of below £50,000 from consideration by the Capital Issues Committee, control for total advances by the banks being retained by normal monetary measures. The report stage concluded on *July* 15 and the third reading took place on *July* 18, when Mr. Amory estimated that the tax reductions resulting from the Bill would amount to about £51,500,000 in the present year and about £130,000,000 in a full year. The Upper Chamber passed the Bill on *July* 30 and it received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 1, when Parliament adjourned for the summer recess until *Oct.* 23.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.—The first foreign affairs debate of the Session took place on *Dec.* 20, immediately after the return of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary from the "Heads of Government" conference of N.A.T.O. in Paris. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said Britain's policy was to strengthen the effectiveness of the alliance. It had been agreed to accept the United States offer to stock nuclear warheads and weapons in Europe, and to strengthen the nuclear deterrent by the introduction of intermediate range ballistic missiles. They were also seeking to apply the doctrine of interdependence in the military field. On the subject of disarmament, he said that if there had been adequate preparation for a summit meeting and if there seemed any chance that it would produce results, they were ready to be a party to it. Mr. Aneurin Bevan said there existed between us and the Communist world at least one common bond and that was to avoid a third world war breaking out. On the subject of the supply of warheads and missile bases under United States control, he said the Opposition were prepared to abrogate British sovereignty for international purposes, but not to add to the sovereign power of another nation. Winding up the debate, Mr. Macmillan agreed that Britain and Russia had a common interest in the avoidance of war. The Government's policy was really two-fold and simple: a firm and powerful N.A.T.O. militarily, but always to be ready to discuss and negotiate on a practical basis to get practical results. The Government considered that their contribution to the naval forces of N.A.T.O. would be more effective if it concentrated more on anti-submarine warfare and less on the offensive strike rôle, which might well be left to the United States. With regard to the control of American bombers when carrying hydrogen bombs during patrols over the United Kingdom, Mr. Macmillan claimed that there would be complete negative control for Britain—there was a complete veto. On the formal motion to adjourn, the Government had a majority of 38, the figures being 289 to 251 with five of the Independent Conservatives abstaining. The Labour Party also went into the division lobby against the Government on *Feb.* 20 after a two-day debate, during which Mr. Macmillan spoke with enthusiasm of the feeling he had found during his Commonwealth tour, from which he had just returned, and declared that he wanted a summit conference but he wanted it to be successful and insisted on the need for serious preparatory work. The formal motion for the adjournment was carried by 308 to 242, a Government majority of 66. The Commons, on *Feb.* 27, carried by 317 to 261 a motion approving the Government's statement on defence, after defeating by 318 to 263 an Opposition amendment declining to approve a policy which relied predominantly on the threat of thermonuclear warfare. The Upper Chamber approved the policy on *March* 6, rejecting a Labour amendment by 94 to 25. Concern regarding the situation abroad was abruptly concentrated on the Middle East shortly before the adjournment for the summer recess, as a result of the landing of United States Marines in the Lebanon and the revolt in Iraq. The Foreign Secretary, on *July* 15, told the Commons that the Government were informed in advance of the United States' action and believed that it was necessary to preserve the independence and integrity of the Lebanon. On the following day, Mr. Gaitskell said the Opposition did not intend to divide the House, but they were very apprehensive about what had been done. "We do not want disunity in the nation on this great issue," he said, "I hope it will be possible to preserve unity." Winding up the debate, the Prime Minister said there had been subversion and foreign intervention in the Lebanon and a whole campaign organized from outside on a large scale. He expressed gratitude for the attitude of the House. The Opposition, on *July* 17, indicated their disapproval of the British landing in Jordan by dividing again on the formal motion for the adjournment, which resulted in a Government majority of 63. Mr. Macmillan said the Government were morally bound to go to the help of a small friendly country which they had helped so much in the past. He pointed out that the Opposition had not divided the House when the United States took action; today it was thought necessary to divide when it was our own country that had

acted. The position was again transformed on *July* 22 when the Foreign Secretary announced that the Prime Minister was willing to attend a summit conference at a special meeting of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations Organization to consider Middle East problems. Mr. Bevan said the Government's policy would be supported in all parts of the House, and on *July* 31 Mr. Gaitskell welcomed Mr. Macmillan's promise to attend such a meeting if it were held.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE.—The most important proposal in the Government's Local Government Bill, introduced in the House of Commons on *Nov.* 19, was one to replace a number of existing grants to county and county borough councils by a new general "block" grant, to cover education, health services, fire services and child care, from April 1, 1959. This general grant would be fixed periodically by Parliament, and would take into account population and density and numbers of school children and old people. The Bill also proposed that industry would be re-rated at 50 per cent. of net annual value instead of 25 per cent., and provided for the setting up of commissions for England and Wales to review the areas of counties and county boroughs. Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, moving the second reading on *Nov.* 19, said the theme of the financial provisions was to enable local authorities to exercise greater freedom of responsibility over the spending of money in their own areas. There would be consultation with the local authority associations before the order fixing the amount of the general grant was laid before Parliament. The new system assured to the major local authorities a source of income on the same footing as their rate income in that it was available for them to apply in the best interests of their own services. The Government were prepared to trust the elected representatives of the people. The general grant would be an incentive to local authorities to get the utmost values for their money. Moving the rejection of the Bill, Mr. Bottomley said it did little to reorganize the functions of local authorities on a sensible basis. There were no assurances that the block grant would be adequate. Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Education, said on *Dec.* 10 that it was no part of the Government's policy to reduce the central grant aid to local education authority expenditure on education, and no part of its policy to freeze that contribution at its present level. The general grant would be fixed having regard to Government policy and to the average establishment necessary for guaranteeing the educational services. The Opposition amendment was defeated by 309 to 252, and the Bill was sent to a standing committee by 308 to 251. A Labour amendment to exclude education from the working of the block grants system was rejected by the committee by 22 to 18 on *Feb.* 6, and on *Feb.* 20 the block grants clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill by 22 to 19. The third reading of the measure was given by 306 to 233 on *May* 13. After a second reading on *June* 10, the Upper Chamber, in committee on *June* 23, rejected by 50 to 25 an amendment to exclude education from the general grant, and read the Bill a third time on *July* 10, the Royal Assent being given on *July* 23.

HELP FOR DECONTROLLED TENANTS.—The law of landlord and tenant was amended by a Bill delaying in certain cases the eviction of tenants from houses decontrolled, which received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 1. It empowered a county court to grant a longer delay than was possible under the Rent Act before a landlord could regain possession, provided the occupier made all reasonable efforts to reach agreement with the landlord for a tenancy of not less than three years, that he had taken all reasonable steps to find "appropriate accommodation", and that the making of an order for immediate possession would cause greater hardship to the occupier than suspending the order would cause to the landlord. The suspension could be for a period of not less than three or more than nine months, and could be extended for another six months. The Bill was given a second reading on *April* 24, and after being considered by a standing committee came again before the House on *June* 23, when Mr. Brooke, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, moved an amendment which would disqualify an occupier or tenant from obtaining a suspension only if he refused an offer of a new tenancy that he could reasonably be expected to accept. This would protect a tenant from the offer of a new agreement involving a premium or one that included a back-dated rent increase. A Labour amendment declaring that a back-dated increase should be treated as a premium was rejected by 215 to 163, and the Government proposal was agreed to. The Bill was then read a third time and was passed by the House of Lords on *July* 24.

THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.—Little opposition was offered to an important measure which the Home Secretary, Mr. Butler, described as involving deeply and closely the lives of hundreds of thousands of British citizens and one which he was sure would be regarded as a notable addition to the long series of measures stemming from Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, which preserved our individual liberties. It was the Tribunals and Inquiries Bill, which implemented many of the recommendations of the report of a committee under Sir Oliver Franks. It provided for the appointment of an Advisory Council on Tribunals to keep under review the constitution and working of 45 categories of tribunal to ensure fairness as between the individual and Government departments and to make general recommendations on the membership of tribunals or on the panels from which members are drawn. The Bill gave a right of appeal on points of law to the High Court, with a further appeal to the Court of Appeal from decisions of certain tribunals, and during the report stage in the House of Commons a Government amendment to remove restrictions on the right of appeal to the House of Lords was agreed to. The Upper Chamber passed the measure on *May* 20, and the Commons approved its third reading on *July* 25, the Royal Assent being given on *Aug.* 1.

SOME MINOR BILLS.—Private members had considerable success in securing the passage of their Bills, about a score being added to the Statute Book during the Session. Among them was a measure sponsored by Mr. Arthur Moyle, intended to safeguard the welfare of children of broken marriages by extending the powers of courts to make orders relating to such children to ensure that satisfactory arrangements were made for them before a decree was made absolute, welfare officers being appointed to supervise the arrangements in the towns which have divorce courts. Another measure, introduced by Sir Hugh Lucas Tooth, gave courts in matrimonial proceedings power to provide alimony or maintenance or the securing of a sum of money to be exercised at any time after a decree. Persons who dropped litter in any open air place to which the public have access without payment became guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of £10 by a Bill brought forward by Mr. Rupert Speir.

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, *e.g.* the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY

(*see* Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †
[Trafalgar: 7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed the responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales; this involves:—grant and subsidy schemes and the provision of certain trading services; schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and agricultural produce, to control or eradicate animal diseases, plant diseases, and pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; market intelligence and technical advice on food production; agricultural education, research applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, and land drainage, enforcement of agricultural wages awards, safety, welfare and labour supply. With other Government Departments, the Ministry is concerned with improving such rural services as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity, with the supply of machinery, fertilisers and seeds and with land use. It is also concerned with the purchase and sale of land by the Minister and with general land management questions.

The Ministry administers, in England and Wales, the guarantees to farmers under the *Agriculture Acts*, 1947 and 1957, including deficiency payments schemes for fatstock and for the main cereal crops. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, eggs, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition of food, labelling and advertising. It is responsible for research applied to food nutrition, technology and defence and for matters concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for legislation relating to the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and contributes to the work of a number of international bodies, in regard to agriculture and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Ordnance Survey Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. H. Locke.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Assistant Private Secs., W. R. Small; Miss J. E. Arthur.
Parliamentary do., A. B. C. Harrison, M.P. . *unpaid*
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretaries, J. E. Dixon; E. G. Smith.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. £5,950
Chief Scientific Advisers: (*Agriculture*) Professor H. G. Sanders, £4,200; (*Food*) Dr. N. C. Wright, C.B. £3,350
Liaison Officers, Sir Cecil Armitage, C.B.E.; Major J. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C.; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; E. G. E. Griffith; E. G. Parsons; R. Phillips, D.Sc.; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.; L. G. Troup, O.B.E.; R. W. Trumper, C.B.E.; Capt. N. G. Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) ..... *unpaid*

Administrative Departments

GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, H. Hardman, C.B. £4,200

SUB-GROUP (*a*)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame £3,350

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT AND HILL FARMING DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Bannister ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, F. J. S. Culley; G. R. Woodward ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, S. R. Males; Miss N. E. Skrimshire, M.B.E.; K. P. Stones.
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Director, National Stud, *P. E. Burrell, C.B.E. £1,640

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Assistant Secretary, P. H. Andrews, C.B.E. ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principal, S. H. Moore ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Cope; R. O. Williams ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, K. A. Bird; E. W. Warren; V. A. Woodbridge; W. F. Wright ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Senior Technical Officers, S. W. Baldwin; *V. G. Clarke; O. G. Treharne ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Markets Adviser, *Brig. G. L. Lillies, O.B.E. (*part-time*) £1,200
Chief Fatstock Officer, A. M. Taylor ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer, J. T. Robinson ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Fatstock Officer, W. M. Gillespie ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer, R. Kyles ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Marketing Officer Grade II, A. A. N. Beveridge ..... £1,325 to £1,528

MEAT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. Graham ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, E. H. Doling; G. K. Myers ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, H. C. Carter; G. C. Hampson ..... £1,310 to £1,555

Marketing Officer, Grade II, N. J. Meredith £1,325 to £1,528

SUB-GROUP (*b*)

Under Secretary, F. Hollins..... £3,350

HORTICULTURE DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, P. J. Moss.... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, W. F. Darke; L. J. Gray; J. R. Moss £1,410 to £2,000
Trade Adviser on Fruit and Vegetables, R. I. Payne, O.B.E..... £1,670 to £1,885

EGGS, POULTRY AND POTATO DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, A. L. Irving, O.B.E.; Miss U. C. C. Padel
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Moolenaar; J. C. Parkinson, M.B.E..... £1,310 to £1,555

SUB-GROUP (*c*)

Under Secretary, J. A. Sutherland-Harris..... £3,310

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS UNIT

Senior Principal Agricultural Economist, L. Napolitan (+*allce.*) £2,050 to £2,350
Heads of Branches, E. A. G. Shrimpton (*Statistician*) (+*allce.*) £1,410 to £2,000; J. Ashton (*Principal Agricultural Economist*) (+*allce.*) £1,410 to £2,000
Principal Agricultural Economists, K. Dexter; J. A. Evans..... £1,410 to £2,000
Statisticians, Mrs. G. Cartwright; Miss A. O. G. Tanner..... £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officers, E. O. Forsberg, M.B.E.; P. J. Pascall..... £1,310 to £1,555

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND FOOD CONSUMPTION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Kirk, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650
Assistant Director, C. J. Brown... £1,850 to £2,050
Principal, Miss I. O. H. Lepper.. £1,341 to £1,902
Statistician, A. H. J. Baines..... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, H. M. Affix £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Carrington; P. M. Reason..... £1,310 to £1,555

AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES AND MARKETING DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison £2,050 to £2,650
Statistician, H. Palca (+*allce.*)... £1,410 to £2,000
Principal, M. M. A. Gray..... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, P. G. Ellis; F. W. German £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, A. V. Buddin; W. H. Newsome, M.B.E..... £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Marketing Officer (Grade I), G. S. Baker £1,528 to £2,000
Marketing Officer (Grade I), F. J. Goldsmith £1,528 to £2,000

AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEES DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, A. Propper, M.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650
Principal, J. G. Kelsey..... £1,410 to £2,000

GROUP B

Deputy Secretary, Sir Edmund Harwood, K.B.E., C.B. £4,200

Sub-group (a)

Under-Secretary, G. S. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.... £3,350

SUGAR AND CROP PRODUCTION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, W. A. Nield.. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau; D. H. McPhail
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Head of Division, R. Wentworth, O.B.E. £1,410 to £2,000

HOME GROWN CEREALS (MARKETING) DIVISION

Whitehall Place, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 7711]

Principal Executive Officer, *A. E. T. Farquharson, O.B.E..... £2,350
Principal, J. S. W. Henshaw.... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, B. H. Woollacott £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, H. S. Newman; E. L. Thomas..... £1,310 to £1,555
Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. Lawrence £1,325 to £1,528

INTERNATIONAL CEREALS, FEEDING-STUFFS AND FERTILISERS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore.. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, L. W. Keen; F. R. Williams £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, K. T. Wasley (*also in charge of Agricultural Lime Department*); C. E. Wooland £1,670 to £1,885
Technical Adviser on Grain Dealing, E. W. Packer *Fees Paid*
Senior Executive Officers, J. H. Deeves; A. G. Simpson; H. E. Smith..... £1,310 to £1,555
Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant.. £1,310 to £1,555

AGRICULTURE LIME DEPARTMENT

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford
[Guildford: 68121]

Senior Executive Officers, C. L. Huntingford £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray.. £1,765 to £1,885

MILK, MILK PRODUCTS AND WELFARE FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. E. Coffin.. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, C. H. Shillito; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E.; F. C. White..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, T. P. Farmer; F. J. Farrell £1,310 to £1,555
Senior Technical Officer, E.L. Jarvis.. £1,310 to £1,555
Director of Welfare Foods (Procurement), J. Roberts, C.B.E..... (*part-time* £1,250

SUB-GROUP (*b*)

Under Secretary, R. E. Stedman..... £3,350

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Button.. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, E. H. Bott; T. P. Marten £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, E. H. High £1,310 to £1,555

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, J. L. Croome, C.M.G. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, Miss S. Campbell; B. I. Felton; C. H. Wake
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officer, Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E. £1,238 to £1,468

SUB-GROUP (*c*)

Under Secretary, E. P. Keely, C.B.E..... £3,350

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION I

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, Lt.-Col. C. K. Hamilton; *Brig. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E., O.B.E..... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, W. J. Desmoulins, M.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, D. R. Dow ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Director, *A. R. Parselle, M.B.E. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Director (Technical), *E. Whalley ..... £1,730 to £2,000
Armed Services Supplies Officer, *Brig. J. Mullington, O.B.E. ..... £1,670 to £1,885

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION II
Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockeray ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, A. T. Brooks; W. R. Harper ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Chief Executive Officer, G. N. Lawrence ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officer, B. Dennis ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, C. H. Bremner; C. E. Warden ..... £1,310 to £1,555

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Assistant Director, *Major Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence ..... £1,310 to £1,555

FOOD STANDARDS, HYGIENE AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICY DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, M. Compton ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, M. D. M. Franklin; H. F. Greenfield; F. W. Sidwell, O.B.E.; B. Vernon; V. F. Wood, O.B.E. ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, J. Callaghan ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A. Grace ..... £2,200 to £2,450
Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, R. V. Blamire ..... £1,850 to £2,100
Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt ..... £1,410 to £2,000

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DIVISION
23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E. ..... £1,964 to £2,569
Principals, N. Easterbrook; R. Harding Wynne ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Head of Division, E. B. Anderson, I.S.O. ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, Miss G. E. Pegler, M.B.E.; C. D. Spencer
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Senior Trade Officer, W. H. Williamson ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Adviser on Canning and Packaging, *R. I. Johnson, O.B.E. ..... *unpaid*
Adviser on Manufactured Foods, *Sir Frederick Aldridge ..... *unpaid*

GROUP C

Deputy Secretary, Sir Richard Manktelow, K.B.E., C.B. £4,200

SUB-GROUP (*a*)

Under Secretary, B. C. Engholm £3,350

INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION
Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, H. N. White ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, H. E. Cox; L. R. Sankey ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; R. B. Fairs ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Architect, A. G. Jenson ..... £1,242 to £1,670
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. I. Thomas ..... £2,450 to £2,750
Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. E. W. Bentley; G. A Brett; Dr. J. A. Freeman, O.B.E.; H. V. Thompson; Dr. E. E. Turtle, M.B.E. ..... £1,410 to £2,000

LABOUR, MACHINERY AND SEEDS DIVISION
1 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1
[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, G. O. Lace, D.F.C.; G. D. Lundie; L. J. Smith ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Hammond; Miss M. Hooley; I. P. M. Macdonald
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Safety and Wages Inspectorate:
Chief Inspector, J. C. Gough ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Deputy Chief Inspectors, *J. W. Holliday; G. S. Wilson ..... £1,670 to £1,885

LAND DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY DIVISION
23–25 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; *J. E. Maher ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; R. J. Crowe ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E. £2,650
Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton; T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton ..... £1,730 to £2,000

SUB-GROUP (*b*)

Under Secretary, J. Hensley £3,350

INFORMATION DIVISION
Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principal, R. V. Allen ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, G. Carmichael, M.B.E. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Evans; S. R. O'Hanlon, M.B.E. ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Senior Information Officer, J. Rothwell, M.B.E. ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Press Officer, T. A. McDowell, M.B.E. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Librarian (Grade I), F. C. Hirst ..... £1,670 to £1,885

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, C. P. Quick ..... £2,200 to £2,700
Principals, M. F. Haynes, O.B.E.; R. A. Isaacson; Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton
Men, £1,420 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,342 to £1,902
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. N. Ritchie, C.B. £3,350
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour; A. D. J. Brennan, C.B.E.; L. Hughes, C.B.E.; J. C. Wallace £2,650
Regional Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; A. G. Beynon; J. Cameron; E. Clark; B. A. Claxton; E. R. Corrigall; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham; J. R. Kerr; W. D. Macrae; E. G. Morris; J. Plenderleith; James Reid; John Reid; A. M. Urquhart; J. Weir ..... £2,200 to £2,450
Deputy Regional Veterinary Officers, P. D. Baylis; A. F. Butler; E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D. Cameron; A. D. Campbell; H. M. M. Duff; W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. B. Kerr; A. M. K. McLeod; E. P. Thorne.

Divisional Veterinary Officers, F. H. Addison; A. Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P. Baird; N. M. Barrie; G. S. Beattie; A. J. Beeson; Lt.-Col. J. C. Bennison, T.D.; J. Brennan; A. C. L. Brown; H. S. Caldwell; S. R. Campbell; E. T. Camps; G. T. Cattell; G. S. R. Chalmers; D. Christie; D. M. Cochrane; S. V. Collard; G. D. Coward; J. G. Crowhurst; F. A. Davidson; J. C. Davidson, O.B.E.; D. J. Drummond; R. Dudlyke; E. G. Duncan; J. K. S. Elmslie; R. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; J. M. Fraser; A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon; I. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; Lt.-Col. J. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. A. Hamilton; P. Harvey; M. Herlihy; F. J. Hill; A. Houston; D. Johnston; T. Johnston; Lt.-Col. L. L. Jones; A. Kelly; H. N. Kennedy; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot; T. Y. Littler; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. D. Macaulay; D. H. Macdonald; H. McEhhill; W. T. MacGregor; W. J. McIlroy; D. M. McIntyre; W. S. Mackay; G. McKee; J. M. McKellar; J. J. McLaren; J. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeil; J. McQuaker; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson; M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F. Mullen; G. D. Munro; R. B. T. Munro; J. W. R. Pearce; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering; C. S. Randle; J. Richards; R. A. Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salusbury; W. Scott; S. Sharp; H. G. Silcock; J. W. Simpson; W. Simpson; J. Small; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G. Souter; A. Steele; J. Steele; John Stewart (*H.Q.*); John Stewart (*Ayr*); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; J. E. Taylor; D. L. Thomson; G. Tullis; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrell; A. C. Urquhart; J. M. Ware; R. J. P. Watson; P. C. Willing; A. J. Wilsdon; A. Wilson; W. W. Wilson

£1,590 to £2,000

VETERINARY LABORATORIES
New Haw, Weybridge
[Byfleet: 129]
Eskgrove, Lasswade, Midlothian
[Lasswade: 3277]

Director, Dr. A. W. Stableforth £3,350
Deputy Director, Dr. E. L. Taylor, C.B.E. .. £2,650
Senior Research Officers (*Grade I*), F. D. Asplin; N. Dobson; N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; S. B. Kendall; J. R. Lawson; J. L. McGirr; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Research Officers (*Grade II*), Mrs. R. Allcroft; J. D. Blaxland; J. T. Done; R. H. Duff; T. E. Gibson; L. P. Joyner; D. J. MacKinnon; J. MacLeod; J. F. Michel; P. G. Millar; R. O. Muir; A. B. Paterson; N. S. Saba; *G. B. Simmins, O.B.E.; H. N. Spears; D. L. Stewart; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson; *F. W. Withers
Men, £1,590 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,510 to £1,906
Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officers, H. I. Field; D. W. Menzies ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H. Brooksbank; D. Buntain; J. C. Buxton; J. H. Fincham; G. B. S. Heath; L. E. Hughes; R. M. Loosemore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Paterson; W. T. Rowlands; A. Shand; I. G. Shaw; W. V. B. Sinclair; A. J. Stevens; D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn; J. G. Wilson

£1,590 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer (*Laboratory Secretary*), J. A. Aldridge, M.B.E. ..... £1,310 to £1,555

EDUCATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES DIVISION
Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett £2,050 to £2,650
Head of Division, W. C. Beard ... £1,410 to £2,000
Principal, Mrs. J. J. Tait ..... £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Hughes, O.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officer. Mrs. P. E. Holloway £1,238 to £1,468

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE
Director, Sir Robert Rae, C.B. £3,300
Senior Education and Advisory Officers, J. A. McMillan, C.B.E.; W. Morley Davies; C. E. Hudson, C.B.E. £2,650
Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones £2,200 to £2,450
Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan £2,200 to £2,450
Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson ..... £2,200 to £2,450
Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, T. Allsop ..... (+*allce.*) £1,420 to £2,000
Livestock Advisory Officer, *J. Hammond, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*part-time*) £700
Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles £2,200 to 2,450
Chief Milk Production Advisory Officer, G. T. Morgan (+*allce.*) £1,528 to £2,000
Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin (+*allce.*) £1,528 to £2,000
Regional Directors, J. H. Anderson; R. Bruce, O.B.E.; W. S. Gibson; W. E. Jones; E. Rea; J. W. Reid, O.B.E.; D. H. Robinson; C. D. Ross, O.B.E. £2,200 to £2,450
Deputy Regional Directors, H. Burt; M. Cohen; O. G. Dorey; H. E. Evans; R. B. Ferro; S. L. Huthnance; R. J. Kerr; N. F. McCann; T. W. Williamson; W. Williams (+*allce.*) £1,528 to £2,000
County Advisory Officers, D. C. Barber; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. R. Browning; D. M. Bryant; J. Butt-Evans; P. E. Cross; J. W. Dallas; D. S. Davies; E. Davies; J. Davies, O.B.E.; R. Ducan; H. Edmunds; R. A. Engledow; A. H. Fitton; R. T. J. Fleming; B. J. Fricker; W. E. Gelling; J. Gibbons; H. J. Gill; J. Harrison; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H. Hughes; J. H. Humphreys; E. Jones; W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; J. R. Keyworth; A. L. Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann, O.B.E.; J. H. Morgan; L. W. Osborne; R. Precious; W. S. Rayfield; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. A. M. Sutherland; W. E. H. Telford; A. D. Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; G. B. Wells; J. Wilkie; H. M. Williams; T. Williamson ..... £1,528 to £2,000
G. Baines; J. Hardy; M. T. Jones; J. D. Laurence; J. J. S. Webster; E. E. Williams £1,325 to £1,528

Grade I Advisory Officers:
Special Duties, R. Ede; J. A. Rudderham; R. E. Taylor; W. B. Mercer, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £1,528 to £2,000
Advisory Aids, G. E. Goodman, M.B.E. (*Chief Executive Officer*) ..... £1,670 to £1,885
R. T. Pearl ..... £1,528 to £2,000
Bacteriologists, Capt. H. Barkworth, M.C.; W. A. Cuthbert; J. W. Egdell; Miss A. A. Nicholls; C. A. Scarlett; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater
Men, £1,528 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,451 to £1,907
Crop Husbandry, W. Q. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd; H. Jackson; C. Kinsey; T. E. Miller; C. D. Price; E. I. Prytherch; J. N. Sharrock £1,528 to £2,000
Entomologists, B. A. Cooper; H. C. Gough; W. E. H. Hodson; H. C. F. Newton; L. N. Staniland; J. D. Thomas; H. W. Thompson; J. H. White ..... £1,528 to £2,000
Farm Machinery, H. J. Hine; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; F. C. Richards; *E. W. G. Terrey £1,528 to £2,000
Grassland Husbandry, S. Campbell; H. G. Chippendale; A. J. Davies; G. M. Davies; T. W. Evans; G. P. Hughes; D. J. C. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Jones; C. P. Van Zellar; O. G. Williams £1,528 to £2,000
Horticulture, L. F. Clift; K. V. Cramp; J. B. Duggan; J. W. Ewan; W. G. Fry; R. Gardner; A. D. Harrison; W. G. Hume; W. C. Ibbett; T. Lailin;

P. S. Milne; C. E. Pearson; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; B. D. A. Tucker
£1,528 to £2,000

Livestock Husbandry, R. J. Gayton; T. Gee; W. Longrigg; A. G. Mill; R. J. Richards; G. E. G. Robinson; R. O. Smith; W. R. Smith; H. W. Tomlinson; A. T. G. Trew; G. W. Whitehouse
£1,528 to £2,000

Milk Production, J. Boag; T. I. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever; A. H. Moseley; Miss M. K. Payne; S. Swift, M.B.E.; Miss B. Thornborrow

Men, £1,528 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,451 to £1,907

Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Edcn; J. Featherstone; J. R. Lloyd.....£1,528 to £2,000

Plant Pathologists, A. Beaumont; G. H. Brenchley; H. E. Croxall; D. L. G. Davies; H. H. Glasscock; L. Ogilvie; I. F. Storey.....£1,528 to £2,000

Poultry, W. M. O. Allcroft; G. E. Burkitt; W. Evans; R. F. Hall; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway; W. F. Wood

Men, £1,528 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,451 to £1,907

Soil Chemists, J. W. Blood; J. O. Jones; M. N. Nicholson; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; N. H. Pizer; J. Webber; R. Williams, O.B.E.
£1,528 to £2,000

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY FARMS

Directors, S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; W. D. Hay, O.B.E.; E. L. Jones; P. J. Jones; R. E. Mackenzie; C. H. Mudd; A. C. Owers; M. Roberts; E. T. Sykes; J. M. Willcock.....£1,528 to £2,000

EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE STATIONS

Directors, P. H. Brown; J. M. S. Potter; G. F. Sheard; F. W. Shepherd; F. G. Smith.
£1,528 to £2,000

POULTRY PROGENY TESTING STATIONS

Directors, M. C. Morgan; I. W. Rhys; C. T. Riley
£1,528 to £2,000

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Milton Road, Harpenden
[Harpenden: 3666]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (*Director*), W. C. Moore, C.B.E.....£2,450 to £2,750

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. W. Prentice (*Deputy Director*); R. de B. Ashworth
£2,050 to £2,350

Principal Scientific Officers, F. H. Jacob; E. C. Large; E. J. Miller; Miss F. J. H. Moore; A. H. Strickland; H. L. G. Stroyan

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902

SUB-GROUP (*c*)

Under Secretary, H. Gardner, C.B.E.....£3,350

LAND DIVISION I
Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie
£2,100 to £2,700

Principals, H. Garside, O.B.E.; J. M. Grant
£1,410 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officer, H. W. Durrant
£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Botelle; E. A. Leslie
£1,310 to £1,555

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE

Director, D. Christy, C.B.E.....£3,350

Deputy Director, Major E. S. Dobb.....£2,650

Regional Land Commissioners, R. E. Dowse; F. G. Eaton-Evans; D. A. Hole; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Lofthouse; T. J. Owen; C. W. Rowell; H. Walton; J. V. B. Willoughby
£2,050 to £2,350

Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holder
£2,350

Land Commissioners, W. T. Baker, T.D.; J. R. Booth; R. G. Brighten; T. D. Cameron; H. Cartwright, T.D.; J. H. Dernie; D. H. Draper; J. H. L. Dunster; H. S. Dyer; F. C. Elliot; J. D. Foster; C. M. Green; N. K. Green; A. Halhead; E. Hodgson; H. Hollinrake, O.B.E.; J. P. Jones (*Wallace.*); T. Jones; W. J. Kinghorn; J. R. Lee; K. S. Lycett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; H. D. Pennington; P. G. M. Riding; C. Robinson; O. W. Rowntree; G. T. Roy; J. R. Rundle; D. M. Sims; R. F. Smith; J. F. Smithies; R. W. Soden, T.D.; E. Vaughan; W. S. Waters; T. H. F. Whitton, T.D.; C. J. Williams; M. B. Wood
£1,730 to £2,000

Research Officer, D. J. Griffiths...£1,410 to £2,000

LAND DIVISION II
Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks...£2,100 to £2,700

Principals, Miss M. J. Creighton; E. D. Hardy; L. D. G. Richings

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Bunn; A. F. J. Chorley, M.B.E.....£1,310 to £1,555

LAND USE DIVISION
Great Westminster House,
Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah...£2,050 to £2,650

Principals, O. A. Robertson; *R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E.....£1,410 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford
£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, D. K. Gilbert
£1,310 to £1,555

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. S. Davis.....£4,200

Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. E. James, C.B.E.
£3,350

Assistant Solicitors, H. N. Brewis; E. C. Harris; F. P. R. Mallows, O.B.E.; H. H. Rutter; W. M. Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake
£2,150 to £2,650

Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; G. F. Aronson; R. S. Boden; W. D. Curnock; H. P. Hall; F. R. Hamp; A. J. Harriss; K. P. Hickman; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; H. R. Reade; H. G. Roberts; F. H. C. Taylor

Men, £1,615 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,530 to £1,961

Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E.
£1,310 to £1,555

ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary (*Director of Organization and Establishments*), E. Jones-Parry.....£3,350

Division I
Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, W. Donaldson
£2,050 to £2,650

Principals, L. G. Brookes; J. B. Foxlee; Miss J. B. E. Haydon

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902

Chief Executive Officer, A. Lightman, O.B.E.
£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. E. M. Carpenter; W. H. Eastwell, M.B.E.; L. A. Jones; R. W. King, D.F.C.; G. E. Marriott; S. J. L. Sykes; E. S. Virgo; J. E. Williams; R. Wright

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Division II
Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Payne, O.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,650

Principals, A. K. H. Atkinson; W. Savage; D. White.....£1,410 to £2,000

Chief Executive Officer, R. Dickeson
£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Baker; A. S. J. Cox; M. W. Emery; L. G. Hanson; A. G. McCarthy; J. H. Maslen; V. E. H. Nicholls; G. Seymour; J. H. Symons; R. W. Turner; Miss M. Wray
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Division III

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Office Controller, W. A. Gair (*Senior Chief Executive Officer*).....£1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, W. V. T. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Young.....£1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Abrahams; S. G. Duffell, M.B.E.; L. C. W. Hodgson (*Chief Registrar*); Miss C. Marston; R. J. Staton; G. W. Raymond, M.B.E. (*Chief Welfare Officer*)
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Principal Finance Officer, C. H. M. Wilcox...£3,350
Accountant General, W. Russell.....£2,750

GROUP 1

Senior Finance Director, H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,500

CEREALS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Finance Director, E. P. Bennetts...£1,900 to £2,150
Senior Executive Officer, W. A. Files (*Deputy Finance Director*).....£1,310 to £1,555

CEREAL PRODUCTS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
[Victoria: 8511]

BAKERY (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Finance Director, H. N. Hill (*Chief Accountant*)
£1,585 to £1,935

POTATO (FINANCE) DIVISION

Finance Director, G. Wiglesworth £1,900 to £2,150

EGGS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Finance Director, G. W. Day....£1,900 to £2,150
Chief Accountant, R. M. Honeybone
£1,585 to £1,935

GROUP 2

Senior Finance Director, R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,500

FATSTOCK MARKETING (FINANCE) DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road
Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Finance Director, R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E.
£1,900 to £2,150

MEAT (FINANCE) DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,
Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Finance Director, E. Armstrong (*Chief Accountant*)
£1,585 to £1,935

OILS AND FATS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Finance Director, G. Wiglesworth £1,900 to £2,150

CANNED FISH AND FRUIT, DRIED FRUITS, TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, L. C. Bentley...£1,900 to £2,150

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Finance Director, A. M. Bernstein £1,585 to £1,905
Senior Executive Officers, *C. W. Knight, M.B.E.; P. M. Reiss.....£1,310 to £1,555

COLD STORAGE (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Finance Director, E. Armstrong..£1,585 to £1,935

OTHER FINANCE DIVISIONS

Assistant Secretary, L. P. W. A. Mortimer
£2,050 to £2,650

MILK, MILK PRODUCTS AND WELFARE FOODS (FINANCE) DIVISION

Great Westminster House, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Finance Director, R. C. Simpkin £1,900 to £2,150

ENFORCEMENT (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, A. M. Bernstein (*Chief Accountant*)
£1,585 to £1,935

EMERGENCY SERVICES (FINANCE) DIVISION

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Abbey: 9030]

Finance Director, E. Armstrong (*Chief Accountant*)
£1,585 to £1,935

FINANCE (GENERAL) DIVISION

Principals, D. H. Chalk, O.B.E.; R. Stacey, O.B.E.
£1,410 to £2,000
Chief Accountant, R. W. Melkle..£1,585 to £1,935

SUGAR (FINANCE) DIVISION

23 Soho Square, W.1
[Gerrard: 6911]

Finance Director, L. E. Wintersgill
£1,900 to £2,150

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DIVISIONS

Accountant General, W. Russell.....£2,750

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

6–9 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director of Internal Audit, L. C. Rixon
£2,050 to £2,500
Deputy Director of Internal Audit, K. V. Stephens
£1,900 to £2,150
Chief Accountants, H. N. Hill; J. S. Sutcliffe; J. Thompson (*Assistant Directors of Internal Audit*)
£1,585 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, A. B. Hoare; H. Mayor
£1,310 to £1,555

TRADING ACCOUNTS DIVISION

2–10 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director (Prof.), W. F. C. Clark..£2,050 to £2,500
Chief Accountants, D. P. Scott (*Deputy Director of Trading Accounts*); R. Yuill...£1,585 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officer, A. W. Sales
£1,310 to £1,555

COSTINGS DIVISION

6–9 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director (Prof.), W. F. C. Clark . £2,050 to £2,500

ADMINISTRATIVE FINANCE DIVISION

2–10 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Principal Executive Officer, G. Bryant, C.B.E. £2,350
Chief Executive Officer, C. Gallehawk £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, A. H. King; H. McCrae £1,310 to £1,555

PAYMENTS UNIT

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. Fillmore, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officer, J. W. Hewitt £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, W. E. Crump; R. W. Newman; R. Nightingale; C. W. Sales; E. C. Turner . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Secretary, R. G. R. Wall £3,350
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Huntley; A. C. Sparks £2,350 to £2,650
Principals, W. Boyce; R. C. Hinton; F. A. Hitchins; A. Savage; Miss M. E. Vince
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officer, H. N. Taylor, M.B.E. £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Director, *R. G. Dickie . £1,720 to £1,935
Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, M.C. £2,050
Deputy Chief Inspector, H. T. Blaney £1,665 to £1,865
Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer, F. T. K. Pentelow . . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officer, I. R. H. Allan £1,450 to £2,050

FISHERIES LABORATORY

The Esplanade, Lowestoft
[Lowestoft: 1088]

Director of Fishery Research (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), R. S. Wimpenny, O.B.E. £2,450 to £2,750
Deputy Director (Senior Principal Scientific Officer), H. A. Cole . . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, A. C. Simpson £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, R. J. H. Beverton; R. W. Butcher; J. G. Cattley; J. Corlett; D. H. Cushing; A. J. Lee; F. Morgan; N. Reynolds; J. E. Shelbourne; G. C. Trout; G. D. Waugh £1,410 to £2,000
Master Superintendent of Research Vessels, Commodore W. L. P. Cox, R.D., R.N.R. £1,570 to £1,770

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER'S DIVISION (FOOD)

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Chief Scientific Adviser (Food), Dr. N. C. Wright, C.B. £3,350
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. H. R. Barnell £2,450 to £2,750
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. J. M. Hay; G. Wortley . . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, E. G. B. Gooding; S. W. F. Hanson; J. F. Hearne; H. R. Hinton; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; Dr. K. B. W. Jones; E. J. Rolfe; Dr. N. Uri
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902

OFFICIAL HISTORY

6, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Historian, R. J. Hammond.
Senior Executive Officer, Miss M. Wretts-Smith £1,238 to £1,468

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Controllers, F. M. Kearns, M.C. (*Northern*); K. Harrison Jones (*Yorks/Lancs*); W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E. (*West Midland*); J. H. Perrin (*Eastern*); J. W. Pugsley (*South Eastern*); H. Pitchforth (*South Western*) . . . . . £2,050 to £2,650
E. Ll. Harry, O.B.E. (*East Midlands*) (+*allce.*) £2,200 to £2,450

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers, A. F. Brocklebank (*Carlisle*); W. H. Pedley (*Northallerton*); G. H. Barlow, M.B.E. (*Harrogate*); A. E. Bray (*Preston*); J. O. Johnson (*Lincoln*); J. T. Muncaster (*Northampton*); R. Elphick (*Nottingham*); L. G. Keeley (*Crewe*); T. B. Wood (*Worcester*); G. H. D. Hunt (*Chelmsford*); A. R. Hughes (*Huntingdon*); P. Ebbage (*Norwich*); S. W. Woods (*Maidstone*); T. Johnston (*Guildford*); E. Dunnill (*Oxford*); R. J. Bricknell (*Exeter*); G. Bishop (*Gloucester*); C. J. Sampson (*Taunton*); P. B. Barraud (*Truro*) . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
A. E. Brewer (*Alnwick*); J. Kerr (*Durham*); S. W. Charlton (*Beverley*); H. A. S. Doughty (*Shrewsbury*); J. E. Simmons (*Bury St. Edmunds*); F. L. Hobson (*March*) . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

WALES

Welsh Department

Caerleon, 8, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth 7561]

Under Secretary [*Welsh Secretary*], J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £3,350
Principal, P. Parkhouse . . . . . £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, D. B. L. Davies £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Cannon; H. C. R. Wagstaff (+*allce.*); W. Williams £1,310 to £1,555

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive Officers), W. E. Evans (*Caernarvon*); W. G. Jones (*Cardiff*); T. A. Ivey (*Llandrindod Wells*) £1,670 to £1,885
Divisional Executive Officers (Senior Executive Officers), R. G. Taylor (*Carmarthen*); J. Bennett (*Lampeter*); R. H. Sayer (*Ruthin*) £1,310 to £1,555

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily 3*d*. 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day. In 1957 there were 1,064,825 visitors to Kew Gardens. Dogs not admitted.
Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, G. Taylor, D.SC., F.R.S.E. £3,350
Assistant Director, N. L. Bor, C.I.E., O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,350
Keeper, Herbarium and Library, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, J. P. M. Brenan; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (*Keeper of Museums*); C. R. Metcalfe (*Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory*); F. Ballard. A. A. Bullock; R. Melville; E. W. B. H; Milne-Redhead; N. Y. Sandwith; J. R. Sealy; V. S. Summerhayes . . . . . £1,410 to £2,000
Librarian, Grade II, H. S. Marshall £1,310 to £1,585
Curator of Gardens, W. M. Campbell.

*Temporary

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Leatherbread Road, Chessington, Surrey
[Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. L. F. de. V. Carey, C.B.E.
Directors:
Map Publication and Production, Brig. L. J. Harris, O.B.E.
Field Survey, Brig. R. C. N. Jenney.
Establishment and Finance, F. G. C. Bentley, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650

Deputy Directors:
Field Survey, Col. D. E. O. Thackwell.
Geodetic Control, Col. D. I. Burnett, M.B.E.
Small and Medium Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. J. W. Tayler.
Establishment, A. C. Hatfield . . £1,410 to £2,000
Finance, R. W. Gough . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. D. Heald, O.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col. C. J. P. Thompson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. H. N. F. Patterson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. A. W. C. Pritchard, R.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES
(ENGLAND AND WALES)

Brigadier P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D. (*Devon*); W. Atkinson, C.B.E. (*Cumberland*); Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D. (*Montgomery*); T. R. C. Blofeld (*Norfolk*); R. J. Boughey (*Sussex (East)*); A. Bridges (*Oxon.*); E. S. Bristow (*Notts.*); Major J. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C. (*Lancs.*); A. H. Carter (*Lincs., Holland*); D. A. Carter (*Herts.*); R. P. Chester, C.B.E. (*Hants.*); Col. W. A. Chester-Master, T.D. (*Glos.*); Brig. R. C. J. Chichester-Constable, D.S.O. (*Yorks. (East Riding)*); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C. (*Leics.*); A. C. Cropper, T.D. (*Westmorland*); J. O. Cullimore (*Monmouth*); Major J. L. Davenport, T.D. (*Hereford*); M. T. Davies, C.B.E. (*Brecon*); R. Lloyd Davies (*Anglesey*); J. Gwyn Evans (*Cardigan*); H. R. Finn (*Kent*); H. Gifford, C.B.E. (*Dorset*); Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (*Suffolk*); J. Goring (*Sussex (West)*); The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C. (*Surrey*); J. R. Hardern (*Isles of Scilly*); F. Hartop (*Bucks.*); J. G. Henson (*Lincs. (Kesteven)*); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgon, O.B.E. (*Penbroke*); T. Hollins, C.B.E. (*Staffs.*); T. H. Hollis (*Rutland*); A. B. Howie (*Northumberland*); H. W. Hughes, C.B.E. (*Warwickshire*); W. Humphrey (*Yorks. (West Riding)*); E. R. Jackson (*Yorks. (North Riding)*); J. Jenkins (*Carmarthen*); L. H. Lamb (*Cambs.*); H. Lewis (*Radnor*); D. F. Macaulay (*Essex*); H. Owen, C.B.E. (*Caernarvon*); E. G. Parsons (*Wilts.*); The Lord de Ramsey, T.D. (*Hunts. and Soke of Peterborough*); G. B. Read (*Lincs, (Lindsey)*); H. E. G. Read (*Derbyshire*); D. A. Richards, C.B.E. (*Flint*); G. Richards (*Glamorgan*); A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E. (*Isle of Ely*); E. Roberts, C.B.E. (*Denbigh*); J. C. E. Robinson, C.B.E. (*Beds.*); W. J. Simmons, O.B.E. (*Berks.*); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D. (*Northants.*); R. A. Stark (*Isle of Wight*); J. R. H. Sumner, C.B.E. (*Worcs.*); R. Thompson, O.B.E. (*Durham*); D. M. Tudor (*Merioneth*); Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (*Cheshire*); P. M. Williams, O.B.E. (*Cornwall*); G. Comer White (*Somerset*).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Dartmouth Street, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 2667]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act*, 1947, is responsible for the management of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or for which he has become responsible (183,237 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500
Vice-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C. £1,000
Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; E. Watson Jones, O.B.E.; Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. . . . . each £500
Secretary, L. Hurst . . . . . £1,375 to £1,950
Land Agent, E. T. King (+*allce.*) £1,600 to £1,950
Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), D. Morgan Rees, O.B.E.; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, PH.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards . . . . . each £500
Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), R. Davies £1,285 to £1,530
Land Agent (do.), E. O. Hughes (+*allce.*) £1,215 to £1,640

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act*, 1956, the Council is charged, under a Committee of the Privy Council, with the organization and development of agricultural research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council, The Duke of Northumberland (*Chairman*); D. Lowe, C.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. D. Alston; Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark, PH.D., F.R.S.; Prof. E. G. Cox, T.D., D.SC., F.R.S.; L. G. Davidson, C.B.; R. E. Glover, D.SC.; J. Hensley; Prof. J. W. Howie, M.D.; Elwyn Jones; Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.; F. Rayns, C.B.E.; J. N. Ritchie, C.B.; Prof. H. G. Sanders, PH.D.; Prof. S. J. Watson, D.SC., F.R.S.E.; Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Ness; P. A. C. Thorne; A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E.
Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheesman, D.SC.; R. Scarisbrick, PH.D.; G. G. Samuel.
Principals, J. S. F. Law; L. S. Porter; A. Oates.
Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Shimwell.
Senior Executive Officer, T. E. Pearson.

For the Research institutes under the control of the council, *see Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the

Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, T. Swaminathan.
Vice-Chairman, J. Q. Malloch, M.B.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Sir Herbert Howard.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, E. O. Pearson.
Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, J. C. Hopkins, D.Sc.
Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Science Buildings, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, Ph.D.

Bureaux

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.
Animal Health, Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. Crawford.
Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.—*Director*, I. Leitch, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.
Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, F. C. Ford Robertson.
Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, J. M. Watson, D.Sc.
Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, D. Akenhead, O.B.E.
Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, A. G. G. Hill.
Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge—*Director*, P. S. Hudson, O.B.E., Ph.D.
Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(*see* Royal Air Force)

AIR TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1

The Council is a statutory body which considers representations from the public regarding the air transport facilities provided by the Airline Corporations and the charges for any such facilities, and questions referred to it by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. It also considers in accordance with terms of reference issued to it by the Minister of Civil Aviation on July 30, 1952, applications from the Airline Corporations and independent air transport companies to operate scheduled air services under the arrangements announced by the Minister on May 27, 1952.

Chairman, The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, Air Marshal Sir John D'Albiac, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Members, Sir John Ure Primrose; J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.
Assessor, W. W. Burkett, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, K. J. Willoughby.
Assistant Secretary, E. W. G. Wilkins.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4
[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10–4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.
Norroy and Ulster, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Six Heralds

Richmond (and Registrar), Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Windsor, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C. (*and Earl Marshal's Secretary*).
Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.
Lancaster, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.
Chester, James Arnold Frere, F.S.A.
York, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

Four Pursuivants

Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirrlees.
Rouge Croix, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O.
Bluemantle, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little.
Portcullis, Alexander Colin Cole.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
[Edinburgh: 30137]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Seannachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birthbrieves. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by

Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.*Scot.*, Advocate £1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Rothesay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.*Scot.*
Albany, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig.
Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, W.S.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

Unicorn, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, Bt., Advocate.
Kintyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey, Advocate.
Carrick, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson. £750
Procurator-Fiscal, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Miss Nora Gordon.
Macer, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—" so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Commissioners, John Betjeman; Hon. Lionel Brett; Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; G. A. Jellicoe; Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Lord Methuen, R.A.; Henry Moore, C.H.; Sir Allan Quartermaine, C.B.E., M.C.; Prof. J. M. Richards; Sir Arthur Richmond, C.B.E.; Sir Howard Robertson, M.C., R.A.; Basil Spence, O.B.E., R.A.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, C.B.E.

Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh 1

[Tel.: Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; Charles d'O. Pilkington-Jackson, A.R.S.A.; J. Cameron Smail, O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Graham Henderson, R.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A.; William H. Kininmonth, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; R. H. Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Ian G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Earl Haig.
Secretary, Ian Finlay.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 7628–9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930 and 1937. Expenses for 1958–59 were estimated at £84,080.

TRUSTEES

Prof. L. C. Robbins, C.B., F.B.A.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.; Brinsley Ford; Sir Thomas Merton, F.R.S.; J. C. Witt; Henry Moore, C.H.; Denis Mahon; Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy £3,400
Keeper, William Gibson ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keepers, M. Davies; N. MacLaren £1,820 to £2,100
Deputy Keeper and Scientific Adviser to the Trustees, F. I. G. Rawlins ..... £1,820 to £2,100
Assistant Keepers, C. H. M. Gould; M. V. Levey £1,275 to £1,850
Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas ..... £1,770 to £2,050
Restorer, N. S. Brommelle ..... £1,440 to £1,795

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in

South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,669 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £29,010 for 1957–58.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E. £2,250

Assistant Keepers (I), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerslake £1,175 to £1,850

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000), being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The *Turner Wing*, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1910. There are also special collections by Blake, Watts and Alfred Stevens. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1957–58 were estimated at £59,563.

Director and Keeper, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E., ph.D. £2,800

Deputy Director, N. R. Reid £1,940 to £2,220

Deputy Keeper, R. E. Alley £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers (Grade I), Mary Chamot; Judith Cloake; D. L. A. Farr; M. R. F. Butlin.

Men, £1,175 to £1,850; *Women*, £1,000 to £1,755

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[Welbeck: 0687–8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The total net expenses were estimated at £39,094 in 1958–59.

Director, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O. £2,200

Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil £1,175 to £1,850

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 6824]

Comprising:—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall £2,350

Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford £1,810 to £2,000

Keeper, Prints and Drawings Dept., K. K. Andrews £1,145 to £1,800

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison ... (+allce. £255) £1,145 to £1,800

Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, J. A. Cowell £1,320 to £1,555

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6262]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act*, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Prime Minister is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

Chairman, Sir Edwin Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E. £10,000

Members, (*Full-time*) Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Research*); Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. (*Weapons Research and Development*) (*Director, Weapons Group*); Sir Donald Perrott, K.B.E. (*Finance and Administration*); Sir William Cook, C.B. (*Engineering and Production*); W. Strath, C.B. (*External Relations and Commercial Policy*) ..... *each* £7,500

(*Part-time*) Sir Ivan Stedeford, K.B.E. (*unpaid*); The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E.; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E.; Sir Rowland Smith; Sir James Chadwick, M.D., F.R.S. ..... *each* £1,000

Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICE

1 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 6371]

The Atomic Energy Office came into being on August 1, 1954, when control of the United Kingdom atomic energy project passed to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The Office is staffed by a small number of civil servants and assists the Prime Minister in his responsibilities for atomic energy. The secretary of the office is the accounting officer for the Atomic Energy Vote. The office is responsible, in conjunction with the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, for international matters in the atomic energy field, and for advice to the Prime Minister on atomic energy matters.

Secretary, F. C. How, C.B. £4,250

Under Secretary, M. I. Michaels £3,400

Asst. Secretary, R. A. Thompson £2,100 to £2,700

Principal, F. W. Ridley ..... £1,450 to £2,050

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires June 30, 1962. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in May 1957 was 14,583,256, of which 7,118,698 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

Chairman, Sir Arthur ffrorde. £3,000

Vice-Chairman, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E. £1,000

Governors, The Earl of Balfour (*Scotland*), £1,000; The Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Wales*), £1,000; J. R. McKee (*N. Ireland*); Mrs. T. Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.; The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; Sir Edward Benthall, K.C.S.I. ..... *each* £600

Director-General, Sir Ian Jacob, K.B.E., C.B.

Dir. of Administration, T. R. P. Cole, C.B.E.

Dir. of Television Broadcasting, G. C. Beadle, C.B.E.

Dir. of External Broadcasting, Sir John Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Dir. of Sound Broadcasting, R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E.

Chief Assistant to the Director-General, H. J. G. Grisewood.

Director of Engineering, Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting, C. McGivern, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting, R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
Director of News and Current Affairs, H. C. Greene, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer, F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Consulting Civil Engineer, M. T. Tudsbury, C.B.E.
Controller, Finance, T. Lochhead, C.B.E.
Director of Staff Administration, J. H. Arkell.
General Manager, Publications, G. S. Strode, O.B.E., M.M.
Solicitor, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Head of Publicity, D. Russell.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Stewart, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
Northern Ireland, R. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff.
Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.,, Broadcasting House, 52a Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
North, R. Stead, Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester.
West, F. G. Gillard, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Overseas Representatives

North America, E. B. Thorne, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20.
Canada, C. J. Curran, Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.
India and Pakistan, M. W. Stephens, I.E.N.S. Buildings, Old Mill Road, New Delhi, India.
Australia and New Zealand, J. F. Mudie, M.B.E., National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Middle East, J. Rae, Wazzan Building, Phoenicia Road, Daouk Station, Beirut.
France, R. H. Scott, 59 Avenue Hoche, Paris viii.
Germany, S. Smith, Albrecht Achilles Strasse, 65/66, Berlin-Halensee.
Singapore, C. P. Albany, Thomson Road Studios, Singapore.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Keyline House, Ruislip, Middlesex
[Waxlow: 4334]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C. (*and expenses* £1,000) £6,500
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling.....*unpaid*
Other Members, A. H. Milward, O.B.E. (£6,000) (*Chief Executive*); The Lord Balfour of Inchrye, P.C., M.C., £500; S. K. Davies, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Welsh Advisory Council*) *unpaid*; Sir Patrick Dollan, LL.D. (*Chairman of Scottish Advisory Council*), £1,200; W. A. Edmenson, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Northern Ireland Advisory Council*) *unpaid*; Sir Arnold Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C., £2,750; A. C. Ping, £1,200.
Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, O.B.E.
Flight Operations and Communications Director, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
Commercial Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.
Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.
Traffic Director, E. P. Whitfield, O.B.E.
Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
Secretary, H. E. Marking, M.C.
Personnel Director, C. A. Herring.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. Buchanan Barbour, O.B.E.
Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex
[Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939. British Overseas Airways Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government Corporations which are charged with the task of developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to operate the Commonwealth and Empire, North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the United Kingdom. In June, 1958, the Corporation was operating forty-six routes, with a gross route mileage of nearly 240,000. On these routes there were nearly a hundred services weekly in each direction, and the mileage covered was more than 860,000 per week.

The members of the Corporation are appointed by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Chairman, Sir Gerard d'Erlanger, C.B.E. (*Allowances* £1,000) £5,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir George Cribbett, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Allowances* £500) £7,500
Member (*full-time*), B. Smallpeice (*Managing Director*.....£5,000
Members (*part-time*), J. W. Booth; Sir Francis Brake; H. L. Newlands, M.B.E.; The Lord Rennell, K.B.E., C.B.; The Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E., each £1,000; Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E. (*unpaid*).

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 7711]

The British Transport Commission was established as a public authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act*, 1947. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-line railways of Great Britain, together with their ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway Executive Committee, the railways and road services formerly controlled by the *London Passenger Transport Board*, and various canal and inland waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were vested in the Commission. In accordance with the 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act*, 1953, however, the Commission was required to dispose of a major part of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953 Act also provided for the re-constitution of the Commission, the abolition of the Railway Executive and the reorganization of the railways. On and from Oct. 1, 1955, all the functions of the Railways, the Road Haulage, the Docks and Inland Waterways and the Hotels Executives, respectively, were assumed by the Commission. From Jan. 1, 1955, six regional Area Boards were established and separate managements were set up for docks and inland waterways.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.....£10,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Benstead, C.B.E. ..£8,000
Members, J. Ratter, C.B.E.; The Lord Rusholme; A. B. B. Valentine; J. W. Watkins, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Reginald Wilson, *each* £7,500.

Part-time Members, H. P. Barker; Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., E.B.E., H.M.L.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; R. F. Hanks; T. H. Summerson; Sir Philip Warter; Sir Cecil Weir, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. (*each* £1,000).
Secretary General, Maj.-Gen. Ll. Wansbrough-Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
Chief Secretary, S. B. Taylor.
Chief of General Duties, A. J. Pearson.
Chief Accountant and Financial Adviser, H. E. Osborn.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.
Traffic Adviser, T. H. Hollingsworth.
Manpower Adviser, A. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.
Technical Adviser, R. C. Bond.
Public Relations Adviser, J. H. Brebner, O.B.E.

London Transport Executive
55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, Sir John Elliot.....£7,500
Members, A. H. Grainger (*Deputy Chairman*) (£5,500); L. C. Hawkins; B. H. Harbour; A. Bull, O.B.E. (*each* £5,000); *and (part-time)* The Lord Williams; Sir Charles Geddes, C.B.E.; S. H. Leake, O.B.E. (*each* £1,000).
Secretary, R. M. Robbins.

Eastern Area Board
Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2
[Bishopsgate: 7600]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.
Members, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.; A. F. Pegler; J. B. Peile; Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Tanner, C.B.E.; The Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.
Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.

London Midland Area Board
Euston Station, N.W.1
[Euston: 1234]

Chairman: The Lord Rusholme.
Members: L. Cooke, O.B.E.; Sir Francis Glyn, K.C.M.G.; J. Haworth; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Kennedy, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L., A.D.C.; R. F. Summers.
Secretary, M. T. Howard Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board
Railway Headquarters Offices, York
[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.
Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; T. Bowman, O.B.E.; G. H. Kitson, O.B.E.; L. H. McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.; P. D. Priestman, O.B.E.; Sir George Walton, K.B.E., C.B.
Secretary, C. H. Rafton.

Scottish Area Board
302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.
[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., O.B.E., H.M.L.
Members, The Lord Binsland, K.T., M.C.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; Sir John Denholm, C.B.E.; P. L. Meldrum; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; W. G. N. Walker.
Secretary, H. M. Herbert.

Southern Area Board
Waterloo Station, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman, Sir Philip Warter.
Members, J. E. Binks; H. F. B. Iles; H. L. R. Matthews, C.B.E.; K. Preston; J. MacN. Sidey, D.S.O.; A. B. B. Valentine.
Secretary, L. Mapleston.

Western Area Board
Paddington Station, W.2
[Paddington: 7000]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.
Members, Hon. Anthony Berry; A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; P. T. Heady; F. A. Parish, C.B.E.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; J. Ryan C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Association: 336 Madison Avenue, New York; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3; 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles; 50 Young Street, Sydney; 229 Collins Street, Melbourne; 90 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; 6 Place Vendome, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (*a*) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (*b*) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade: 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (*a*), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (*x*) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (*x*). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Tourist Development Committee and the Holiday Development Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Tourist Development Committee and Holiday Development Committee draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.
Director-General, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E.
Deputy Director-General, L. J. Lickorish.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B. (*also Joint Permanent Secretary of the Treasury*).
Private Secretary, D. R. J. Stephen.
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet, B. St. J. Trend, C.B., C.V.O.
Under Secretaries, M. Reed; J. S. Orme, O.B.E.
Asst. Secs., G. H. Baker; I. P. Bancroft; T. E. Bromley, C.M.G.; R. B. M. King, M.C.
Central Statistical Office:
Director, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E.
Historical Branch:
Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Military*); Sir Keith Hancock (*Civil*).
Administrative Head of Branch, Sir Edward Hale, K.B.E., C.B.
Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, S. P. Anderson, M.B.E.

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4433]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949, the assets of the telecommunications services conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the United Kingdom were transferred to the Post Office. The company, however, continues to be responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates overseas telecommunications services, comprising 147,000 nautical miles of submarine cables and 120 wireless circuits. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, radiotelephony, shipshore radiotelegraph including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities, internal telephone systems, and broadcasting services in Kenya. It has 105 branches overseas and a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom.

The Company was formed in 1929 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the oversea communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, 1945, recommended the acquisition of the services in the U.K. and the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth by their respective governments, with an unifying Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to replace the existing advisory Commonwealth Communications Council. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was therefore acquired (under the *Cable and Wireless Act*, 1946) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman, Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E. £3,500 (and expenses up to £350)

Managing Directors, N. C. Chapling, C.B.E.; H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,000 each (and expenses up to £200 and £150 respectively)

Other Directors, C. N. Gallie (£1,000); K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.; Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. *unpaid*

Secretary, F. H. Lansbury, O.B.E.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. J. V. Lawson.

Traffic Manager, E. G. L. Howitt, M.B.E.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Thomas, O.B.E.

Staff Manager, E. Mockett, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 7621]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts" in England and Wales. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for educational purposes have now been transferred to the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, F. W. W. McCombe, C.B., C.B.E. £3,400

Commissioners, R. L. Daniell, C.B.E., £2,350 to £2,700; Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P. ... *unpaid*

Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. P. Grounds £2,250

Asst. Commissioners and Senior Legal Assistants, O. H. Toyne; W. E. A. Lewis; E. L. Hayes; W. J. Wolfe; I. MacC. Armstrong; J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt ..... £1,585 to £2,100

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., H. A. Anderton, I.S.O. ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, H. O'Neill; A. J. Walker, M.B.E.; L. A. Jimenez ..... £1,350 to £1,605

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

(Hours 9 to 5)

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836). The main function of the Commissioners is the management of assets of the Church in order to endow and augment benefices, &c., and to carry out many administrative duties in relation thereto.

The Commissioners are required to carry all their revenues (including the income of trust funds and other commitments administered by them) to a general income and expenditure account, the balance of which, after defraying secured charges, continuing grants and the cost of administration, etc., is available for special grants and provisions.

Summary of Income and Expenditure

(For the year to March 31, 1958)

Receipts:	
Estates (net)	£3,698,380
Dividends, interest, etc.	8,092,168
Trust funds	583,400
	£12,373,948
Expenditure:	
Benefices, dignitaries, Church property (including payments out of trust funds) and administration, etc.	£10,772,934
Balance available for special grants and provisions	1,601,014
	£12,373,948

Constitution.

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the three:—

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—

First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second, H. Ashton, M.C., M.P.

Third, Sir James Brown.

Secretary, M. L. Warren.

Deputy Secretary, F. J. Ball, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Cruikshank (*Investments*); D. A. Collenette, O.B.E. (*Estates*); E. H. Johnson (*Legislative and Special Matters*); K. S. Ryle, M.C. (*Finance*); A. W. J. Savidge (*General*); L. A. Speller (*Bishoprics*).

Accountant, H. M. G. Pryor.

Establishment Officers, R. G. Williams; Miss P. M. Betts, M.B.E.

Trust Officer, R. C. Edwards.

Principals, L. J. Dent; L. N. King; C. C. W. Rodd; L. D. Walker; D. G. Ward.

Deputy Principals, W. I. Broughton; E. C. Buckley; W. T. Leech.

Assistant Principals, K. A. L. Argent; D. R. Baird; F. G. Brain; G. E. Cook; E. Denselow; J. Facer; A. Godbold; A. I. McDonald; H. H. T. Munden; R. K. Pears, D.F.C.; G. H. Penn; R. McN. Roxburgh; S. E. Smith.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.
Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.
Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.
Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; C. J. van D. Edwards; P. Leslie; W. K. Macfarlane.
Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; R. A. G. Lees.
Special Duties, M. P. Simpson.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. G. Alexander.
Deputy Architect. B. H. Dowland.
Senior Asst. Architect, H. A. Scarth.
Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; J. Lambert.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.
Deputy Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments: in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250

Commissioner and Secretary, D. O'Donovan (*Establishment Officer*) £2,100

Commissioner and Director of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Commissioner and Scientific Adviser, Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,500

Commissioner and Engineering Adviser, P. H. L. Thomas £2,700

Assistant Commissioners and Principals, J. W. A. Chorley (£2,100 to £2,400); Mrs. O. K. Collett, O.B.E. (£1,381 to £1,952).

Principal Scientific Officer, L. H. Mann ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Assistant Secretaries, J. W. Lambie; G. W. Tyler, O.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Deputy Establishment Officer, A. B. Wares ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Assistant Directors of Examination, F. J. R. Bartlett; K. M. Reader ..... £1,780 to £2,050

Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. Bateman; O. M. C. Buchan; Dr. J. Coveney; W. T. Deakin; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; C. Porteous; Miss A. C. Wanstall; E. J. D. Warne

Men, £1,075 to £1,870; *Women*, £999 to £1,780

Principal Psychologist, K. A. G. Murray ..... £1,630 to £2,020

Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroll, O.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Accountant, C. J. Floyd ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; P. J. M. Fry; W. H. L. Mayer; T. G. Niblett; L. F. Walters ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Civil Service Selection Board

9–10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith (*part-time*) £1,800

Assistant Commissioner and Principal, P. A. R. Brown ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. M. McArthur ..... £1,546 to £1,922

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. ALAN TINDAL LENNOX-BOYD., M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. O. Moreton, M.C.
Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil., M.P. ..... *unpaid*

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE EARL OF PERTH, P.C. £3,750
Private Secretary, J. N. A. Armitage-Smith.

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G. £6,000
Private Sec., A. C. Whitby.

Parliamentary, J. D. Profumo, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., A. K. Robertson.

Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. £4,250

Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.; W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.B., C.M.G.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. Melville, C.M.G.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G.; H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, *N. L. Mayle, C.M.G.; *T. Smith, C.M.G.; J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.; C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.; E. R. Edmonds, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson, C.M.G.; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marnham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; A. Emanuel, C.M.G.; *W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. A. Harding, C.M.G.; F. D. Webber, M.C., T.D.; N. D. Watson; B. O. B. Gidden (*Establishment and Organization Officer*); F. Kennedy, O.B.E.; *A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.; J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W. Vernon; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; W. D. Sweaney; J. C. Morgan; O. H. Morris; J. M. Kisch; I. B. Watt; A. Campbell; A. H. Sheffield; T. C. Jerrom ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of African Studies Branch, †R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. £2,050

Land Tenure Specialist, †S. R. Simpson, C.B.E. £1,595

Agricultural Adviser, G. W. Nye, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Agricultural Adviser, G. M. Roddan, C.M.G. ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, †D. Rhind, O.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Adviser on Animal Health, †R. S. Marshall, C.B.E. ..... £2,500 to £2,800

Adviser on Co-operation, †B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. £2,800

Deputy Educational Adviser, †H. Houghton, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E. £2,288

Assistant Educational Advisers, †T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.; † J. C. Jones, O.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Editor "Oversea Education", †W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling, C.M.G. ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Forestry Adviser, C. Swabey ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Head of Information Department, O. H. Morris ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Press Officer, J. W. Miller, M.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Principal Information Officer, P. R. Noakes ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Information Officers, †L. W. Forsdick; R. W. Francis; †H. D. Winther; *R. H. Young ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Director of Tropical Products Institute and Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Pesticides Research, R. A. E. Galley ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Secretary, Inter-University Council and Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. £2,500
Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, O.B.E. £2,500 to £2,800
Deputy Labour Adviser, E. Parry, O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie ..... £1,382 to £1,952
Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G £4,250
Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; J. C. McPetrie, O.B.E. ..... £2,200 to £2,700
Senior Legal Assistants, A. R. Rushford; D. G. Gordon-Smith; I. C. Saul ..... £1,585 to £2,100
Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, I. H. Cruchley, Q.C.; T. H. H. Perrott ..... £1,585 to £2,100
Librarian, B. Cheeseman ..... £1,720 to £1,925
Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Medical Officer, †A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G. £3,600
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, †J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G. ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Chief Nursing Officer, †Miss F. N. Udell, C.B.E. £1,863
Director of Colonial Medical Research, †R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. H. E. J. Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Deputies to Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. W. Deegan, C.M.G., C.V.O.; †N. G. Morris, C.M.G. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Security Intelligence Advisers, †J. A. Harrison; †G. R. H. Gribble, O.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Consultant on Tuberculosis, F. R. G. Heaf, C.M.G. (*Ministry of Health*).
Surveys Adviser, Brig. M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,800
Geological Surveys Adviser, F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,800
Consulting Physicians: *London*—Sir Richard Hawes, C.M.G.; Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.
Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams.
Edinburgh—F. J. Wright.
Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks.
Belfast—M. G. Nelson.
Principals, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; R. Terrell; P. A. Carter; A. McM. Webster; *R. W. Piper; D. M. Smith; E. G. G. Hamrott, M.B.E.; M. G. Smith; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith; *D. Williams; B. G. Stone, O.B.E.; W. G. Boss; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E.; N. B. J. Huijsman; J. R. Downie; J. Bourn; D. L. Pearson; C. S. Roberts; J. O. Moreton, M.C.; *W. G. Wilson; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W. Atterbury, O.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment and Organization Officer*); J. E. King, M.B.E.; M. A. Willis, M.B.E.; §P. H. F. Dodd; §D. J. Kirkness; S. P. Whitley; R. E. Radford; C. A. Kirkman; *L. G. Heptinstall; H. Nield; J. D. Hennings; K. G. Ashton; F. P. Dunnill; *E. M. West; I. H. Harris; J. D. Anderson, M.C.; B. G. Smallman; A. J. Fairclough; C. G. Gibbs; M. Phillips; J. E. Rednall; E. C. Burr; A. J. Peckham; P. J. Kitcatt; *W. T. A. Cox; R. L. Baxter; R. H. Hobden, D.F.C.; *G. K. Caston; *K. J. Neale; §T. R. H. Godden; W. H. Formoy; M. McMullen; *J. W. Stacpoole; A. S. Gann; J. L. F. Buist; D. J. Derx; A. F. Comfort; B. E. Rolfe; W. A. Ward; G. A. Brand; J. H. Robertson; A. R. Ford; D. J. C. Jones; E. R. Hammer; Miss B. M. Turnell; J. A. Sankey; J. E. Whitelegg; M. Cahill ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Temporary Principals, Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; R. A. Whittle, C.B.E., M.C.; P. A. Tegetmeier, O.B.E.; D. Kelvin-Stark, O.B.E.; W. G. Hulland, O.B.E.; H. C. Baker; R. J. J. Hill, C.I.E.; R. C. H. Greig; Miss M. Z. Terry; R. P. Kelly; C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Security Officer*); G. E. Fane-Smith, C.M.G.; R. K. M. Saker, C.B.E.; B. A. Astley; T. L. Bowring ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Temporary Administrative Officers, Miss M. A. Evans; F. L. Greenland; J. Greig; R. L. Peel; J. S. A. Lewis ..... £1,185 to £1,495
Oversea Service Officers temporarily attached, I. G. Turbott; I. C. Jackson; A. S. Aldridge, O.B.E., M.C.; A. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E.; R. N. Posnett; D. G. Reid; H. C. F. Wilks.
Chief Executive Officers, G. W. Henien, M.B.E.; C. G. W. Laurence; H. I. H. Titchener, I.S.O., M.B.E.; E. N. Horne, M.B.E.; F. C. Lamacq, M.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E.; S. W. Smith, M.B.E.; G. J. Lunnon, M.B.E.; D. K. Malone, M.B.E.; H. F. W. Nash, M.B.E.; S. F. Whitcombe, M.B.E.; W. J. Daines, M.B.E.; C. E. Pooley, M.B.E.; W. S. Nicholls, M.B.E.; M. Lemberger, M.B.E.; S. N. Adams; Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.; S. H. Field; S. A. Gibbins; C. F. Haddrill; L. V. Martin; L. Abbott ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Research Officer, L. Branney ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; †P. Selwyn; †J. Inman ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Controller of Oversea Communications, E. N. Horne, M.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Statisticians, W. L. Kendal; F. E. Richmond; R. A. Cooper; §O. Nankivell £1,450 to £2,050
Accountant, S. A. Gibbins ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Registrar, L. V. Martin ..... £1,350 to £1,605

§ On loan to other Government Departments.
*Serving Overseas.
† Temporary.

Overseas Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall : 8307]

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director General of the Overseas Audit Service, Sir John Worlledge, K.B.E., C.M.G. £3,600
Deputy Director General, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E. £3,000
Assistant Directors, R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E.; C. H. Bushell, O.B.E. £2,100

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the *Overseas Resources Development Acts*, 1948–58, and charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £160,000,000, and operates on commercial principles in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman (part-time), Lord Reith.....£3,500
Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Nutcombe Hume, K.B.E., M.C.....£1,500
Members (part-time), Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E.; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Sir Clem Pleass, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.; E. H. D. Skinner, C.B.E.....*each* £1,000

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 2323]

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

In July, 1947, the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. As from August 15, 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations with India and Pakistan and as from February 4, 1948, for relations with Ceylon.

On September 3, 1953, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and the Federation.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and Ghana as from March 6, 1957 and between the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya as from August 31, 1957.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE EARL OF HOME, P.C.....£5,000
Private Sec., D. L. Cole, M.C.
Asst. Private Sec., K. F. X. Burns.
Ceremonial and Reception Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, O.B.E.....£1,535 to £1,960
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..£6,000
Private Secretary, J. A. G. Banks.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P.....£2,500
Private Secretary, R. A. R. Barltrop.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Henry Lintott, K.C.M.G.....£4,250
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, W. A. B. Hamilton, C.M.G. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*); (*b*) N. Pritchard, C.M.G.; W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.; G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; H. A. F. Rumboid, C.M.G., C.I.E.; A. W. Snelling, C.M.G.; (*f*) J. M. C. James, C.M.G., M.B.E.; (*a*) Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, C.M.G. £3,400
Director of Information Services, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E.....£3,150
Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E.....£3,000
Assistant Secretaries, J. P. Gibson, C.B.E.; (*e*) G Kimber, C.M.G.; (*l*) G. P. Hampshire; N. E. Costai, C.M.G.; G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; D. M. Cleary; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; L. B. Walsh; Atkins (*Establishment Officer*); (*f*) Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.; (*k*) E. L. Sykes; (*a*) H. E. Davies; (*g*) R. W. D. Fowler; D. W. S. Hunt, O.B.E.; (*l*) C. M. Walker; R. I. D. Jasper; (*d*) R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick; (*m*) L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; H. G. M. Bass; H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; (*n*) R. C. C. Hunt; (*g*) D. J. C. Crawley; (*c*) C. S. Pickard; (*g*) F. A. K. Harrison; J. B. Johnston; M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; G. Davey; M. E. Allen; (*f*) E. G. Norris; E. N. Larmour. ..£4,200 to £4,700
Principals, A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; G. J. Price-Jones; B. D. Tims, O.B.E.; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; (*f*) V. C. Martin; (*f*) R. G. Chisholm; (*c*) R. C. Ormerod; (*f*) G. S. Whitehead; (*e*) G. D. Anderson; (*a*) W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; (*b*) J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; (*h*) R. W. Newsam; W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; A. R. Adair, M.B.E.; W. J. Smith; (*h*) P. R. Clipsham, O.B.E.; (*h*) T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.; P. Gautrey; (*d*) Miss E. J. Emery; (*g*) B. J. Greenhill; (*i*) J. S. Gandee, O.B.E.; (*b*) W. J. Coe; (*i*) T. W. Keeble; (*i*) J. R. A. Bottomley; D. A. Scott; (*i*) S. J. G. Fingland; (*f*) H. Smedley, M.B.E.; J. J. B. Hunt; H. S. H. Stanley; (*m*) E. G. Le Tocq; Miss L. E. T. Strutar; (*h*) K. A. East; D. L. Cole, M.C.; A. H. Reed; (*a*) J. D. B. Shaw; (*b*) W. S. Bates; (*l*) A. A. Golds; (*l*) C. E. Diggines; R. G. Britten; J. R. Williams; (*b*) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; (*g*) M. Scott; F. S. Miles; J. M. Dutton; (*e*) N. Aspin; (*n*) D. J. King; (*g*) J. A. Molyneux; J. E. A. Miles, M.B.E.; (*n*) A. J. Brown; (*f*) K. R. Crook; (*f*) R. Walker; (*f*) G. L. Simmons; M. H. G. Rogers; F. Mills; (*d*) T. W. Aston; (*n*) J. W. Nicholas; J. K. Hickman; R. B. Dorman; (*f*) R. H. Wimble; (*l*) D. G. R. Bentliff; O. G. Forster; (*g*) J. W. Morrison; M. P. Preston; (*a*) M. K. Ewans; (*l*) E. V. Vines; S. Fryer; P. J. S. Moon; T. D. O'Leary; (*k*) W. I. McIndoe; W. L. Allinson.
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,382 to £1,952
Temporary Principals, E. R. Sudbury, C.B.E.; E. O. Laird, M.B.E.; H. A. Arthington-Davy; J. H. Ellis, C.M.G.; A. W. Ledpath.
Principal Executive Officer, G. Hewlett, O.B.E., I.S.O. (*Accountant General and Controller of Pension Funds*).....£1,400
Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. H. Davey (*Deputy Accountant-General*).....£1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, W. Clarkson, O.B.E.; H. W. Hart, O.B.E.; (*g*) A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; R. G. Tracy, M.B.E.; J. B. Porteous; R. G. Blake, M.B.E.; W. H. Ford, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, J. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.; S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; H. W. Malcolm, M.B.E.; (*f*) D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; F. A. Callow, M.B.E.; Miss M. L. Dalgleish, M.B.E.; A. Smart, M.B.E.; (*f*) W. R. Lythgo; S. J. McNally, M.B.E.; N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; E. J. Sharp, M.B.E.; R. H. Osborne; J. H. Last, M.B.E.; H. J. Turner.
Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509
Legal Adviser, *Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.....£4,250
Assistant Legal Adviser, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.....£2,200 to £2,700
Senior Legal Assistant, *H. L. M. Oxley, O.B.E. £1,585 to £2,100
Chief Information Officers, (*d*) G. F. Crawley, O.B.E.; (*f*) J. T. Hughes; (*a*) D. F. Kerr; (*n*) J. S. Ellis; (*g*) R. McC. Samples.....£1,900 to £2,100
Principal Information Officers, (*a*) Hon. R. F. Hope; (*a*) A. H. Scott; (*f*) A. C. Hall; (*a*) W. S. G. Smele; (*b*) D. D. Condon; R. Hickling; Col. I. C. Edwards; (*a*) E. Bailey; (*d*) J. Borthwick £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Information Officers, (*d*) R. P. Ross-William-son; R. I. Hall; (*f*) J. C. E. Hyde; (*h*) E. J. Ellis; (*n*) W. R. George; (*g*) B. D. Brown; (*a*) R. D. Wall; (*a*) D. R. F. Brower; (*g*) H. E. Rigney; A. D. Trounson; (*f*) W. D. Nightingale; (*f*) G. J. A. Slater; Miss E. M. Booker, M.B.E.; (*c*) J. L. Hayden; J. R. E. Carr-Gregg; (*n*) D. A. Wehl.....£1,350 to £1,605
President of Medical Board and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M.S. (*ret.*).....£1,600

Member of the Medical Board, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*ret.*) £1,000
Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Capt. J. A. W. Tothill, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*) £1,195

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

Librarian, *B. Cheeseman £1,935
Deputy Librarian, C. J. Overton ..... £1,350 to £1,605

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801. Oriental Library containing 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, S. C. Sutton ..... £1,745 to £2,065
(*a*) in Canada; (*b*) in Australia; (*c*) in New Zealand; (*d*) in S. Africa; (*e*) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (*f*) in India; (*g*) in Pakistan; (*h*) in Ceylon; (*i*) in the U.S.A.; (*k*) in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (*l*) seconded to other Departments; (*m*) in Ghana; (*n*) in Malaya. *Also for Colonial Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494, Ext. 2281]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.
Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Members, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. (*United Kingdom*); H. A. L. Pattison, C.B.E. (*Canada*); R. V. McKay (*Australia*); H. W. Curtis (*New Zealand*); E. A. Sherlock (*South Africa*); S. P. Patel (*India*); A. A. Ansari (*Pakistan Observer*); A. Perera (*Ceylon*); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (*Rhodesia*); W. J. Bigg, C.M.G. (*Other Commonwealth Territories*).
Secretary-General, W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 4982]

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Authority, by an Act of 1908, took over, as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. In 1932 the various Acts relating to the Conservators were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames Conservancy Act, 1932) was passed. This Act was amended by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1950, which extended the powers of the Conservators, made further provision for their revenue, and increased the number of Conservators to 38. The Conservators are also the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area.

Chairman, Sir Jocelyn Bray.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Humphrey Haslam, O.B.E.
Secretary and Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker.
Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.
Treasurer and Accountant, E. A. James.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place
Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act*, 1930, as the flood prevention authority for the Lee watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts*, 1868-1938, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act*, 1951) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, E. R. Spragg, O.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, T. H. Joyce.
Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.
Engineer, N. Medrington.
Treasurer, W. E. Adams.
Protection of Water Officer, F. W. Swain.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.
Chairman, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., 14 Princes Street, Falkirk.
Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.B., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roynon-Jones, R.N.

Other Boards

AVON AND DORSET.—*Chairman*, H. Gifford; *Clerk*, D. W. Treadgold, 3 St. Stephen's Road, Bournemouth.
BRISTOL AVON.—*Chairman*, W. E. Vince; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, G. M. Yates, 18 Bennett Street, Bath.
CHESHIRE—*Chairman*, W. A. Gibson, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, H. Carswell, County Hall, Chester.
CORNWALL.—*Chairman*, W. E. Miller, M.B.E.; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, R. G. Davey, St. John's Western Road, Launceston.
CUMBERLAND.—*Chairman*, J. E. Holliday; *Clerk and Financial Officer*, R. Birkett, River Board House, London Road, Carlisle.
DEE AND CLWYD.—*Chairman*, Sir Geoffrey Summers, Bt., C.B.E.; *Executive Officer*, G. A. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., 45 Nicholas Street, Chester.
DEVON.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. T. Gracey; *Clerk*, H. G. Godsall, The Castle, Exeter.
EAST SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK.—*Chairman*, Capt. W. W. Flatt, M.C.; *Clerk*, S. V. Ellis, The Cedars, Albemarle Road, Norwich.
EAST SUSSEX.—*Chairman*, E. T. Wadman; *Clerk*, R. W. Fovargue, 1 Upper Lake, Battle.
ESSEX.—*Chairman*, R. H. R. Davey; *Clerk*, W. J. S. Bew, O.B.E., Rivers House, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.
GLAMORGAN.—*Chairman*, P. J. Smith, M.B.E.; *Clerk and Engineer*, W. E. Wright, Tremains House, Coychurch Road, Bridgend, Glam.
GREAT OUSE.—*Chairman*, L. Childs, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, K. M. Roddis, Elmhurst, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge.
GWYNEDD.—*Chairman*, D. M. Tudor; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, M. G. Crewe, Highfield, Caernarvon.
HAMPSHIRE.—*Chairman*, Sir Dymoke White, Bt.; *Clerk*, G. A. Wheatley, The Castle, Winchester.
HULL AND EAST YORKSHIRE.—*Chairman*, H. J. Taylor; *Clerk and Engineer*, G. Ellison, 37 North Bar Within, Beverley.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—*Chairman*, Capt. A. Grist, O.B.E., M.C.; *Clerk*, L. H. Baines, County Hall, Newport.

KENT.—*Chairman*, R. W. Rule; *Clerk*, A. G. Stirk, River Board House, London Road, Maidstone.

LANCASHIRE.—*Chairman*, T. Hargreaves; *Clerk*, H. Holmes, 48 West Cliff, Preston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Chairman*, C. W. Parker, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, G. E. Phillippo, M.B.E., 50 Wide Bargate, Boston.

MERSEY.—*Chairman*, R. H. Jackson; *Clerk*, A. H. Jolliffe, O.B.E., M.C., Liverpool Road, Great Sankey, Warrington.

NENE.—*Chairman*, S. Strickland; *Clerk*, D. S. Akroyd, North Street, Oundle, Northants.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND TYNESIDE.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Sale, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, N. H. Thomas, Dunira, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2

SEVERN.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. J. Godman; *Clerk and Chief Financial Officer*, J. V. Morley, M.B.E., Portland House, Church Street, Great Malvern.

SOMERSET.—*Chairman*, W. G. F. Garland; *Clerk*, T. J. M. Barrington, 12 King Square, Bridgwater.

SOUTH WEST WALES.—*Chairman*, D. Owen, M.B.E.; *Clerk*, E. A. Griffiths, Penyfai House, Llanelly.

TRENT.—*Chairman*, W. A. Muddell; *Clerk*, J. Hirst, O.B.E., A.F.C., 206 Derby Road, Nottingham.

USK.—*Chairman*, C. A. Williams, B.E.M.; *Clerk*, W. J. R. Howells, The Croft, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport, Mon.

WEAR AND TEES.—*Chairman*, A. Cunningham; *Clerk*, J. E. Laven, Greencroft East, Coniscliffe Road, Darlington.

WELLAND.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Brassey; *Clerk*, R. W. Hastings, 11 Market Place, Spalding.

WEST SUSSEX.—*Chairman*, H. L. Drewitt; *Clerk*, T. C. Hayward, C.B.E., County Hall, Chichester.

WYE.—*Chairman*, T. J. Hawkins; *Clerk*, B. H. Townsend, 20 East Street, Hereford.

YORKSHIRE.—*Chairman*, H. Bolland, O.B.E.; *Clerk*, A. W. Wood, O.B.E., 21 Park Square South, Leeds.

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.

Other Independent Members, W. D'Arcy Madden, C.B.E.; O. Bertoya.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; J. M. H. Grey; W. Crossley; G. D. Hughes.

Members representing Employees, C. Schofield, O.B.E.; Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; L. Sharp, M.B.E.

Director-General, J. Broatch.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in *England and Wales* have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1958, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £3,074,672. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £1,641,908. The sum of £1,440,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1957–58 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in *Ireland* have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in *Scotland* were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary), R. M. J. Harris, C.B., M.V.O. £4,250

Commissioners (part-time), M. F. Berry; The Earl of Bradford, T.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Gillett; The Lord Williams.

Deputy Commissioner, J. A. Hillman, C.B.E. ..£2,400

Assistant Commissioner, H. A. C. Gill £2,250

Crown Estate Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne ..£2,400

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, C. A. Gardner £1,780 to £2,050

Chief Executive Officers, F. E. J. Behn, O.B.E.; T. J. Lester, O.B.E.; E. J. Pedlar, I.S.O. £1,720 to £1,935

Accountant and Receiver-General, C. P. Ellwood £1,350 to £1,605

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; J. Griffiths; R. E. Mildren; F. V. Mills. ... £1,350 to £1,605

Legal Adviser (part-time), Sir Francis Enever, C.B., M.C.

Senior Legal Assistant, J. G. Allan. £1,500 to £2,000

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Windsor Parks and Woods

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. £6,000

Private Sec., B. H. Knox.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250

Commissioners, C. H. Blake; G. Imms; K. B. Pepper *(Joint Secretaries)* £3,400

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, O.B.E., T.D. £3,400

Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, L. D. Hawken.

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; J. E. Barrell; J. H. Bowyer, O.B.E.; G. C. English; R. G. Hayden, C.B.E.; H. F. Hewett; J. F. Hewitt; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; E. A. Knight; F. Lee; J. Mair; T. H. Pratt; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; A. M. Seed, C.B.E.; W. J. Sellers.

Men, £2,200 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,042 to £2,646

Principals, A. H. Barrett; C. T. Cross; H. D. Davis, D.S.O., M.B.E.; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; W. H. Foulkes; A. McK. Fraser; C. Freedman; S. Freedman, O.B.E.; P. J. Gallagher, D.F.C.;

P. N. Gerosa; N. E. Godfrey; L. S. Gross; D. J. Harbour; J. S. Hill; H. P. James, O.B.E.; F. I. Kumpf; H. Lawrence; J. C. Leeming; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; K. C. Messere; J. Midgley; D. C. V. Nicholas, O.B.E.; A. Owen, M.C.; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville, O.B.E.; M. H. Smith; E. B. Thomson; M. W. Townley; D. Turnell; C. H. Veale; W. L. Voudcrahe; R. H. Watson; J. E. White; L. J. White; J. M. Woolf

£1,450 to £2,050

Controller of Valuation Branch, S. M. Allen, O.B.E. £2,400

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, G. W. East; C. G. Eggleton ..... £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, L. A. Barber; W. S. Barnwell; E. A. Beaton; F. W. Bird; I. E. de Groot; R. W. Fayers; A. H. Garrett, C.B.E.; H. Kendrick; H. A. King; H. Mallows; J. R. McMillan, I.S.O.; E. J. Piper; H. G. Sammons; J. A. Trevclyn; F. R. Winn; G. E. Wright ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, A. Aldous; Miss E. Armstrong; R. Bamfield; H. Barnes; S. Bellew; Mrs. D. Biggam; J. M. Borcham; A. W. Bourne; A. G. Brannan; P. Calvert; S. A. Cheetham; R. Coleman; A. O. Davies; D. K. Dawson; B. T. Dobson; F. G. Evans; F. A. Gaiud; C. H. Gill; S. A. Green; R. J. Hayman; S. H. P. Holt; A. E. Ife; R. L. Jeffery; H. F. Johnson; R. J. Jones; L. L. Kirby; A. C. Knight; C. W. Mothersill; G. Payne; A. Perry; R. J. Powell; A. Radcliffe; A. C. Ralph; J. W. Seaton; S. C. Slade; H. Smith; A. Strachan; W. A. J. Taft; Miss V. M. Thompson; G. Tiplin; Miss J. M. Tobias; W. T. C. Wakefield; E. G. Webster; L. A. Widden; A. Williams; R. H. Yates.

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,302 to £1,541

Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of Branch and Library (Asst. Secretary), R. J. S. Cory ..... £2,200 to £2,700

Principals, E. N. Griffiths; Miss S. M. Masel

Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,404 to £1,984

Press and Information Officer, M. Nockles £1,720 to £1,935

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis £1,350 to £1,605

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, M. G. Whittome, C.B. £4,250

Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Laine; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. ..... £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, M.C.; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnehough, T.D.; G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jenvey; G. Krikorian; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; N. W. Porter; W. Rawlinson; P. J. Sutton ..... £1,665 to £2,200

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector, Sir James McKinnon £3,150

Dep. Ch. Insps., F. S. Hardwick; B. Mitchell £2,550

Principal Inspectors, D. Davidson; J. W. C. Flint; A. J. Gidley; A. Harding; T. S. Kenyon; L. F. W. Lawrence; A. B. Lett; O. C. Terry; H. J. Toms; H. T. Wyer £2,400

Senior Inspectors, A. Borlace; L. J. Boulter; A. A. Brack; E. P. Brown; H. L. Burden; R. B. Button; E. P. Clacey; N. L. Clarke; A. J. H. Cook; G. W. Cossum; L. R. N. David; A. F. Davis; H. Davey; H. E. Dummer; E. Farmer; E. P. Furby; A. O. Gibson; H. D. Goldsmith; A. B. Hadley; E. W. Hallard; L. S. Hill; D. J. Jones; W. F. Joyce; A. S. Knight; W. D. Leckonby; H. C. Lewis; A. N. Lowe; S. E. Macdonald; G. N. Madgen; E. L. Martin; H. Masheter; T. McKail; A. Milligan, I.S.O.; L. Payne; F. W. Perry; W. R. Pickett; T. B. Robertson; B. F. Sander; F. G. J. Sherwin; J. S. Sindell; S. Sparke; T. Squibb; G. R. Williams £1,965 to £2,200

Inspectors, S. R. J. Abraham; S. G. Allchin; W. A. R. Armstrong; A. M. Brebner; A. J. Brown; J. M. Carter; J. C. Clement; H. J. Dunhill; D. Ewings; B. M. Field; F. R. Frost; J. T. Hughes; R. J. Jenkinson; J. Lavery; K. E. Lefever; W. W. Loudon; B. S. R. Penney; J. D. Reed; C. Rice; A. W. Rolfe; G. W. F. Short; W. Slatter; R. B. Spence; D. B. Stanley; W. Taylor; W. E. Tyzzer; R. F. A. Webber; W. L. Wells; G. W. Winsor. £1,720 to £1,935

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, R. W. Woodford, C.B.E. £3,000

Deputy Accountant-General, L. E. Dove £2,400

Assistant Accountants-General, C. J. Dale, O.B.E.; S. R. Richards ..... £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Accountants, C. Birkin; W. M. Cowper; C. W. G. Dixon; J. R. Gray; K. J. Macrae; G. E. Turner; G. Wilson ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Accountants, Miss D. L. Banwell; S. J. T. Beck; R. F. Boyce; S. J. Bryant; W. J. Cannon; I. A. Cash; R. Dutton; D. C. Evemy; Miss O. L. Fuller; R. S. Graddon; L. Gregory; F. Howliston; E. B. W. Johnston; T. H. Morley; J. H. Oliver; H. A. O'Neill; S. H. Stedman; H. J. White; W. G. Wright; W. C. J. Young

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,302 to £1,541

Statistical Office

Controller, R. W. Gadsdon £2,100

Deputy Controller, D. R. King ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Marlow; C. G. Smith; E. H. Turner; F. D. C. S. Varley £1,350 to £1,605

Principal Staff Officers, S. C. W. Hedger; S. C. Wood ..... £1,460 to £1,605

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, B. C. Reilly, C.B.E. £2,550

Dep. Insp.-Gen., O. Mort; T. R. Snellgrove, O.B.E. £2,200

Insps., A. J. Burt; G. T. Clarke; J. H. Costain; W. H. Hackett; C. W. Harrison; S. J. Horne; L. E. Kieran; N. A. Ramsay; C. H. G. T. Saunderson; B. I. Westerdale. £1,720 to £1,935

Asst. Inspectors, L. Battersby; L. M. Bulford; F. Coaker; J. W. Edmondson; G. R. Elliot; H. L. Ford; G. E. B. Morrison; C. M. Porter; W. G. Shannon; S. Webster ..... £1,380 to £1,640

Stores Branch

Superintendent, R. H. J. Angus, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605

Collectors of Customs and Excise

England and Wales

Birmingham Higher Collection, G. B. Ellis (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, K. C. Newnham (*e*); *Assistant*, T. D. Crellin (*l*).

Brighton: A. V. Strong (*j*); *Assistant*, N. E. Ellis (*i*).

Bristol: Higher Collector, I. R. Milsom (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, H. Owen-Smith (*e*).

Cardiff and Newport: I. T. Williams (*e*); *Assistant*, D. B. Stanley (*h*).

Chester: W. B. Slater (*f*); *Assistant*, J. R. Campbell (*i*).

Douglas: (*Collector-Surveyor*): D. R. Cashin (*k*).

Dover: E. E. Raymond, I.S.O. (*f*); *Assistant*, E. R. J. Scarrett (*i*).

Harwich: A. C. A. Wanford (*f*); *Assistant*, S. C. Lawrence (*i*).

Hull: Higher Collector, M. Boydell (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, S. L. Smith (*e*); *Assistant*, R. H. Abbott (*h*).

Leeds: Higher Collector, M. McLellan (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, W. D. Milne (*e*); *Assistant* (vacant) (*h*).

Liverpool: J. F. Bromley (*m*); *Deputy Collector,* J. Digedan (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors,* J. Jennings; P. Fallon; A. Mortimore (*e*); *Assistant Collectors,* J. S. H. Plummer; W. McKeown (*h*).

London Airports: Higher Collector, A. C. Corrall (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* S. F. Howard (*d*); *Assistant Collector,* G. A. Jones.

London Port: F. Pilling (*n*); *Deputy Collector,* E. P. Clacey (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collectors,* L. S. Histed, M.B.E.; A. R. Mathews; C. V. Rich; H. A. Shenton (*d*); *Assistant Collectors,* E. D. Roberts; A. W. Taylor; K. Wharton (*g*).

London Central: Higher Collector, W. H. A. Groom, M.B.E. (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* A. Low (*d*); *Assistant Collector,* W. C. V. Tait (*g*).

London North: Higher Collector, N. Henderson (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* M. P. Boyd (*d*); *Assistant Collector,* J. N. Adams (*g*).

London South: Higher Collector, H. E. W. Firman (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* G. F. Wharton (*d*); *Assistant Collector,* P. J. Muir (*g*).

London West: Higher Collector, A. R. Cooper, O.B.E. (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* W. J. Little (*d*); *Assistant Collector,* R. E. Skilbeck (*g*).

Manchester: Higher Collector, Q. C. Clark; (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors,* R. B. Robson; W. S. Stead (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* B. W. Eames (*h*).

Newcastle: Higher Collector, G. E. T. Harmer (*b*); *Senior Assistant,* E. W. Thompson (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* G. A. Wagstaffe.

Northampton: C. W. Harris (*f*); *Assistant,* F. G. Riddick (*i*).

Norwich: T. L. Christmas (*f*); *Assistant,* W. A. Stubbes (*i*).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, D. H. Roberts (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* E. J. Castle (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* W. N. Heasley (*h*).

Plymouth: W. C. H. Bishop (*e*) *Assistant,* J. E. Rayne (*h*).

Preston: W. E. Price (*f*); *Assistant,* A. B. Day (*i*).

Reading: C. H. Merrett (*f*); *Assistant,* J. K. Kidson (*i*).

Sheffield: J. Amos (*e*); *Assistant,* R. Chapman (*h*).

Southampton: Higher Collector, H. V. Witham, O.B.E. (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* H. L. Burden (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* J. P. Smith (*h*).

Swansea: R. E. Martin, M.C. (*e*).

Scotland

Aberdeen: H. W. Hatch (*e*); *Assistant,* W. Threlfall (*h*).

Dundee: H. T. Walker (*f*); *Assistant,* R. Davies (*i*).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, W. Wright (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector,* G. H. Moore (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* H. J. Wilson (*h*).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, J. McGregor (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors,* H. J. F. Clapson; W. W. McHowat (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* E. Kitching (*h*).

Greenock: F. Waugh (*f*); *Assistant,* D. C. Armstrong (*i*).

Inverness: C. E. Jackson (*f*); *Assistant Collector,* T. C. Gosling.

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, E. B. McGuire (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors,* J. Bell; F. L. Hammersley (*e*); *Assistant Collector,* J. D. Price (*h*).

(*a*) £2,400; (*b*) £2,350; (*c*) £2,300; (*d*) £1,965 to £2,200; (*e*) £1,915 to £2,150; (*f*) £1,865 to £2,100; (*g*) £1,720 to £1,935; (*h*) £1,670 to £1,885; (*i*) £1,620 to £1,835; (*k*) £1,370 to £1,505; (*m*) £2,550; (*n*) £2,700.

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, W. H. Powell, O.B.E. £2,200

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act,* 1946, which provides that the Minister "shall be in charge of the formulation and general application of a unified policy relating to the Armed Forces of the Crown as a whole and their requirements."

These responsibilities are further defined in a White Paper *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923) issued in October 1946 as including—

(*a*) The apportionment, in broad outline, of available resources between the three Services in accordance with the strategic policy laid down by the Defence Committee. This includes the framing of general policy to govern research and development and the correlation of production programmes;

(*b*) The settlement of questions of general administration on which a common policy for the three Services is desirable;

(*c*) The administration of inter-Service organizations such as the Imperial Defence College, the Joint Services Staff College, Amphibious Warfare Headquarters and the Joint Intelligence Bureau.

To these have since been added responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the Chairman.

Minister of Defence, THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, D. W. Ward.

Assistant Private Secretaries, E. A. J. Fergusson; J. M. Gibbon.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary (vacant) £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £6,000

Chief of the Defence Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... *Service pay*

Chairman, Defence Research Policy Committee and Scientific Adviser to the Minister, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E. £6,000

Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B.; R. G. K. Way, C.B., C.B.E. £5,250

Deputy Chief of Staff to the Minister, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roderick McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*

Under-Secretaries, J. A. Drew, C.B.; J. Montgomery; F. W. Mottershead, C.B.; G. Wheeler, C.B. £3,400

Scientific Adviser, Intelligence, E. C. Williams £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, T. M. Crowley; C. E. F. Gough, C.M.G.; D. Hammond; F. C. Herd; F. A. Kendrick (*Establishment Officer*); H. Lawrence-Wilson; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E.; C. W. Wright ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, W. H. Alexander; C. R. Benwell; A. G. Draper; G. H. Green; C. J. Hooker; D. E. Locke; J. H. Nelson; J. L. Rolleston; L. J. Sabatini; F. G. Stephens; D. W. Ward; L. T. Williams ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Public Relations Officer, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*

Accountant, G. C. Brown, O.B.E. ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Chief Clerk, A. A. Ring, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Military Staff

Secretary, Chief of Staffs Committee, Air Commodore D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*

British Joint Services Mission, Washington

Chairman, Admiral Sir Michael Denny, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... *Service pay*

Chief of Staff to Chairman, Air Vice-Marshal J. G. Elton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. . . . . *Service pay*
Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. B. Penfold, M.V.O. . *Service pay*

Joint Intelligence Bureau
Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
[Whitchall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (*ret.*) £3,400
Deputy Directors, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E., £2,800; A. Potts; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D. . . . . £2,500 to £2,800
Secretariat, F. Waugh; Miss G. F. Sanders.

Imperial Defence College
Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0055]

Commandant, General Sir Geoffrey Bourne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. . . . . *Service pay*
Directing Staff, Capt. P. W. Gretton, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. D. D. S. O'Connor, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal W. G. Cheshire, C.B., C.B.E. (*Service pay*); M. J. Cresswell, C.M.G. (*Under Secretary*) £3,400

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters
36 Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 8122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. J. L. Moulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., R.M. *Service pay*
Chief of Staff, Capt. H. H. Dannreuther, R.N. *Service pay*
Senior Staff Officers, Lt.-Col. P. F. Claxton, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. d'E. Coke, D.S.C., R.M. . . *Service pay*

Joint Services Staff College
Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.
[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. . . . . *Service pay*
Senior Directing Staff, Captain E. A. S. Bailey, M.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; Colonel R. Keith Jones, M.B.E., M.C.; Group Captain W. Carter, D.F.C. . . . . *Service pay*
Administrative Commandant, Latimer, Lt.-Col. H. C. Gregory, M.C., T.D. . . . . *Service pay*

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1277]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvement Funds Act*, 1909, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act*, 1919, the *Ministry of Transport Act*, 1919 and the *Fisheries Act*, 1955, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.
Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; †C. I. C. Bosanquet; L. K. Elmhirst; Prof. Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. L. Longland; J. Sullivan, C.B.E.; W. J. Wright, C.B.E.
Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton . . . £2,100 to £2,700

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD
22–26 Albert Embankment, S.E.11

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act*, 1947.
Chairman, The Lord Crook.
General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.
Assistant General Manager, J. H. C. Pape.
Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper, O.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL
Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
[Victoria: 7346–7]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council
H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.M.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Earl Fortescue, K.G., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; The Earl Waldegrave; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. Charles Russell, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O.; P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall
Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.
Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.
Asst. Secretary, G. H. H. Syms, M.V.O.
Deputy Receiver, R. F. H. Adams.
Sheriff (1958–59), Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER
Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The RIGHT HON. CHARLES HILL, M.D., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Miss B. M. Shedden.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.
Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, E. Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, R. Somerville, C.V.O.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.
Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM
Registrar's Chambers, St. Nicholas Court, Market Place, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the

Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Norham and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, His Hon. James Neville Gray, D.S.O., Q.C.
Attorney-General, G. de P. Veale, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, Lt.-Col. H. L. Swinburne.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 9400]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration for the financial year 1958 was estimated at £4,741,373.

Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. GEOFFREY WILLIAM LLOYD, M.P. £5,750
Principal Private Sec., D. H. Morrell £1,410 to £2,000
Asst. Private Sec., W. K. Reid.
Parliamentary Private Sec., B. G. Irvine, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, R. F. Cunningham.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilbert Flemming, K.C.B. £6,000
Private Sec., N. T. Hardyman.
Deputy Secretary, R. N. Heaton, C.B. £4,200
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas £3,350
Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, D. H. Leadbetter, C.B. £3,350
Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, D. M. Nenk £3,350
Under-Secretaries, R. Howlett, C.B.; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; A. A. Part, M.B.E.; T. R. Weaver. £3,350
Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G. £4,200
Senior Chief Inspector, P. Wilson, C.B. £4,000
Chief Architect, A. Pott £2,950
Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John Charles, K.C.B., M.D.

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries, L. R. Fletcher; Miss K. A. Kennedy; L. C. J. Martin; D. A. Routh.
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,964 to £2,569
Principals, J. D. Brierley; Miss J. M. Grinham; A. G. Hurrell; J. R. Jameson; P. S. Litton; D. E. Morgan; K. W. Morris; L. W. Norwood; H. C. Raekham; J. A. Richards; J. V. Stephenson.
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officer, L. P. Angell £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officer, D. F. Robinson £1,310 to £1,555

Special Services Branch

36/38 Berkeley Square, W.1
[Grosvenor: 6060]
173 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2
[Leeds: 30938/9]

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. W. Browne; Miss H. E. Clinkard
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,964 to £2,569
Principals, R. J. Baker, O.B.E., G. F. Cockerill; W. C. Guthrie; J. L. Nevinson; Miss M. E. Small
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Gibbs; P. R. Green; R. A. Peet; J. A. Reeve ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, M.D. £2,950
Senior Medical Officers, A. F. Alford, C.B.E.; Miss D. M. Llewellin, M.D.; R. Weaver, C.B.E., M.D. (*Leeds*) £2,650
Medical Officers, Miss C. H. D. Asher, M.D.; G. M. Fleming, M.D.; J. N. Horne, M.D.; C. B. Huss; Mrs. M. M. Wilson (*Leeds*); A. T. Wynne £1,775 to £2,300
Cost Accountant, A. Smith ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes £1,310 to £1,555

Teachers Branch

36/38 Berkeley Square, W.1
[Grosvenor: 6060]
14 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
[Hunter: 1455]

Assistant Secretaries, Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.; P. Sloman
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,964 to £2,569
Principals, J. R. Carter; H. O. Dovey; M. Kogan; B. L. Savage; Miss M. I. Young
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officers, Miss V. G. Ford; G. J. Sheppard
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Adult Education and Youth Service Branch

36/38 Berkeley Square, W.1
[Grosvenor: 6060]

Assistant Secretary, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E. £2,150 to £2,650
Principal, F. N. Withers. ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, Miss M. E. E. Mills £1,238 to £1,468

Salaries Branch

Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex
[Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, H. Weber. £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Larcombe; G. H. Radmore ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatcher; W. S. V. Clark, M.B.E.; E. R. Gibbs. ..... £1,310 to £1,555

Pensions Branch

Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex
[Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, S. J. Barker, D.S.C. £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, S. B. Hallett; D. J. Seymour; C. L. Wildy ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, K. H. R. Maynard; F. C. Norris; J. T. Say; Miss G. F. M. Sheriff; Miss L. L. Steane
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Further Education Branch

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Brook, C.M.G.; J. F. Embling; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; A. Thompson
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,964 to £2,569

Principals, B. Gerrard; Miss W. P. Harte; M. L. Herzig; R. Toomey; F. G. Ward, O.B.E.
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officers, D. F. E. King; G. L. Macey £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. S. Hardwick; Miss I. F. T. Shallcrass, M.B.E. . £1,238 to £1,468

Awards Branch

14 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
[Hunter: 1453]

Assistant Secretary, A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop £2,050 to £2,650
Principal, D. Neylan . . . . . £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Ireson £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. Riddett £1,310 to £1,555

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, W. D. Pile, M.B.E. £2,150 to £2,650
Principals, J. N. Archer; Col. F. W. S. Jourdain; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C. . . . . £1,410 to £2,000
Principal Architects, A. W. C. Barr; F. B. R. Brown £2,150 to £2,350
Principal Quantity Surveyor, J. Nisbet £2,150 to £2,350
Senior Architects, B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crowley; J. C. Loyd; D. L. Medd; J. M. P. Price; J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomer. . . . . £1,730 to £2,000
Senior Heating and Ventilating Engineer, L. E. Oliver £1,730 to £2,000

Accountant General's Department

Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General), J. A. Hudson . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow £2,150 to £2,500
Deputy Director, T. H. Hopkins . . £1,635 to £1,985
Senior Chief Executive Officer (Assistant Accountant General), R. J. Telling. . . . . £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officer, Miss M. Nicholls £1,560 to £1,788
Senior Executive Officers, B. Lowe; F. H. Temple £1,310 to £1,555

Establishments and Organization Branch

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Thornton £2,150 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Comper £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; A. W. Ham; W. H. G. Harvey; H. A. Hewitt £1,310 to £1,555

Press Office

Principal Information Officer, F. V. F. Bennett, M.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott £1,238 to £1,468

Library

Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie. . . . £1,238 to £1,468

External Relations and General Branch

Assistant Secretaries, R. Morrison; M. A. Walker £2,150 to £2,650
Principals, J. S. Arthur; Miss S. K. L. Guiton; J. O. Roach; J. A. Swindale
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Senior Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; Miss K. T. Hosegood, M.B.E.; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Specialist (Visual Aids), Mrs. R. Marcouse £1,238 to £1,463

Statistics Branch

Statistician, D. S. S. Hutton, O.B.E. £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, C. B. Hook £1,310 to £1,555

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L. Longhurst, C.B.E. . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter, O.B.E. . . . £1,537 to £2,050
Senior Executive Officer, H. S. Haigh, M.B.E. £1,310 to £1,555

Central Advisory Council for Education (England)

Secretary (Principal), J. A. Humphreys £1,410 to £2,000

Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. E. H. Blackie; P. A. Browne, C.B.; W. R. Elliott; C. R. English; R. D. Salter Davies; R. E. Williams £3,000
Divisional Inspectors, J. G. M. Allcock; F. T. Arnold, C.B.E.; C. J. Gill; G. C. Harper; G. S. V. Petter; S. H. Plumbly, C.B.E.; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snelling, O.B.E.; E. S. Watson, C.B.E.; J. S. Wingate-Saul
Men, £2,650
Staff Inspectors, A. F. Alington; G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; D. G. O. Ayerst; E. I. Baker; C. H. Barry; C. W. Baty; M. F. Bird; J. R. N. Booth; Miss B. B. Briant; L. C. Comber; W. L. Cottier, C.B.E.; H. E. Dance; A. G. Dove; F. H. Dowden; J. A. Edgar; Miss W. M. Evans; Miss R. Foster; H. W. French; L. F. Gibbon, C.B.E.; J. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Gooch; Miss V. L. Gray; E. E. V. Hales; W. J. Heasman, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. R. House; Miss E. M. Langley; H. B. Lawson; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; J. Lumsden; J. Maitland-Edwards; E. C. Marchant, C.I.E.; J. C. G. Mellars; Miss A. L. Murton; Miss M. E. Nicholls; G. F. Peaker; M. W. Pritchard; D. C. Riddy, C.B.E.; A. P. Rollett; B. A. R. Shore, C.B.E.; H. Spibey; R. J. W. Stubbings; G. Sutton; A. E. Titley, M.C., T.D.; R. A. R. Tricker; J. W. Withrington
Men, £2,400 to £2,650
Inspectors, Miss M. L. Adams; R. H. Adams, T.D.; Mrs. H. G. Alston; Miss D. V. Armstrong; F. A. Arrowsmith; K. L. Ashurst; Lady H. Asquith; M. F. Atkins; A. D. Atkinson; G. Auty; Miss M. N. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; Mrs. H. Ball; W. T. Barber; J. A. Barclay; J. W. Barks; E. E. Barnard; Miss H. M. Barratt; C. A. J. Bates; Miss D. M. Beatley; Miss M. R. Beckwith; A. K. Beevers; R. H. Beevers; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. E. Biggs; F. H. Binks; R. W. Boon; N. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdet; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer; A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; P. H. Brewerton; Mrs. B. M. Brook; H. G. Brown; R. F. J. Brown; Miss V. A. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; E. Bullock; P. M. Burns; L. J. Burrows; W. Busby; R. J. Butchers; R. Butler; S. S. Cameron; A. A. Campbell; N. S. Capper; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; F. Caunce; C. W. E. Cave; Miss F. M. Chamberlain; Miss M. Chattey; Miss D. Clark; L. Clark; L. V. W. Clark, T.D.; A. L. Clay; G. D. Clay; T. C. Cole; Miss E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D. Collins; A. D. Collop; G. S. Conway; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U. A. Cooling; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; W. A. S. Cormack; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss I. A. E. Covernton; Miss K. B. Cowan; J. R. Cox; T. C. Cradock; R. C. H. Crawford; Miss E. H. Crowther; G. Crwys Williams; Miss M. Cunningham; F. R. Curtis; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; A. Dalby; Miss L. S. Dancer; P. C. Davey; Miss E. Davies; H. E. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Mrs. F. C. Dawson; Miss I. M. M. Dean; Miss J. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; F. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Dencer; J. Denham; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss M. B. Denuy; Miss R. M. Dewey, O.B.E.; Miss E. Dodds; Mrs. H. W. Doubleday; J. F. Doubleday; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; Miss E. J.

DuCane; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; W. M. Dutton; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. E. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Ellicott; D. W. Emery; L. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine-Lindsay; L. M. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyres; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; R. Field, O.B.E.; H. Firth; Miss J. M. Francis; F. S. Franklin; Miss M. G. Fraser; W. W. French; A. W. Fuller; R. Gardner; J. L. Gayler; Miss V. Ghaleb; Miss D. S. Gilbert; Miss P. M. Giles; O. O. W. Ginn; Mrs. E. M. M. I. S. Gledhill; D. R. T. Goodwin; Miss M. I. Gordon; F. C. Gould; J. F. Graber; E. A. Greatwood; W. Green; R. E. Greenway; R. P. Greenwood; W. A. Grier; Miss D. M. Griffin; L. S. Grimsdale; R. D. Guest; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; A. A. Haimes; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss Y. M. Hale; P. N. Hallifax; J. R. Hampton; Miss W. S. Hargreaves; A. N. Harris; M. F. Harrold; D. F. Harrop; C. W. Harvey; Miss C. M. Hawkes; C. G. Hayter; M. J. G. Hearley; G. W. Hedley, M.B.E.; R. Heworth; P. W. S. Hill; W. G. D. Hill; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircock; Miss N. Hitchman; Miss D'A V. Hogg; L. Holdsworth; R. Holmes; R. O. Hopkins; D. M. Hopkinson; J. W. Horton; E. Houghton; F. Howe; A. H. Howlett; P. H. Hoy; Miss A. M. Hughes; L. J. Hughes; Miss P. L. Hutchins; L. C. Hyde; J. W. Ireland, O.B.E.; Miss A. Jackson; C. E. Jackson; G. F. Jackson; W. J. F. Jeff, T.D.; T. R. Jenkyn; D. A. Jennings; H. Johns; Miss E. Johnson; L. C. Johnson; Miss M. E. Johnston; D. T. Jones; Miss G. Jones; J. S. Jones; G. S. Keeney; F. Keggins; H. R. Keys; M. Kingston; L. S. Laid; Miss C. M. Lambert; Miss L. N. D. La Touche; S. G. Lawrence; Miss V. M. Lawson; T. C. Lawton; A. J. Legge; Miss M. D. Lewis; T. McG. Leyden; I. B. Licence; Miss J. N. C. Lindsay; R. Line; Miss M. Lockyer; V. J. Long; L. E. Lowe; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; R. C. Lyness; Miss M. T. McBride; Miss M. McCullough; Miss E. McDougall; Miss M. S. B. McGee; Miss W. B. McIntosh; Miss H. McA. McIntyre; Miss B. H. Mackay; Miss D. F. McKenna; Miss E. M. Mackenzie; Miss S. Macmorran; Miss K. L. Malcolm; Miss J. L. Maltby; H. E. S. Marks; Miss M. J. Marshall; T. L. Marsters; T. S. Matthewson; Miss P. Maurice; W. H. Mawson; Miss D. J. Middleton; G. W. Milburn; F. Mitchell; Miss M. Mitchell; Mrs. M. Moar; R. Money; A. Monkman; S. S. Moody; E. A. Moore; G. G. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss P. M. W. Morecombe; A. G. Morris; C. W. Morris; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; R. C. Morton; E. A. Mount Haes; A. M. Munday; J. H. Mundy; R. Munro; T. M. Murray-Rust, T.D.; Miss P. Nanney; N. W. Newell; F. E. Olney; J. A. Page; Miss S. E. Parfitt; E. Parkinson; A. T. Parnham; A. J. Parr; Mrs. B. Parr; W. H. Parry; H. Pashley; Miss K. Payne; W. Peach; E. Pearson; Miss M. J. Pedley; Miss E. A. M. Peebles; L. F. Pendlebury; L. Pickering; Miss L. M. Pickering; Miss D. D. Pilkington; H. W. Pitt; J. R. Pocock; A. Pollard; D. I. R. Porter; Miss M. M. Potts; J. W. Powell, T.D.; Miss A. E. Price; S. Price; G. B. Priest; J. M. Pullan; O. J. E. Pullen; Miss F. M. Pursglove; T. M. Pyke, T.D.; Miss B. E. Rabley; Miss M. Ralph; Miss A. V. Rambaut; Miss R. C. Ramirez; Miss H. C. Rankin; J. B. Rapp; Miss M. Rayment; J. H. P. Rea; C. J. Read; C. P. Read; R. I. Redfern; Miss M. T. Rhys; R. A. Richardson; V. C. E. Rickwood; D. Ridge; M. Riley; Miss M. R. Rishworth; E. S. Roberts; R. R. Roberts; J. F. Robertson; J. Robinson; C. P. Rochester; G. R. Rolleston; C. W. Rowland; J. A. Royle; D. Sadler; H. Sagar; P. Samuel; J. Secker; Mrs. M. Sessions; J. H. Shackley; Miss E. M. Sharman; J. V. Shelby, M.B.E., T.D.; L. J. V. Sheperherd; W. W. Sheppard; R. Sibson; E. J. Sidebottom; D. M. Simmonds; J. A. Simpson; Miss J. F. Sladden; Miss C. M. Smale; J. E. Smith; Miss L. Smith; L. G. Smith; Miss B. M. Smith; C. Snook; E. W. Snook; G. Snowball; Mrs. M. H. Somers; W. R. Speight; M. E. Sprinks; A. P. J. Staton; Miss A. E. Stephen; B. C. G. Stevens; T. L. Stewart; Miss C. Stimson; Mrs. D. K. Stone (*temp.*); C. E. Strafford; G. C. Stretton; T. Stultiens; E. W. Sudale; J. C. G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; F. Sutcliffe; E. F. A. Suttle; I. C. Sutton; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss I. M. Sykes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Thubrun; Miss K. M. M. Tobin; K. G. Todd; R. J. Todd; J. R. Tolson; J. A. Tringham; G. E. Trodd; F. A. Tucker; W. B. Tudhope, C.B.E.; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Urie; Miss E. W. Venables; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss R. H. Wansbrough; Miss J. R. Warner; Miss R. Watson; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welek; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss H. Westbrook; F. G. K. Westcott; S. L. Whitby, T.D.; E. Whiteley; A. Wigglesworth; Miss P. M. Wilkins; E. Wilkinson; C. L. Williams; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; H. L. Willoughby; Miss M. M. Winser; Miss M. J. Withers; Miss B. Wooldridge; Miss N. W. Wooldridge; J. R. Yorke-Radleigh; Miss K. Young.

Men, £1,530 to £2,250

Welsh Department

8 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 21547]

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Marrington (*a*)
£2,150 to £2,650

H.M. Inspector, E. O. Davies..... £1,530 to £2,250

Chief Executive Officer, D. H. Grattidge (*a*)
£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, M. Moss..... £1,310 to £1,555

Architect, J. Logan, M.C..... £1,242 to £1,670

(*a*) In London.

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd..... £3,000

Staff Inspectors, J. E. Daniel; Miss C. J. Davies; T. I. Davies; J. D. Powell; B. E. Thomas; A. H. Williams; D. M. Williams.

Men, £2,400 to £2,650

Inspectors, W. J. Bowyer; F. E. Charlton; F. I. H. Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; H. R. Davies; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss J. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratton; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; Miss M. M. Jenkins; W. J. Jenkins; Miss E. Jones; E. G. Lewis; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G. Lewis; Miss H. E. Morgan; D. C. Morris; M. D. Owen; Miss M. Parry; W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees; Miss N. Rees; C. Reid; I. G. Richards; W. L. Richards; Miss C. E. Roberts; D. E. A. Roberts; E. H. G. Thomas; G. Thomas; Miss G. M. Thomas; W. J. Thomas; I. R. Walters, O.B.E.; T. E. Williams.

Men, £1,530 to £2,250

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

Trafalgar Buildings, S.W.1

(Whitehall: 2121)

Winsley Street, W.1

(Museum: 4040)

The Electricity Act, 1957, provided for the dissolution of the Central Electricity Authority, as from Jan. 1, 1958, and for the allocation of its duties and powers to an Electricity Council and a Central Electricity Generating Board. These bodies were set up on Sept. 1, 1957, and as from Jan. 1, 1958, all liabilities and obligations of the Central Authority in respect of British Electricity Stock issued before that date were tranferred to the

Electricity Council, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which before that date pertained to the Central Authority, with certain exceptions which by agreement under the Act vested in the Council, were transferred to the Generating Board.

Electricity Council

Chairman, Sir Henry Self, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. £10,000

Deputy Chairmen, Sir Josiah Eccles, C.B.E., M.M., £7,500; Prof. R. S. Edwards, F.R.S. (*part-time*) £2,000

Members, C. T. Melling, C.B.E., £7,000; The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E. (*part-time*) £1,000

Financial Adviser, A. M. Scott, M.C.
Commercial and Development Adviser, W. B. Noddings.
Secretary and Solicitor, R. A. Finn.
Industrial Relations Adviser, D. G. Dodds.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Bankside House, Sumner Street, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 2011]

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E. .. £10,000
Deputy Chairman, C. R. King, C.B.E. £7,500
Members, F. H. S. Brown; E. Long; A. R. Cooper; L. Rotherham, each £7,000; (*part-time*) Sir Charles Geddes, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; G. A. S. Nairn, M.B.E.; Sir Leslie Nicholls, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. ..... each £3,000
Chief Commercial and Operations Engineer, D. P. Sayers.
Chief Design and Construction Engineer, E. S. Booth.
Secretary, E. J. Turner.
Solicitor, W. Usher.
Chief Financial Officer, J. M. Drummond.
Chief Personnel Officer, S. S. Scott, O.B.E.
Chief Transmission Engineer, J. L. Egginton.
Chief Research and Development Officer, J. C. Duckworth.
Chief Planning Engineer, D. Clark.
Director of Research Laboratories, Dr. J. S. Forrest.
Chief Purchasing and Contracts Officer, L. F. Miller.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P. Pringle.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £6,500).

London, 46–47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. *Chairman*, D. B. Irving. *Sec.*, S. M. Gore.
South Eastern, 20 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. *Chairman*, N. R. Elliott, C.B.E. *Sec.*, G. Wray, O.B.E.
Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. *Chairman*, R. R. B. Brown. *Sec.*, F. W. Kempton.
South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. *Chairman*, A. N. Irens. *Sec.*, D. S. Bentham.
Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. *Chairman*, H. V. Pugh. *Sec.* J. S. Mills.
East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. *Chairman*, J. Mould. *Sec.*, J. A. MacKerrell.
Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. *Chairman*, W. S. Lewis, C.B.E. *Sec.*, A. Stephens.
South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. *Chairman* W. A. Gallon. *Sec.* R. G. Williams.
Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. *Chairman*, D. H. Kendon. *Sec.*, M. M. Parker.
Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds. *Chairman*, D. Bellamy, C.B.E. *Sec.*, E. K. Richmond, T.D.
North Eastern, Carliol House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. *Chairman*, T. M. Ayres. *Sec.*, J. E. Hayes.
North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. *Chairman*, T. E. Daniel. *Sec.*, J. W. Chant.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD

16 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 1361]

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Hugh Mackenzie, C.B.E.
Members, Sir John M. Erskine, G.B.E.; Sir George T. McGlashan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*); A. I. Mackenzie; A. Macrae, C.B.E.; I. A. D. Millar, M.C.; W. Hughes, C.B.E.; J. Jardine.
General Manager, A. A. Fulton, C.B.E.
Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2
[Douglas: 9955]

Chairman, Sir John Pickles.
Deputy Chairman, W. Hutton.
Part-time Members, Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir Jackson Millar, C.B.E.; I. W. Macdonald; J. Sullivan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*); Sir Ronald J. Thomson.
Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, M.C.
Secretary, A. A. Wallace.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4
[Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Edmund Compton, K.B.E., C.B. £6,000
Private Secretary, G. H. Burch.
Secretary, P. J. Curtis, C.B.E. £3,400
Deputy Secretary, A. T. Jones, C.B.E. £2,800
Director of Establishments and Accounts, J. T. Darling, I.S.O. £2,400
Directors of Audit, C. H. Mackintosh, O.B.E.; W. J. Beach; F. S. Hunsworth; L. G. Machin, O.B.E.; R. D. Martin, M.C.; J. M. S. Jupp, O.B.E., M.C.; G. H. Smith, O.B.E.; ‡W. S. J. Thornington, O.B.E.; ‡A. R. Slyth, O.B.E. £2,400

Deputy Directors of Audit, R. S. Perkins, I.S.O., T.D.; A. G. Craig; A. O. Edwards; H. C. Hepburn; R. G. Peacock; F. W. Budd, I.S.O.; W. A. Squires; W. E. Coles, O.B.E.; P. W. Rowe; E. J. Lowe; R. A. Cheeseman; D. V. Boyd; H. A. Long; F. Brown; ‡R. W. Tizard; ‡C. H. Davies; ‡R. C. Hooper.....£1,900 to £2,100

‡ Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

59–67 Gresham Street, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: *City of London and South Eastern*—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 3491). *West London and Southern*—Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1 (Abbey 6271). *South Western*—The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011). *Midland*—37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2 (Midland 1527). *East Midland*—Lloyds Bank Chambers, Old Market Square, Nottingham (46585). *North-Western*—53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2 (Central 8861). *North-Eastern*—Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford 1 (25147). *Northern*—36/38 Moseley Street, Newcastle 1 (29838). *Scotland*—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central 3056). *Northern Ireland*—7 Donegall Square West, Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: *Sheffield*—27A Church Street, 1 (29151). *Liverpool*—India Buildings, Water Street, 2 (Central 5756). *Leeds*—93A Albion Street, 1 (30082). *Edinburgh*—6a George Street (30048).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1957, empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, Hon. Sir Geoffrey C. Gibbs, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Francis Glyn, K.C.M.G.

Other Members, Sir Stanley J. Aubrey; A. D. Chesterfield; L. Cooke, O.B.E.; R. H. Jessel; R. M. Lee; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; K. H. Preston; E. L. Phillips; The Lord Ridley, C.B.E.; W. J. P. Webber.

Officers

Headquarters

Comptroller-General, R. H. Owen, C.M.G.....£3,400

Deputy Comptroller-General, R. W. Burkitt, £3,000

Establishment and Finance Officer, F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E.....£2,100 to £2,700

Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson; E. H. Osborne; C. P. Rawlings; J. J. G. Smith; A. F. Toms.....£2,100 to £2,700

Principals, G. F. B. Corti; K. Cotterill; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; Miss P. M. Harvey; J. M. S. Hendry; R. S. Kinsey; D. C. Smith; D. A. Ward; J. Whaley; L. E. L. Wright, O.B.E.

Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,358 to £1,920

Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. F. Catt; F. Greenwood, O.B.E.; F. Taylor, O.B.E.; F. J. Wailer £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Atkins, I.S.O.; Miss D. M. Ballard, M.B.E.; E. Edwards; L. E. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; P. V. N. Grayling, O.B.E.; A. Greenblatt, O.B.E.; K. C. Harrison; W. H. Neuff; A. Watson

Men, £1,720 to £1,935; *Women*, £1,619 to £1,838

Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, R. A. N. Andrews; A. E. J. Berry; L. M. Broad; J. E. M. Bury; J. A. Crossen; T. F. B. Crossfield; W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; A. J. Dunstan; A. Eames; Miss E. D. Gush; H. Hickson; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; E. G. Lowton; H. G. B. Lynch; F. C. Mann; R. F. L. Martin; C. L. Palmer; E. Panton; E. S. Rodgers; W. J. Sharland; Miss M. E. Shiach; Miss K. M. Sleven; J. G. Sorbie; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E.; F. L. Stubbings; E. Thornton; E. T. Walton; P. J. Wells; V. E. Young

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Regional Organization

Regional Managers, C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; J. A. Bookless; T. H. Collinson; J. N. Hamer, M.B.E.; E. J. Jackson; A. L. MacManus, M.B.E.; R. K. Pearson £1,350 to £1,605

Representative in U.S.A., C. H. Eborall.....£2,000

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the former Secretary for the Northern Department and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the former Secretary for the Southern Department. The Secretary of State is assisted by two Ministers of State, by two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and by a staff of permanent officials headed by one Permanent Under-Secretary, four Deputy Under-Secretaries, and seven Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and other functions include certain formal duties, the general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign Service and receiving and answering communications from individuals, other Government Departments and diplomatic and consular representatives in this country and abroad.

The Administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £3,839,890 in 1958.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) SELWYN (BROOKE) LLOYD, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.....£5,000

Private Secretary, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,100 to £2,700

Assistant Private Secretaries, D. A. Logan; D. C. Symon; P. C. M. Alexander.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, M.P.....*unpaid*

Minister of State, COMMANDER THE R.T. HON. A. H. P. NOBLE, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.....£3,750

Private Secretary, D. S. L. Dodson, M.C.

Minister of State, THE RT. HON. W. D. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.....£3,750

Private Secretary, P. A. Rhodes.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.....£6,000

Private Secretary, J. A. Thomson.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Earl of Gosford, O.B.E.; I. D. Harvey, T.D., M.P. each £2,500

Private Secretaries, J. M. O. Snodgrass; C. L. Booth.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G., £4,250; Sir Denis Allen, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Paul Gore-Booth, K.C.M.G.; Sir Roger Stevens, K.C.M.G.....£3,600

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, O. C. Morland, C.M.G.; F. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G.; The Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill, C.M.G.; D. A. H. Wright, C.M.G.; A. D. M. Ross, C.M.G.; Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., C.B., C.M.G.; H. N. Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E.....£3,400

Legal Adviser, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £4,250

Deputy Legal Adviser, F. A. Vallat, C.M.G. £3,400

Legal Counsellor, J. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D. £2,100 to £2,700

Assistant Legal Advisers, Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge; P. L. Bushe-Fox. *Men*, £1,585 to £2,100; *Women*, £1,504 to £2,011

Director of Communications, Maj.-Gen. W. A. Scott, C.B., C.B.E. £2,800

Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, C. C. Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,700

Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, D. Malcolm, T.D. £1,450 to £2,050

Corps of Inspectors:

Inspectors, W. Godfrey, C.B.E.; F. D. W. Brown; A. M. Williams, C.M.G.; T. R. Shaw; A. Mackay; A. G. R. Rouse, O.B.E.; T. C. Ravensdale, C.M.G. £2,700

Assistant Judge of the Chief Court of the Persian Gulf, C. H. Haines, C.B.E. £3,000

Minister Employed in the Foreign Office, G. L. McDermott, C.M.G. £2,700

Foreign Service Branch A Counsellors, A. A. F. Haigh, C.M.G.; J. D. Murray, C.M.G.; P. S. Falla; R. W. J. Hooper, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.; F. S. Tomlinson, C.M.G.; E. M. Rose, C.M.G.; D. G. Tahourdin; D. J. Cheke; J. M. H. Riches, C.M.G.; P. F. Hancock, C.M.G.; J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G.; Hon. John Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C.; P. G. F. Dalton, C.M.G.; C. P. Hope, C.M.G., T.D.; J. F. Ford, O.B.E.; J. H. A. Watson, C.M.G.; A. J. Edden, C.M.G.; J. M. Addis; T. Brimelow, O.B.E.; D. S. Laskey, C.M.G.; J. L. Pumphrey; K. J. Simpson; A. C. I. Samuel; Hon. H. A. A. Hankey; T. H. Glasse, M.V.O., M.B.E.; D. C. Hopson, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; P. H. G. Wright, O.B.E.; R. M. K. Slater; E. G. Willan £2,100 to £2,700

Labour Adviser on International Labour Questions, G. F. Blumer £2,100 to £2,700

Head of Archives Department, G. E. Hance, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Legal Assistant (Consular Department) E. A. S. Brooks £1,585 to £2,100

Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brig. C. D. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Head of Finance Department, E. S. Jones, M.B.E. £2,400

Head of Treaty and Nationality Department, R. T. Callender £1,900 to £2,100

Assistants in Departments—First Secretaries, C. M. Anderson; E. J. W. Barnes, M.B.E.; J. G. Boyd; T. F. Brenchley; D. D. Brown, M.M.; R. A. Burrows; W. h Combs; F. G. K. Gallagher; D. McD. Gordon; R. M. Hadow; H. C. Hainworth; D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.; M. G. L. Joy; J. O. McCormick, M.C.; H. T. Morgan; K. R. Oakeshott; A. D. F. Pemberton-Pigott; Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.; F. B. Richards, D.S.C.; G. F. Rodgers; R. S. Scrivener; H. B. Shepherd; H. F. T. Smith; R. S. Swann; N. C. C. Trench; A. R. Walmsley, M.B.E.; G. M. Warr £1,450 to £2,050

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade II), G. E. Hance, O.B.E.; Miss M. L. C. Woodham, M.B.E.; C. H. Fone, M.B.E.; M. B. Gates, M.B.E.; F. G. B. Bevan; C. J. Brown, M.B.E.; Miss D. A. Denny, M.B.E.; F. G. Waters; A. H. Hughes; S. P. Mattin; C. J. Child, O.B.E.; E. B. Dawson-Moray; S. H. Anstey; E. A. G. Taylor, M.B.E.; Miss J. E. R. Little, M.B.E.

Men, £1,720 to £1,935; *Women*, £1,508 to £1,722

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), Miss E. W. Guthrig, M.B.E.; J. B. Flux, M.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. B. E. Miller; J. M. Leadbitter; G. R. Gauntlett; D. W. Hennessy; F. V. Jelpke; J. C. Jeaffreson; L. S. Matthews, M.B.E.; J. L. N. O'Loughlin; C. S. Palmer, M.B.E.; K. R. Welbore-Ker; Miss M. D. Senior; A. Cheeseman; G. A. J. Boon; E. J. Kerly; G. C. Mayhew; E. N. Smith; F. Wells; B. H. Wilcox; Miss E. M. Baker; Miss D. E. Betts; D. G. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Mrs. N. E. Wallace; L. J. Evans; Miss B. M. Gill; J. C. Gamble; R. A. G. Clark; A. Harrington; H. Lewty; W. J. Walsh; H. V. Richardson; C. D. Smith

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters), Priors Road, Cheltenham.

Director, Sir Eric Jones, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. £4,250

Deputy Director, C. Lochnis, C.M.G. £3,600

Principal Establishment Officer, L. J. Hooper, C.B.E. £3,400

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1

[Abbey: 8010]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.

Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100

Deputy Chief Passport Officer, J. E. Jasper £1,720 to £1,935

Assistant Passport Officers, F. W. Bleeze, M.B.E.; A. H. Olive; F. Campbell; Miss F. M. Acaster

Men, £1,340 to £1,605. *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Establishment Officer and Accountant, M. G. Dixon £1,350 to £1,605

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, P. W. Munday £1,310 to £1,555

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow, V. C. Blackmore £1,310 to £1,555

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers

Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman; Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. C. Colvill, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-Comdr. T. A. Jefferson, A.F.C.; Sq. Ldr. D. C. Wilde; T. D. Nettleton; Maj. E. J. Wallis; Wing-Comdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Capt. J. G. Canning; Lt.-Col. G. A. I. Dury, M.C.; Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Maj. M. E. B. Portal, M.B.E.; Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.; Col. H. L. Mostyn-Owen; Maj. A. Holt; Brig. J. J. Purves, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. N. Drake; Maj. M. Godley; Maj. W. D. McNish Porter; Col. J. H. Wakefield; Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Wilson; Lt.-Col. L. A. Villiers; Wing-Comdr. J. W. Scorgie, O.B.E., B.E.M.; Col. A. W. H. Malcolm, C.V.O.; Brig. J. A. S. Crum, O.B.E.; Col. C. R. Buchanan; Lt.-Col. F. D. Richardson; A. E. C. Moore; Brig. J. P. C. MacKinlay; Capt. H. C. Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*); Col. T. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate, is appointed under the *Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1951*. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain, including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,254,600 acres of land (64 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,121,000 acres are under plantations. Under the Dedication Scheme, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (*part-time*) £3,000

Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid), Maj. D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.; A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.; E. B.

Latham, M.M.; Lloyd O. Owen; Maj. F. W. S. Steel; Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, K.T., M.B.E.; R. Taylor; W. H. Vaughan, O.B.E.
Director-General, Sir Arthur Gosling, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Deputy Director-General, Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bt., C.B. £3,400
Directors (England) G. B. Ryle (1 Princes Gate, S.W.7); *(Scotland)*, A. Watt (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); *(Wales)*, J. R. Thom (Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth); *(Research and Education)*, James Macdonald, C.B.E. (25 Savile Row, W.1) £2,700
Secretary, H. A. Turner ..... £2,100 to £2,700

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W 1
[Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Saving Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner Sir Cecil Crabbe £4,250
Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, R. E. Grindle £3,000
Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar ..... £2,200 to £2,700
Executive Registrar, D. Leigh, O.B.E. *(also Establishment Officer)* ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Senior Legal Assistant, J. E. Gower, M.C. ..... £1,585 to £2,100
Registration Branch (Head), A. A. C. Soper, £1,720 to £1,935; *(Assist. Head)*, C. H. Brockway ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Returns and Statistics Branch (Head), H. G. H. Tate, £1,720 to £1,935; *(Assist. Head)*, J. A. Walter, ... £1,350 to £1,605
Establishment and Records Branch (Head), A. J. Gilliver ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Investigations Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Disputes Branch (Head), J. Bellingham ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
[Edinburgh: Waverley: 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1
[Sloane: 4554]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in the discharge of their functions. It is responsible for the creation and issue of British Gas Stock.
Chairman, Col. Sir Harold Smith, K.B.E. (£8,500).
Deputy Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E. (£7,500).
The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these Boards which are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of Gas and for the production of residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, S. Smith, C.B.E.
Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.
North Western, D. P. Welman.
North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
West Midlands, G. le B. Diamond, C.B.E.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones.
Eastern, Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E
North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, W. K. Hutchison, C.B.E.
Southern, C. H. Leach.
South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E. ... each £6,500

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up by the Minister of Power, one for the area of each of the Gas Boards, to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir Robert Nimmo.
Northern, J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M.
North Western, R. M. Bradburn.
North Eastern, H. Sutcliffe.
East Midlands, A. H. Wood.
West Midlands, J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Wales, Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.
Eastern, Lt.-Col. R. I. Musson, M.C.
North Thames, E. Bayliss.
South Eastern, Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.
Southern, F. C. Rea, O.B.E.
South Western, Sir Colin Campbell, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)
Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but it was not until 1837 that the General Register Office was established, when a system of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced in England and Wales. In 1926 provision was made for the registration of still-births, for the re-registration on the Registrar General's authority of the births of legitimated persons and for the maintenance of a register of adopted children. The Registrar General controls the local registration officers appointed under the consolidating Registration Service Act, 1953, in the execution of their duties, which are set out mainly in two consolidating Acts, the Marriage Act, 1949 and the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. These duties relate to the registration of births, still-births and deaths, the correction of registers, the civil preliminaries to marriage, the solemnization and registration of civil marriages and the registration of certain Nonconformist marriages. Central records of births, still-births, marriages and deaths are maintained at Somerset House.

The Registrar General is also responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of statistics relating to population, fertility, births, marriages, deaths and diseases and for the arrangements for the periodical census of population.

Officers

Registrar General, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £3,600
Establishment Officer and Deputy to Registrar General, A. E. Joll (*Establishments, Accounts, International and General, Statistics, Census and Publications*) £2,100 to £2,700
Assistant Secretary, R. M. Blaikley (*Registration, Marriages and Local Services*) .. £2,100 to £2,700
Chief Statisticians, W. P. D. Logan, M.D., PHD. (*Medical*), £3,000; B. Benjamin, PHD. (*Civil*) £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, Miss A. B. Graham; L. M. Feery; E. G. Lewis; W. J. Littlewood; G. Rhodes; F. A. Rooke-Matthews
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,404 to £1,984
Statisticians (Civil), A. J. Boreham; J. R. L. Schneider; Miss E. M. Brooke
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,404 to £1,984
Statisticians (Medical), M. A. Heasman; A. McKenzie £1,740 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, W. A. Rolph; D. J. Smale £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Corbett; V. M. Harris; C. E. Horton; I. Hutchinson; R. P. Thorby, £1,350 to £1,605; Miss V. M. Brockwell; Miss N. C. Jones; Miss A. V. Lock £1,300 to £1,541
Chief Inspector, J. R. Jeffery ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Scotland

See under SCOTTISH OFFICE (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND).

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, H. Tetley, C.B. £5,000
Deputy Government Actuary, L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E. £3,400
Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke; P. R. Cox; F. Gordon Smith; G. C. Turner £2,100 to £2,700
Actuaries, W. Elrick; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; J. R. Patterson; C. M. Stewart; W. W. Webb ..... £1,720 to £2,050

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)
13 Clements Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2
[Chancery: 6331]

In 1842 a laboratory was established by the Board of Excise (later the Board of Inland Revenue) for the purpose of checking the adulteration of tobacco and subsequently for the examination of all excisable commodities. In 1875 the Board of Customs formed a laboratory for duties connected with its responsibilities under the *Food and Drugs Act* and in the assessment of revenue on imported materials. These two laboratories were amalgamated in 1894 as the Government Laboratory, the facilities of which were then made available to other Departments for advice and assistance on chemical matters. In order to promote the centralization, as far as possible, of all Government Chemical work and to place all Departments on the same footing as regards its services, the Laboratory was constituted as a separate Department in 1911 under the Government Chemist.

Besides having statutory functions under the *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act*, the Department carries out analytical, advisory and investigatory chemical work for most other Government Departments.

Government Chemist, G. M. Bennett, C.B., SC.D., F.R.S. £3,350
Deputy Government Chemist, E. H. Nurse, C.B.E. £2,450 to £2,750
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. King, O.B.E.; S. A. Ashmore; B. A. Ellis, O.B.E.; J. Longwell £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, P. M. Mooney; J. F. Hirst; C. O. Harvey; R. H. Settle; P. McGregor; B. E. Dixon; J. Fraser; E. H. Warren; J. L. Buchan; J. W. A. Woodley; H. L. Bolton; ‡C. G. Daubney; H. G. Smith; P. J. Hardwick; A. A. W. Russell; J. G. N. Gaskin; E. Q. Laws; C. R. Hoskins; R. A. Jones; E. G. Kellett; G. W. G. Maclennan; E. I. Johnson; I. A. C. McClelland; W. F. Waters; G. A. Sergeant; D. J. Coomber; R. J. Savage; B. A. Rose; ‡C. F. M. Fryd; H. Egan; J. O'C. Tatton; H. J. Dothie; G. E. W. Sexton .... £1,410 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, R. E. Findlay £1,310 to £1,555

‡ On loan to another Department.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. A. H. E. MOLSON, M.P.
Secretary, Brigadier G. A. C. Macnab, C.B., C.M.G. £2,500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1
[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the *Ministry of Health Act*, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. Since 1955 the Ministry has assumed responsibilities for food hygiene and welfare foods which were previously carried out by the Ministry of Food. On May 1, 1957, responsibility for certain aspects of the recruitment of nurses and midwives was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Health. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health.

Minister, THE RT. HON. DEREK COLCLOUGH WALKER-SMITH, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, J. T. Woodlock.
Assistant Private do., Miss P. A. Hooper.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. Mathew, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. G. Hulme.
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Hawton, K.C.B. £6,000
Private Secretary, Miss M. E. Gaffney.

Deputy Secretary, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E. £4,250

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,000

Chairman, Board of Control, Sir Frederick Armer, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. ..... (*part-time*) £1,825

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. ... £4,250

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre, C.B. £3,400

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E. ... £3,400

Under-Secretaries, D. A. V. Allen; J. P. Dodds, C.B.; J. E. Pater, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. W. Bavin; F. W. Beck, C.B.E.; P. Benner; W. H. Boucher, C.B.E.; D. Emery; R. Gedling; M. R. P. Gregson; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley; M. J. Hewitt; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; G. T. Milne, C.B.E.; E. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.; H. R. Roffey; M. H. Rossington; N. C. Rowland, C.B.E.; S. I. Smith; D. Somerville; R. F. Tyas; T. W. Williams; J. A. Willis

Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

Principal Regional Officers, W. F. Barden (£1,720 to £1,935); Miss A. E. Earlam; R. Ellerington; R. W. Kelley, O.B.E.; L. R. Macbeth; L. I. McCandless, O.B.E.; J. McCree; A. J. Merritt (£1,670 to £1,885); J. G. Paterson; Maj.-Gen. G. F. Watson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (+*allce.*) £1,410 to £2,000

Principals, P. Beedle; F. Bliss, O.B.E.; L. H. Brandes; J. R. Brough; T. H. Carruthers; J. P. Cashman; G. I. Crawford; Mrs. E. G. Croft; T. E. Dutton; S. H. Findlay; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C. (+*allce.*); A. T. Gerard; C. P. Goodale; E. Halliday; H. Herzmark; W. G. Honnor, I.S.O.; L. B. Jacques; L. H. G. Jewsbury; W. N. Judd, D.F.C.; R. G. J. Kenrick; A. H. King, O.B.E.; W. F. Lake; S. C. Mackenzie; C. W. Marritt; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; P. V. Muston; T. E. Nodder; C. J. Plumb, O.B.E.; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole; R. T. P. Pronger; H. C. Salter, D.F.C.; A. L. Thompson; Mrs. D. M. White; F. E. Widdicks, I.S.O.; Mrs. P. M. Williamson

Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,381 to £1,952

Temporary Principal, Mrs. E. McKenzie, M.B.E. £1,381 to £1,952

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, S. A. Heald, O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Press Officer, H. S. Harding, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Assistant Press Officers, A. M. Paton; Mrs. J. E. Samson

Men, £1,380 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Crawter £1,275 to £1,509

Librarian, A. E. Fountain ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Chief Statistician, J. Wrigley ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Statisticians, E. R. Bransby (*Social Economist*); Miss M. P. Newton

Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,381 to £1,952

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. C. Hudson, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, T. A. Briggs; L. J. Harris; W. H. Jennings; G. T. M. Windsor £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Aberdeen; B. H. Betts; N. M. Brilliant; R. Cattran; A. W. R. Cloke; R. R. Coleman; Mrs. J. Coyne; E. Culshaw; S. M. Davies; H. R. Dowling; S. C. Edwards; A. Forbes; G. J. Fraser, M.B.E.; D. R. Grey, M.B.E.; E. C. Haxton; P. W. Jenden; F. G. Parkin; L. R. Payne; W. E. Peacock, M.B.E.; Mrs. M. M. Perry; W. J. Popple; H. M. Rayner; A. F. Richards, M.B.E.; Miss A. Ross; W. Sear; J. H. Stoker; R. C. Trant; S. R. Underwood; G. W. H. Woodman

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Accountant-General's Department

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Secretary, T. B. Williamson £2,100 to £2,700

Principal Executive Officers, W. J. Ashcroft, O.B.E.; A. J. F. Danicilli, C.B.E., M.C.; J. F. Hunt ... £2,400

Senior Chief Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; C. L. Bourton; J. Hegarty; R. F. Impett £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Arnold; A. G. Bishop, M.B.E.; G. H. Collis; G. L. Hall, I.S.O.; N. Holiens; D. L. Ibbott; R. A. Owen; A. Randolph; K. Shuttleworth; C. G. Taylor £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, J. Beveridge; J. Chadwick; L. W. Dyke; W. E. Evans; A. W. Freeman; I. G. Gardiner; R. L. Gordon; F. W. Harris; W. F. Hartle; C. R. Knecbone; R. S. Matthews; Mrs. E. M. Merrikin; Miss E. F. Musto; W. A. O'Connor; C. H. Robinet; K. Shackleton; F. W. Shaw; C. W. Simmonds; J. C. Skyrme; E. R. Stuart; G. S. Taylerson; Miss C. L. Taylor; Miss R. W. Taylor; B. G. Tozer; W. Trueblood; C. K. Whitaker; F. A. Whiting; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; L. Yates

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Supplies

Principal Executive Officer, A. D. Campbell .. £2,400

Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. W. Hales-Hunt; H. M. Reay, M.B.E.; A. H. Tyler £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, P. W. Day; G. E. John; R. E. Oglesby; W. Perkins .. £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, G. W. Barrow; H. Goddard; C. F. W. R. Gove; L. Hitchen; T. E. Holloway; F. Newbury; R. E. Taylor; E. G. White, M.B.E.; A. Williams .. £1,310 to £1,555

Senior Technical Officers, A. G. Bennett; R. W. H. Cook; E. H. Fagg; E. Fawcitt; R. Walker £1,360 to £1,600

Health Services Superannuation Division

Assistant Secretary, M. H. Rossington £2,100 to £2,700

Senior Chief Executive Officer, S. Gully, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, A. J. Moore, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. G. Pillar

Men, £1,720 to £1,935; *Women*, £1,619 to £1,838

Senior Executive Officers, B. A. R. Cheeseman; A. W. Fairbairn; A. B. Greatrex; J. Smiley; Miss E. A. Wills

Men, £1,350 to £1,615; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,000

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, G. E. Godber, C.B.; D. Thomson £3,750

Principal Medical Officers, W. S. MacDonald, M.C. £3,400; N. R. Beattie; W. H. Bradley; E. T. Coneybeare, O.B.E.; N. M. Goodman; T. Ritchie; T. A. S. Samuel, M.C., T.D.; R. M. Shaw; D. S. Todd-White; Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E. £3,000

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; C. J. Donelan; A. J. Eley; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; Miss K. M. Hirst, O.B.E.; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; D. S. McKenzie; C. T. Maitland, C.B.E.; A. E. Martin; L. H. Murray, O.B.E.; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; J. M. Ross; G. S. Swan; Miss D. M. Taylor; G. S. Thompson £2,650

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; W. T. C. Berry; J. F. E. Bloss; R. G. Bryce; R. G. Buxton; J. Cauchi; Miss R. N. Chamberlain; M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L. Davies; Mrs. C. N. Dennis; D. Dooley; J. C. A. Dowse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; P. F. Early; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A. Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; I. Fletcher; T. J. B. Geffen; A. D. Gill; Miss M. G. Gorrie; D. L. Harbinson; E. E. Harris; Maj.-Gen. A. G. Harsant, C.B., O.B.E.; E. E. Henderson; R. Hudson-Evans; B. G. Ives; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; W. C. Lawrence; E. D. T. Lewis; J. F. Lucey; L. P. McCullagh; M. D. Mackenzie, C.M.G.; J. L. McLetchie, C.M.G.,

O.B.E.; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Manson; P. A. Maughan; F. J. Murphy, C.B., C.B.E.; R. W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol; G. R. Parry; J. H. Ramage; A. E. Richmond, C.B.E.; F. Riley; Miss E. M. Ring; A. T. Roden; C. Secley; P. Seelig; Miss M. D. H. Sheridan; R. D. Sloan; Lt.-Col. E. A. Smyth; D. E. Steele, M.B.E.; D. S. Toole; M. Vitali; Col. E. E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C.; T. G. Williams; R. Williamson; J. M. G. Wilson

£1,690 to £2,300

Hospital Medical Officers

O. Ahmed; J. R. Ascot; M. J. Bereza; J. W. Bowden; J. Caplan; D. Clennar; N. M. Dennis; M. H. Drummond; V. P. Hajela; G. E. Hosking; J. Kohn; T. S. Mangat; H. Mazanek, O.B.E.; G. S. Moran; M. O'Donnell; C. J. S. O'Malley; K. M. O'Sullivan; S. Ostrowski; J. Pedzich; R. M. Poland; C. E. Roberts, O.B.E.; E. T. Ruston; A. G. Rutter; P. Stephenson; W. L. Turner; B. Walmsley

Various rates between.....£820 to £3,755

Regional General Medical Staff

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical Services, R. E. Ford.....£3,400

Principal Medical Officer, K. A. Boughton-Thomas £3,000

Senior Medical Officers, P. F. Bishop; A. W. Davidson, M.C.; G. V. Davies; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; W. Meikle; I. E. Phelps.....£2,700

Medical Officers, J. Adam; W. D. Anderson; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; G. G. Bartholomew, M.C.; H. T. Bates, O.B.E., M.D.; J. D. Black; J. C. B. Bone; R. W. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. Brebner; G. Bridge; D. W. E. Burridge; T. E. A. Carr; F. W. H. Caughey; H. J. Gibson; E. E. Glenton; T. S. Hanlin; P. W. Jack; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon; L. M. Ladell; A. W. Lilley; C. E. B. Lynch; A. F. Macbean; A. Maclaine; A. Markson; E. Mence; J. T. Moffat; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; G. Phipps; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb; J. D. Robertson; S. Segal; J. E. Struthers; R. O. C. Thomson; G. W. Whittall; J. A. Whyte

£1,690 to £2,300

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, W. G. Senior, C.B.E.....£3,150

Deputy Chief Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E. £2,800

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; L. G. Hitching, T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith.....£2,550

Dental Officers, B. Abbott; H. Broughton; R. D. Buchan; R. A. Campbell; P. A. Crow; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; N. I. MacMillan; R. W. Mather; J. A. O'Connor, M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B. Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowse; P. A. Scott; C. Stacey; W. E. Starkey; H. Walker; J. H. Whittle; G. V. L. Williams, T.D. £1,645 to £2,200

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E.....£2,500

Senior Technical Officer, C. L. Sargent £1,360 to £1,660

Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks (*part time*) £1,000

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss K. A. Raven.....£2,258

Deputy Chief Nursing Officer, Miss E. Jackson, O.B.E.....£1,681 to £1,806

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Ely; Miss O. F. Griffith.....£1,080 to £1,260

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook, M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray; H. F. Harris; F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M. Trehearn; A. Webster £1,188 to £1,438

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses D. J. Berry; I. Donelly, M.B.E.; P. I. M. Robson; I. Scott, M.B.E.; E. West.....£1,188 to £1,438

Artificial Limb Research Officer, N. A. M. Swettenham.....£2,000

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E. £1,878

Welfare Officers, J. Castelow; Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; N. F. Dixon; F. E. Handasyde; E. L. Hope-Murray (+*allce.* £120); E. Lewis; J. M. Mason; V. D. Mason; J. R. Mijouain; B. H. Roberts; D. M. Warren

Men, £1,268 to £1,510; *Women*, £1,188 to £1,438

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams £1,220 to £1,478

Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E. Washington (+*allce.* £120).....£1,220 to £1,478

Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; E. C. B. Ross.....£1,220 to £1,478

Milk Inspector, W. Rushton, M.B.E. £1,365 to £1,575

Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith £1,220 to £1,478

Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry £1,365 to £1,575

Architects

Superintending Architect for Public Health Services, M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E.....£3,000

Principal Architects, A. Roberts; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; W. E. Sidnell.....£2,100 to £2,400

Architects (*Senior Grade*), P. T. Hiorns; Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.B.E.

Men, £1,780 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,690 to £1,952

Architects (*Main Grade*), J. E. Deleuse; W. J. K. Dungey; M. R. Harris, M.C.; J. R. H. Hudson; L. E. Knight; G. L. Martin; W. L. Nicholson; R. F. Radford.....£1,280 to £1,720

Quantity Surveyors (*Senior Grade*), E. C. Lasseter; L. Mc.L. Watson.....£1,780 to £2,050

Engineering Staff

Senior Engineering Inspector, D. A. Hughes £2,350 to £2,700

Engineering Inspectors, L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard; E. U. Parry.....£1,740 to £2,150

Electrical Safety Engineers, P. M. Harris; C. A. Powell.....£1,325 to £1,950

Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. J. Whitaker £1,345 to £1,915

The Architectural and Engineering Staff are attached from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B.....£4,250

Principal Assistant Solicitor, S. D. Musson, M.B.E. £3,400

Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend; G. D. Wheway.....£2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; R. G. C. Davison; R. P. A. Douglas; Miss E. H. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; I. C. M. Hamilton; J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; W. H. J. Parish; D. H. Parsons; E. H. Watson

Men, £1,585 to £2,100; *Women*, £1,504 to £2,011

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, *see* Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 14 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 6. *Chairman*, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc. *Secretary*, R. Dobbin.

Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. *Chairman*, Maj. J. C. Hunter, M.C. *Secretary*, W. A. Shee.

Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield. *Chairman*, A. V. Martin. *Secretary*, L. W. Faulkner.

East Anglian (*Cambridge*), 117 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. *Chairman*, The Earl of Cranbrook. *Secretary*, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

North West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. *Chairman*, The Lord Cottesloe, T.D. *Secretary*, A. J. Bennett.

North East Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. *Chairman*, Sir Graham Rowlandson, M.B.E. *Secretary*, C. E. Nicol, O.B.E.

South East Metropolitan, 3rd Floor, 11 Portland Place, W.1. *Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Julian, C.B.E. *Secretary*, C. M. Ker, O.B.E.

South West Metropolitan, 11A Portland Place, W.1. *Chairman*, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. *Secretary*, E. G. Braithwaite.

Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. *Chairman*, Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. *Secretary*, G. Watts.

South Western, Parklands, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8. *Chairman*, Sir Havergal Downes-Shaw, O.B.E. *Secretary*, M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.

Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. *Chairman*, Sir Frederick John Alban, C.B.E. *Secretary*, A. E. Newell.

Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15. *Chairman*, Sir Edward Thompson. *Secretary*, W. F. Newstead.

Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. *Chairman*, N. M. Agnew, C.B.E. *Secretary*, J. Gibbon.

Liverpool, Alexandra Buildings, 19 James Street, Liverpool 2. *Chairman*, T. Keeling, C.B.E. *Secretary*, V. H. Collinge.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency

Ministry of Health Building, Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

Chairman, Sir Frederick Armer, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (*part-time*) £1,825

Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., M.D. £3,400

Senior Commissioners, H. R. Green; W. Rees Thomas, C.B., M.D. (*part-time*); Miss I. G. H. Wilson, M.D. £3,000

The above constitute the Board

Secretary, P. Benner . . . . . £2,100 to £2,700

Commissioners, E. N. Butler; A. K. Ross; G. C. Tooth £2,700

J. F. M. Campbell; N. C. Croft-Cohen; Miss I. M. C. Duncan; C. M. T. Hastings; G. A. Lilly, M.C.; J. C. Rawlinson; R. J. Rosie £1,740 to £2,350

Women Inspectors, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Miss C. M. Gavin, M.B.E.; Miss M. G. M. Gordon; Mrs. M. G. Milne-Redhead . . . . . £1,220 to £1,677

Broadmoor Institution, Crowthorne, Berkshire, Medical Supt. P. G. McGrath.

Rampton Hospital, Notts., Medical Supt., G. W. Mackay, C.B.E.

Moss Side Hospital, Maghull, Liverpool, Medical Supt., J. H. McDougall.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Chairman, K. H. Hodges £3,350

Members of Board, A. R. Culley, M.D., £2,950; E. K. Jones, M.B.E. . . . . £2,050 to £2,650

Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens £1,410 to £2,000

Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J. Buckland . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies . . . . . £1,535 to £2,050

Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Comerford; R. Garrett; W. Jones; V. F. Jones; H. E. Leonard £1,310 to £1,555

Medical Officers, Miss A. E. M. Herbert; G. J. Roberts, M.D.; T. T. Baird . . . £1,690 to £2,300

Medical Officers (Insurance Medical Service), E. Lloyd Jones, M.D.; E. A. Wilson; T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E.; T. O. Williams . . . . . £1,690 to £2,300

Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service) G. A. L. Jones; A. A. G. Dean, M.D. £1,690 to £2,300

Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; G. Morris; R. C. Price . . . . . £1,645 to £2,200

Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. I. Morris £1,188 to £1,738

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 4241]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C. (*part-time*) £3,000

Members, Sir George Wilson; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. (*part-time*) £1,000

Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.

Secretary, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*, 1953, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. Under the Act £425,000 is available in 1958–59 for repair and maintenance grants.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Members, W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Secretary, N. Digney.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.

Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E.,

F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.
Secretary, N. Digney.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl of Dundee.
Members, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.; The Countess of Haddington; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Prof. R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.
Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

34 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
[Welbeck: 7711]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.
Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; H. S. London, F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., P.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., B.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Shaftesbury, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Godfrey Allen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. . . £2,200

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.
Commissioners, Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A. F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; T. A. Lloyd, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

7 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh 12
[Edinburgh: 65113]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, LL.D.
Commissioners, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., LL.D.; G. P. H. Watson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., R.S.W.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.
Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A. £2,000

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall S.W.1
[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, T. A. Critchley.
Assistant Private Secretary, W. N. Hyde.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. C. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., M.P. . . . . *unpaid*
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £6,000
Private Secretary, Miss D. M. Herington.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P. £2,500
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B. £4,250
Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John Charles, K.C.B.
Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, E. H. Gwynn £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, T. C. Green; H. W. Stotesbury; H. B. Wilson . . . . . £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, F. L. F. Devey; G. Emerson; A. D. Gordon-Brown; G. J. Otton; R. F. D. Shuffrey; Miss G. P. Wise . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050
Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. Hornsby; J. Stephens . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605

Architect's Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]
Chief Architect, (vacant)

Senior Grade Architect, H. A. Metayers, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read £1,780 to £2,050

Communications Branch
Director, Commander K. B. Best, M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*) £1,780 to £2,050

Dangerous Drugs Branch
Chief Inspector, A. L. Dyke £2,040
Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery £1,670 to £1 915

Explosives Branch
Chief Inspector, Capt. N. Fawcett £2,500
Second Inspector, Capt. C. W. Ede £1,950 to £2,150
Inspectors, Major W. Crawford; H. H. Schofield; D. Simmons ..... £1,420 to £2,010

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876
Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, C.B.E., M.D. £3,000
Inspectors, F. Elliott, T.D.; Maj.-Gen. E. H. Hall, O.B.E.; Group Captain G. Struan-Marshall, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Miss B. Walker £1,740 to £2,350

Public Relations Branch
Public Relations Officer, A. K. Fowler £1,900 to £2,100
Principal Information Officer, C. G. Moyle £1,720 to £1,935

State Management Scheme
(Carlisle District)
19 Castle Street, Carlisle
[Carlisle: 25213]
General Manager, G. W. B. Shepherd £2,400
Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler £1,720 to £1,935
Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson £1,350 to £1,605
Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies £1,350 to £1,605

Statistical Branch
Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 5541]
Senior Executive Officer, T. O'Connor £1,350 to £1,605

Aliens Department
Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £3,400
Assistant Secretary, I. B. Macdonald Ross £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, Miss K. N. Coates; P. V. Collyer; E. N. Kent; A. S. Oakley, M.B.E.; Comdr. O. G. Ommanney, R.N. (*ret.*) ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officer, F. Sedgley, I.S.O. £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, Miss L. Emmerson, M.B.E.; L. S. Heyes, M.B.E.; K. E. Hughes £1,350 to £1,605

Immigration Branch
Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]
Chief Inspector, C. P. J. Ruck, C.B.E. £2,400
Assistant Chief Inspectors, S. J. Coombes, O.B.E.; F. G. Chinchen; A Gold, M.B.E., D.C.M., M.M. £1,720 to £1,935

Children's Department
Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6055]
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, S. H. E. Burley; Miss D. M. D. Rosling; R. J. Whittick ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, W. J. Bohan; Miss P. Boys-Smith; Miss R. H. K. Knott; H. C. P. McGregor; J. McIntyre; P. J. Woodfield ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officer, S. H. Wiscombe £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, W. F. Delamare; L. G. V. Leeper; H. V. H. Marks ..... £1,380 to £1,605

Children's Department Inspectorate
Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorrer, C.B.E. £2,700
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell £2,400
Senior Medical Inspectors, Miss D. Makepeace, M.D.; A. P. Ross £2,700

Civil Defence Department
Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]
Director-General of Civil Defence, General Sir Sidney Kirkman, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. £4,000
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, K. A. L. Parker; Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E. £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, R. H. F. Firth; J. B. Howard; R. M. North; I. Roy; K. P. Witney; R. F. Wood ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, E. Anstey; E. W. Durndell; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; W. M. Lee; S. Lewis; C. T. H. Morris; N. S. Ross; C. I. Snelling; D. J. Trevelyan; D. E. H. Wynter, M.V.O. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Regional Directors of Civil Defence, Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.; Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.; J. R. S. Watson; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C. £2,450
Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, A. R. Beaumont, O.B.E.; H. A. Bingley; S. W. Briggs; L. G. Bullock, O.B.E; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.; G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford; E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E.; Flt.-Lt. I. Eardley Wilmot, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officer, P. W. H. Chapman £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Baker; J. P. Gelly; †S. J. Gray; J. C. McGill; T. J. Maxwell; R. F. Shepperd, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Principal Warning Officers, Wing-Cmdr. W. J. Marshall, O.B.E.; Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Training Division
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Paterson, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700
Principal, G. H. Roberts ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Assistant Chief Training Officers, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor; T. N. Storer ..... £1,420 to £1,615
Senior Executive Officer, R. B. Thorogood £1,350 to £1,605

Civil Defence Staff College
Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews, C.B., D.S.O. £2,350

Civil Defence Schools
Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester
Commandant, Brig. D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... £1,490 to £1,730

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorkshire
Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. H. Ewin £1,490 to £1,730

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Aberfeldy, Perthshire
Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. ..... £1,490 to £1,730

Criminal Division

Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. J. Nunn; R. R. Pittam £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, E. R. Cowlyn; B. C. Cubbon; B. A. E. Harrold; Miss M. Hilton; C. H. Prior; W. C. Roberts; P. L. Taylor ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, (Principal Establishment Officer), E. H. Gwynn £3,400

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Bunker £2,100 to £2,700

Statistical Adviser, T. S. Lodge .. £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, C. Parkinson; G. W. Penn £1,450 to £2,050

Chief Executive Officers, E. J. W. Durrant (*Chief Registrar and Departmental Records Officer*); G. W. Jefferies, M.B.E.; F. C. Pinder ... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, T. H. East; E. C. O'Brien; E. A. Sedgley ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Finance Division

Finance Officer, P. W. Barnes, I.S.O. £2,100 to £2,700

Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Callard; W. G. Darnell ..... £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Foster; L. T. Norman; A. G. Teal ..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, A. T. Hardman; W. C. Mew; A. J. Smith; A. H. Stringer; W. H. Stephens; W. T. Yates, M.B.E. .. £1,350 to £1,605

Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. A. L. Parker £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, D. A. C. Morrison; J. Shields Smith ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, T. J. H. Hetherington; J. C. H. Holden; R. L. Jones; Miss K. A. O'Neill; M. L. Priss £1,450 to £2,050

Chief Executive Officer, A. W. Collins £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, H. L. Oates; Miss M. Turner, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Fire Service College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey
Commandant, C. M. Kerr, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E. £2,700

Inspectors, S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; F. Dann, O.B.E.; D. G. M. Middleton; A. V. Thomas, G.M.; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200

Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling £1,780 to £2,050

Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E. £1,280 to £1,720

Fire Service Training Centre
Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

Commandant, C. G. Tobias, M.B.E., B.E.M. £1,635 to £1,770

International Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B. £3,400

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, J. K. T. Jones, C.B.E. £4,250

Assistant Legal Advisers, G. B. T. Barr; G. V. Hart £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C.; H. W. Wollaston £1,585 to £2,100

Naturalization and Nationality Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £3,400

Assistant Secretary, J. M. Ross. ... £2,100 to £2,700

Principal, H. W. Savidge, M.B.E. ... £1,450 to £2,050

Senior Executive Officers, W. D. Crane, M.B.E.; P. Hudis, M.B.E.; J. V. Rowe ... £1,350 to £1,605

Police Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. H. Cornish, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, N. F. Cairncross; T. Fitzgerald; R. J. Guppy ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, R. A. James, M.C.; G. T. Rudd; R. L. Thomas; G. M. Tucker; T. G. Weiler; F. J. Woodward ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Forensic Science Adviser, H. S. Holden, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (*part-time*) £1,680

Senior Executive Officers, N. W. R. Baker; L. H. Foss; L. C. Sones ..... £1,350 to £1,605

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, F. J. Armstrong, M.B.E.; Sir William Johnson, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir Charles Martin, C.B.E.; F. T. Tarry, C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A. Willis, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*) £2,700

Asst. Inspector of Constabulary, Miss B. M. Denis de Vitre, O.B.E. ..... £1,575 to £1,975

Police College

Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry, Warwickshire and Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hants.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Jelf, C.B.E. .. £2,750

Secretary, G. F. Gartan ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Probation Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1.
[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison £3,400

Assistant Secretary, Miss W. M. Goode £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; Miss M. G. MacGregor £1,450 to £2,050

Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. MacRae £1,965 to £2,300

Scientific Advisers' Branch

Chief Scientific Adviser, R. H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D. £3,400

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. Leader-Williams; G. R. Stanbury .. £2,100 to £2,400

Principal Scientific Officers, H. K. Black; D. T. Jones; J. McAulay; A. G. McDonald; T. Martin; F. H. Pavry ..... £1,450 to £2,050

Senior Executive Officer, R. R. Welch £1,350 to £1,605

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 5541]

Director of Supply, W. E. S. Harvey £2,400

Deputy Director, H. H. Michelbacher, M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officer, T. W. Waller £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Grant; A. H. McCreadie-Smith; T. A. Moy £1,350 to £1,605

Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot ... £1,780 to £2,050

Women's Voluntary Service

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1

Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. ..... *unpaid*

Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. ..... *unpaid*
Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E. ..... *unpaid*
Chief Administrator, Miss K. M. Halpin, C.B.E. (*Regions*) £1,100

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

**Chairman*, Sir Lionel Fox, C.B., M.C. £3,600
**Deputy Chairman*, A. W. Peterson, M.V.O. ... £2,850
**Secretary*, †J. H. Walker ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Establishment Officer, †M. G. Russell £2,100 to £2,700
Director of Borstal Administration, H. J. Taylor £2,100 to £2,450
**Director of Women's Establishments*, Miss M. Mellanby, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,450
**Director of Prison Administration*, R. D. Fairn £2,100 to £2,450

The above constitutes the Prisons Board and * denotes a Commissioner.

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, M.D. £3,400
Director of Industries and Stores, F. S. T. Cleave £2,400
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain ... £2,400
Assistant Commissioners, J. Holt, O.B.E.; Comdr. D. N. Venables, D.S.C., R.N.; R. E. Owen; J. E. Henderson (*Prisons*); H. Kenyon (*Borstals*); C. T. Cape (*Education and Welfare*); Lt.-Col. J. S. Haywood ..... £1,950 to £2,050
Chaplain Inspector, Rev. H. T. Smith £1,870
Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell £2,700
Chief Psychologist, A. Straker ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Finance Officer (*Senior Chief Executive Officer*), S. C. N. Bone ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Principals, †G. H. Baker, D.F.C.; †A. R. Judge, O.B.E.; †D. A. Peach; †N. Storr, O.B.E. £1,450 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, F. S. Collins, M.B.E.; E. Goodbody; S. O. King; W. A. Wilkinson £1,720 to £1,935
Deputy Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Architect, E. Cruddas ... £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Engineer, G. McLean ... £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Doward; H. W. Gillies; L. W. Goringe; E. W. Hewerdine; A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.; M. T. Leddy; J. F. Quirk; D. R. Sands ..... £1,350 to £1,605

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Aylesbury, Miss J. Martyn ..... £1,513 to £1,692
Buckley Hall, Lancs. (vacant) ... £1,196 to £1,480
Dover, A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D. £1,196 to £1,480
East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker £1,122 to £1,407
Everthorpe, Yorks., A. C. Packham £1,615 to £1,790
Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane ... £1,715 to £1,890
Gaynes Hall, Hunts., J. L. Gilder ... £1,196 to £1,480
Hatfield, Yorks., L. W. F. Steinhausen £1,196 to £1,480
Hewell Grange, Worcs., F. V. Elvy £1,196 to £1,480
Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, D. G. Waddilove £1,615 to £1,790
Hull, R. K. Lawson ..... £1,233 to £1,528
Huntercombe, Oxon., Sir Almeric F. C. Rich, Bt. £1,196 to £1,480
Latchmere House, Surrey, A. Gould £1,270 to £1,575
Lowdham Grange, Notts., T. W. H. Hayes £1,615 to £1,790
Moor Court, Miss I. M. McWilliam £1,122 to £1,400
Northallerton, B. Fletcher ..... £1,196 to £1,480
North Sea Camp, Lincs., W. Taylor £1,196 to £1,480
Pollington, Yorks., N. A. Bishop ... £1,196 to £1,480
Portland, Dorset, L. J. Simpson ... £1,615 to £1,790
Portsmouth, Maj. J. R. Brookes ... £1,233 to £1,528
Reading, E. E. Gregory ..... £1,196 to £1,480
Rochester, A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C. £1,615 to £1,790
Usk, Mon., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O. £1,196 to £1,480

PRISONS

Governors

Ashwell, Rutland, E. A. Esquilant £1,196 to £1,480
Askham Grange, Yorks., Mrs. J. E. Kelley £1,122 to £1,407
Bedford, F. Cowham, D.C.M. ... £1,196 to £1,480
Bela River, Westmorland, Capt. W. I. Davies £1,196 to £1,480
Birmingham, J. Richards £1,950
Bristol, J. L. Scott ..... £1,665 to £1,840
Brixton, London, J. R. Truswell ... £1,715 to £1,890
Camp Hill, I.O.W., M. S. Gale, M.C. £1,615 to £1,790
Canterbury, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin £1,196 to £1,480
Cardiff, A. A. Coomes ..... £1,480 to £1,840
Chelmsford, C. H. Shoemake ... £1,615 to £1,790
Dartmoor, G. B. Smith £1,900
Dorchester, J. B. Taylor ..... £1,196 to £1,480
Drake Hall, Staffs., G. E. Griffiths £1,196 to £1,480
Durham, L. Newcombe £1,900
Eastchurch, Kent, S. G. Clarke ... £1,615 to £1,790
Exeter, R. Harris ..... £1,615 to £1,790
Faifield, Glos., G. G. S. Chambers £1,196 to £1,480
Gloucester, M. H. P. Coombs ... £1,196 to £1,480
Grendon Hall, Bucks. (vacant) ... £1,196 to £1,480
Hill Hall, Essex, Miss M. E. G. Stocker £1,122 to £1,407
Holloway, N.7, Dr. M. D. C. Taylor £1,994
Lancaster Castle, G. F. Bride ... £1,196 to £1,480
Leeds, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh £1,950
Leicester, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes ... £1,233 to £1,528
Lewes, R. C. Townsend ..... £1,615 to £1,790
Leyhill, Glos., P. C. Jones ..... £1,615 to £1,790
Lincoln, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N. ... £1,615 to £1,790
Liverpool, S. T. E. P. Ennion £1,950
Maidstone, R. M. Ffinch £1,900
Manchester, J. R. G. Bantock £1,950
Norwich, J. J. Beisty ..... £1,196 to £1,480
Nottingham, D. Enders, B.E.M. ... £1,233 to £1,528
Oxford, A. Sheed ..... £1,196 to £1,480
Parkhurst, I.O.W., P. A. Marriott £1,900
Pentonville, N.7, A. Bainton £2,000
Preston, L. A. Dennett ..... £1,615 to £1,790
Shrewsbury, P. A. M. Heald ... £1,196 to £1,480
Stafford, P. M. Burnett ..... £1,615 to £1,790
Sudbury, Derby, H. G. Reeve ... £1,615 to £1,790
Swansea, Maj. G. Nash ..... £1,233 to £1,528
The Verne, Dorset, A. J. Scriven ... £1,675 to £1,790
Wakefield, Maj. G. B. Harvey £1,900
Wandsworth, S.W.18, F. C. Ransley, O.B.E., D.F.C. £2,000
Winchester, Cdr. S. W. Lushington, R.N. £1,615 to £1,790
Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, G. Hair £2,000

DETENTION CENTRES

Wardens

Blantyre House, Kent, J. R. Watson £1,196 to £1,480
Campsfield House, Oxford, J. Brophy £1,196 to £1,480
Foston Hall, Derby, C. M. Miles ... £1,196 to £1,480
Werrington House, Staffs., J. H. Waylen, M.B.E. £1,196 to £1,480

† Seconded from another Department.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister of Housing and Local Government (and Minister for Welsh Affairs), THE RT. HON. HENRY BROOKE, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, R. O. C. Winkler.

Assistant Private Secretary, F. W. Girling.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lord Balniel, M.P. (*unpaid*)

Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, THE LORD BRECON £3,750

Private Secretary, G. G. Elliott.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. R. Bevins, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, J. A. Hall.

Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E. £6,000

Private Secretary, J. Delafons.

Deputy Secretary, P. Allen, C.B. £4,250

Under-Secretaries, M. M. Dobbie, C.B. (*Director of Establishments and Organisation*); F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (*Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General*); S. W. C. Phillips, C.B.; J. H. Street; H. F. Summers; J. H. Waddell; D. P. Walsh C.B. £3,400

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. (*also Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health*) £4,250

Assistant Secretaries, A. MacC. Armstrong; G. L. Barber; J. E. Beddoe; M. F. B. Bell; R. Brain; J. Catlow; H. W. Cauthery; P. D. Coates; G. R. Coles; J. Crocker; Miss W. M. Fox; A. E. Hickinbotham; J. D. Jones; C. J. Pearce; J. Rogerson; H. J. Ryan; F. Schaffer; A. Sylvester-Evans; T. D. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins; W. A. Wood; S. G. G. Wilkinson; E. H. T. Wiltshire, C.B.E.
Men, £2,200 to £2,700

Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..... £1,150 (*part-time*)

Deputy Accountants-General, C. T. Southgate; R. D. Widdas £2,400

Assistant Accountants-General, Miss K. C. Close; H. C. Sansom; A. E. Thexton; W. S. Winn
Men, £1,900 to £2,200

Principals, R. G. Adams; Miss C. E. Barson; L. F. Boden, O.B.E.; E. H. Bolton, M.B.E.; R. D. Brett, O.B.E.; H. H. Browne; E. W. Bryant; Miss P. J. Cairns; Miss R. C. Cave; Miss G. V. Chesterman; Miss A. M. Constantine; W. R. Corrie; W. R. Cox; H. A. M. Cruickshank; J. M. Douglas; S. W. Gilbert; L. Goodman; E. R. Gordon; L. B. Grimshaw; J. E. Hannigan; P. J. Harrop; M. Hoffman; J. R. Iles; A. R. Isserlis; J. D. W. Janes; N. Johnson; W. C. Knox; K. Lightfoot; V. D. Lipman; H. L. Longden, C.B., C.B.E.; L. Mann; R. Metcalfe; D. C. Milefanti; G. W. Moseley; L. R. Mustill; J. Palmer; Miss M. E. Petzsche; H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; A. G. Rayner; L. F. Saw; J. H. Stone; H. G. C. Sutliffe; D. L. Syme; A. L. Vincent; F. J. Ward; Mrs. M. M. Ward; G. M. Wedd; Miss W. Williams; P. L. Wolf; C. J. Wood; Hon. Mrs. R. J. Youard ..... *Men*, £1,450 to £2,050

Chief Executive Officers, W. Lloyd-Davies; B. Dobson; Miss E. J. Fish; W. V. Horgan; D. C. Lamont, I.S.O.; C. H. Leedham; T. Mackenzie; A. Meyer, M.B.E.; C. Nettleton; S. H. Norris; P. S. M. Smith, I.S.O.; A. H. Thom; L. R. Thurgood ..... *Men*, £1,720 to £1,935

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Deputy Chief Engineer, A. N. Gardiner £3,000

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Laundry Engineers, *C. Haggas; *S. J. Whitaker ..... £1,410 to £2,010

Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key ..... £2,350 to £2,700

Chemical Inspector, D. H. A. Price ..... £1,740 to £2,150

Public Cleansing Salvage Inspector, J. Sumner, O.B.E. ..... £1,515 to £1,970

Electrical Safety Engineers, *P. M. Harms; *C. A. Powell ..... £1,380 to £2,050

Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny ..... £1,740 to £2,150

Radio Chemist, W. T. L. Neal ..... £1,780 to £2,050

Chief Inspector, Alkali, etc., Works, Dr. J. S. Carter, O.B.E. £2,850

Deputy Chief Inspectors, Alkali, etc., Works, Dr. E. A. J. Mahler; F. E. Ireland ..... £2,100 to £2,400

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Chief Architect and Housing Consultant, J. H. Forshaw, C.B., M.C. (*acts also for Ministry of Health*) ..... £4,000 (*personal*)

Superintending Architect for Housing, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E. £3,000

Superintending Architect for Health Services, *M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E. £3,000

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Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; C. T. Bloodworth, O.B.E.; W. J. Brown, O.B.E.; J. S. Conway; A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; *A. Roberts; *A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter; J. Beetham Shaw, O.B.E.; *W. E. Sidnell; R. Whitworth ..... £2,100 to £2,400

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Quantity Surveyor (*Main Grade*), *R. P. Harland ..... £1,215 to £1,640

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Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; R. W. Castle; B. E. Cresswell; E. A. Hall; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight; J. S. Mappin; R. F. Martin; W. S. Munday; A. R. Ralli; A. R. Sanders; E. Thomas; J. G. Westcott..... £1,280 to £1,720

Chief Inspector of Audit, H. T. R. Bates..... £3,400

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*Attached to the Ministry of Health.

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[Cardiff: 28066]

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Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; H. N. Jermen..... £2,100 to £2,700

Principals, I. Bassett, M.B.E.; I. Davey; B. H. Evans; J. L. Palmer..... £1,450 to £2,050

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Planning Staff

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Planning Officers, J. R. Burgess; I. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester..... £1,380 to £1,775

Senior Research Officer, D. S. Prosser £1,450 to £2,050

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†Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

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Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle £1,670 to £1,885

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Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé £1,620 to £1,835

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Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett £1,310 to £1,555

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Senior Information Officer, C. W. Bedford £1,310 to £1,555

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Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1958/59 are estimated at £44,820,000.

The Board
Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E., C.B. £6,000
Private Secretary, F. I. Robertson.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. £4,250
Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.

Secretaries' Office
Secretaries, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B. £3,400

Establishments Division
Director of Establishments, E. S. McNairn.
Assistant Secretaries, A. H. Dalton; N. C. Price; I. Webb ..... £2,200 to £2,700
Principals, F. Chadwick; M. H. Collins; D. G. Daymond; J. G. Lewis; J. M. Stevenson £1,450 to £2,050
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. H. England, M.B.E.; C. H. W. Hall; Miss L. Hyland; D. W. Mason; W. J. Pedersen, M.B.E.
Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509
Accommodation Officer, R. Cullerne, I.S.O. £1,720 to £1,935
Deputy Accommodation Officers, F. C. Harris, M.B.E.; A. Walder ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Senior Organization and Methods Officer, J. Shephard £1,720 to £1,935
Organization and Methods Officers, H. R. Brockwell; H. J. Hall; D. M. McL. Loudon £1,350 to £1,605
Principal Accountant, D. Graneck £1,950 to £2,200
Chief Accountants, A. E. Allchurch; J. M. Fulton; W. A. Heslop; E. Lawson; C. U. Mack; S. R. F. Porter; A. Wilson; N. J. Wykes £1,635 to £1,985

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Assistant Secretaries, §F. A. Adams; R. F. Bailey; D. E. Barrett; W. E. Bruce; G. R. East; G. B. N. Hartog; W. H. B. Johnson; J. A. Johnstone; Miss A. H. McNicol; D. G. McPherson; D. A. Smith; J. P. Strudwick; Miss G. E. M. Wolters
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Principals, W. R. Atkinson; D. Glass; J. H. Gracey; J. M. Green; F. B. Harrison; G. M. Kirby; A. Lord; W. D. Pattinson; F. I. Robertson; G. Smith; A. F. Taggart; J. D. Taylor Thompson; L. A. Warr ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Assistant Principal Clerks, C. P. Byrne, M.B.E.; D. W. Tucker, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Statistics and Intelligence Division
Somerset House, W.C.2
Director, G. Paine ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Statisticians, R. F. Burch; S. F. James; J. W. S. Walton ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Principal Clerks, F. A. Oelman; T. I. Williams £1,720 to £1,935
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. B. Berry; A. J. Green, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

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Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex
Controller, R. Pearce, I.S.O. ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Principal Clerks, A. E. Dredge, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. E. Hughes
Men, £1,720 to £1,935; *Women*, £1,619 to £1,838

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. A. Cargill; A. R. J. Christie; A. W. N. Clark, M.B.E.; J. A. Day; B. E. Greville; R. G. Hopkins; P. Nielsen; E. C. Taylor.....£1,350 to £1,605

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax
Hinchley Wood, Surrey

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Basil Todd-Jones £3,400

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Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Dividends, F. C. Skinner.....£2,300

Senior Principal Clerks, A. W. Buckley; D. E. S. Davies; W. B. G. Porter; J. N. Wright £2,000 to £2,200

Principal Clerks, H. R. Barnes; J. N. Cleghorn; W. H. Day; J. P. Gee; G. F. K. Grant; W. M. Imlay; H. H. Leedale; H. Leigh; J. A. Lewry; G. M. Moore, O.B.E.; P. H. Mountjoy; C. V. Palmer; J. M. Rice; E. T. Robinson; N. W. Sydee; F. G. Thompson; W. E. Webb; E. A. Whalley, M.B.E.....£1,720 to £1,935

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Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Estate Duty Office
Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W.14

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Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, E. W. C. Lewis; H. T. Veall.....£2,450

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, E. J. Ashman; P. J. Bacon, O.B.E.; H. S. Fowler; H. W. Hewitt; A. T. Law; I. D. Lorde; D. H. McCartie; E. J. Salter; F. Withers.....£2,200

Actuary, A. W. Scott.....£1,720 to £2,050

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Men, £1,720 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,619 to £1,952

Sen. Examiners, J. S. Agnew; A. C. Allen; W. J. G. Allen; R. J. H. Anton; J. D. Armour; W. J. Atkinson; T. E. Austen; J. A. Banks; R. Barber; M. W. Barnett; J. P. Barter; G. A. Beasley; J. H. Bell; R. G. Bigmore; D. W. Bleasdale; J. W. Bogle; D. J. F. Boiling; H. Booth, M.B.E.; J. T. Bow; J. Bugden; J. H. Bunn; P. Bunting; E. G. Burden; A. J. Burley; W. G. Cannon; C. G. Carter; W. G. Carter; A. Cherns; K. W. Chetwood; D. D. Chittey.; Miss M. Clark; J. G. Colebrook; S. Collingwood; W. W. Cornforth; P. C. B. Cox; E. N. Crowther; A. P. Currie; T. C. Dale; E. E. Davies; G. F. Dawe; J. F. Daykin; R. D. J. Dean; N. Deane; L. Drew; J. E. Dyer; T. F. Evans; R. D. Finner; T. D. Flavin; R. D. Fleming; B. Franklin; P. K. Gerhold; H. Gilhespy; B. E. Glaze; R. R. Greenfield; N. B. Gudgin; W. Hall; Miss B. R. Hewens; J. Hillas; R. W. Holliday; S. Holmden; E. J. Holt; R. Horrex; F. G. Hoyle; C. D. Hughes; D. J. Hyland; F. Irwin; A. F. Jaques; B. T. Jones; C. W. Jordan; J. G. Kingsley; K. S. Lake; D. J. Lawday; A. D. Lawton; J. W. Lea; K. J. Lees; F. W. Leigh; Miss M. Macaulay; L. A. Mackay; W. A. McLaren; E. J. Mann; §E. G. Marriott; V. A. Martell; R. C. Mason; D. W. Meacock; C. E. Milner; H. Morton; P. H. Moss; S. Noden; E. A. Owen; E. W. J. Panting; A. R. Payne; R. T. Peak; R. J. Pearson; E. G. Peel; C. M. Phillips; R. F. Pittman; L. F. Poole; F. H. Pratchett; A. P. Primett; D. F. Reading; E. O. Rice; E. H. R. Router; J. C. Rowley; W. K. Sisman; P. B. Smallwood; H. Lockhart Smith; L. Smith; F. E. Spurrell; R. A. Suckling; E. Sykes; Miss M. C. Taylor; F. H. Thornton; R. F. J. Thornton; P. Vernon; L. B. Wafford; Miss J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Wells; W. F. Worth; G. W. Youngman

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Assistant Principal Clerk, R. A. Jones, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office
Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., W. F. B. Smith £2,700

Deputy do., G. F. Manfield.....£2,300

Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, G. D. Bailey; J. B. Casey; T. Proudlove, O.B.E.; R. A. J. Webber.....£1,900 to £2,100

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Audit Division

Principal Clerks, §F. H. Brooman; R. B. Evans, O.B.E.....£1,720 to £1,935

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. Laurence, M.B.E.; A. McKenzie; W. J. Moore; C. W. Price £1,350 to £1,605

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Controller, D. Neish, I.S.O.....£2,200

Principal Clerks, Miss M. C. Bird (£1,619 to £1,838); A. A. E. E. Ettinghansen £1,720 to £1,935

Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss D. B. Bickmore; A. E. Bleksley; S. J. C. Boucher; J. N. Gosling; S. G. Hammond; C. A. Thorpe; D. M. Watson; G. D. Wroe

Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,509

Director of Stamping
Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, L. A. Griffith, I.S.O. £1,970

Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes
Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward Norman £4,000

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. A. Smith, C.B.E.; G. L. Turnbull, C.B.E. £3,150

Senior Principal Inspectors, C. E. Ainley; L. Barford; W. J. Davidson; E. S. Davies; D. H. Diack; T. Dunsmore; S. W. Grand; J. M. Hall; F. L. Hartwell; S. H. H. Hildersley; H. F. Hodgkinson; N. C. Jeffery; A. G. R. Knight; W. J. Lofthouse; W. F. Martin; R. M. Owen; O. D. Pullen; W. A. Purdie; A. G. T. Shingler; D. A. Swift; J. Thompson; R. K. Thorlby; V. Y. Timbrell; J. H. Walker; W. G. Wardrop £2,650

Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), G. E. J. Askew; W. G. Ayers; H. J. R. Bennett; T. H. Blackwell; P. C. Bolam; H. A. Bradford; E. Bramley; H. L. Cook; W. J. Cowling; A. W. Efield; E. France; C. H. Godden; E. G. Heath; R. A. Hogg; J. Hutton; A. L. Ingman; E. Jacques; J. W. Jeffery; F. W. Johnson; R. H. Kneen; A. McLean; N. Major; H. E. Matthews, O.B.E.; C. E. Missen; C. H. Morrell; W. H. Nelson; F. H. Phillips; J. V. Robertson; F. Seale; A. Smith, O.B.E.; C. G. Strick; F. Todd; W. Walne £1,400

Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), R. P. Abell; C. W. Adam; E. V. Adams; Miss D. M. Bates; A. W. Benson; R. Bentley; W. J. Blanch; J. F. Bowman; J. F. Boyd; R. O. Brennand; A. D. M. Brown; H. K. Burns; J. L. Butler; J. M. Cunliffe; C. P. Davies; R. E. Dean; J. M. Dick; A. Fleming; A. M. Forsyth; A. W. Frame; D. N. Gray; A. B. Hadden; H. A. Heyhoe, O.B.E.; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.; K. R. Hopwood; O. Hudd; A. J. Humphreys; G. W. Hurrell; D. J. Jordan; A. J. Kent, M.B.E.; R. E. Kirby; G. N. Lakey; Mrs. C. M. Lewellin; F. W. McVeigh; F. T. J. Magee; G. A. F. C. Milnes; W. G. Mitchell; D. H. Moorcraft; H. R. J. Morris; D. C. J. Naylor; R. J. Nicol; W. A. Noble, M.B.E.; P. W. O'Connell; W. Parkin; P. C. H. Plumbly; S. F. Poad; R. F. Ratcliff; H. C. Robertson; L. F. Robins; Miss M. Rogers; R. G. Savage; A. B. Scott; I. J. G. Scott; A. S. Sear; H. A. Shennan; Miss D. M. Sirett; G. V. Slarke; P. Spackman; C. Staley; R. W. Storr; L. S. Stratford; A. Taylor; L. G. Taylor; V. L. Thomas; S. R. Thompson; E. M. R. Thompstone; G. M. Treharne; D. K. Turner; R. E. Venn; E. C. Vise; Miss K. B. Walker; R. Watson; W. Watson; A. F. Weightman; R. L. White; N. H. Whiteley; S. G. C. Wilson

Men, £1,835 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,739 to £2,114

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Men, £1,350 to £1,775; *Women*, £1,275 to £1,685

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Somerset House, W.C.2

Solicitor, A. Fraser £4,250

Principal Assistant Solicitor, C. R. Sopwith .. £3,400

Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; G. H. Dewey; J. B. Hodgson; P. G. Hutton, C.B.E.; J. F. Josling; E. G. R. Moses; H. G. Rowland; N. S. Spendlow; J. W. Weston; J. M. R. Wreford ..... £2,200 to £2,700

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Assistant Principal Clerk, E. E. Poole, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

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Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson £4,250

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Assistant Chief Valuers, W. R. T. Eveling; J. F. K. Griffiths; W. E. Hayns; W. A. Hobbs; R. P. Lineham; L. N. Roddis, C.B.E.; J. J. Scott £2,800

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Senior Executive Officers, A. V. J. Harvey, M.B.E.; R. G. West ..... £1,356 to £1,605

Edinburgh Branch Office
10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650

Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass ... £1,410 to £2,000

Principal Clerks, W. J. Hunt; D. S. Kirtley £1,670 to £1,885

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; W. T. Lyons; W. M. Stewart

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E. £2,750

Senor Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn ..... £1,537 to £2,050

Estate Duty Office
6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1
Registrar of Death Duties, A. J. Williamson, C.B.E. £2,400
Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, J. Howieson £2,150
Chief Examiners, R. L. Balfour; R. Beveridge, O.B.E.; W. H. Cartwright; G. Emmett; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. Stuart . . . £1,670 to £2,000
Senior Examiners, P. C. Anderson; I. S. Beveridge; J. W. B. Crombie; J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; I. W. Grant; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley; A. J. Kilpatrick; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor; A. M. McPake; D. J. Ritchie; T. Roy; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb; D. A. White
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Valuation Office, Scotland
29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2
Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E. . . . £2,850
Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay £2,200 to £2,450

‡ Temporary.
§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 8833]

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Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. £5,000
Executive Member, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E. £5,000
Members (*part-time*), Sir Charles Connell; Sir Percy Lister; Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E.; J. Owen; A. E. Pearce; N. H. Rollason; Sir Henry Spurrier; A. G. Stewart. . . . . each £1,000
Secretary, S. Robinson, C.M.G.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6200]

The office of Minister of Labour was created by the *New Ministries and Secretaries Act*, 1916, which provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. Under the *Minister of National Service Order*, 1939, the title of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the offices of Minister of Labour and National Service are held by the same Minister. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are: (1) Administration of the *Employment and Training Act*, 1948, and provision of facilities and services for the purposes of assisting persons to select, fit themselves for, obtain and retain employment suitable to their age and capacity, of assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for the purpose of promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community, including the operation of, (*a*) a national system of Employment Exchanges; (*b*) the Technical and Scientific Register and Nursing Appointments Offices; and (*c*) Government schemes for vocational training. (2) Central administration through the Central Youth Employment Executive of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service, which may be provided locally either by the local education authority under a scheme approved by the Minister or the Ministry's local office. (3) Collection and publication of labour statistics including statistics of manpower, employment and unemployment, wage rates, earnings, hours of labour, retail prices, household expenditure, industrial disputes, employers' and employees' organizations and industrial accidents and diseases. (4) Manpower policy and co-operation with other Government Departments on matters of general employment policy including the distribution of industry and the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment. (5) Registration, medical examination and calling-up of men under the *National Service Acts*; deferment and postponement of call-up; reinstatement in civil employment. (6) Resettlement in civil employment of men called up under the National Service Acts or released from service in the Regular Forces. (7) Administration of the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Act*, 1944, to enable disabled persons to secure employment, including provision where necessary of courses of industrial rehabilitation and vocational training. (8) Administration and enforcement of the *Factories Acts* 1937 and 1948, and the *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act*, 1936, and dealing generally with questions concerning the safety, health and welfare of workpeople in factories and certain other premises. (9) Administration of the *Anthrax Prevention Act*, 1919 and of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. (10) Dealing with industrial relations, i.e. questions affecting relations between employers and employed, in particular with: (*a*) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, including the administration of the *Conciliation Act*, 1896, the *Industrial Courts Act*, 1919, and the *Industrial Disputes Order*, 1951; (*b*) administration of the *Wages Councils Acts*, 1945 to 1948; (*c*) administration of the *Catering Wages Act*, 1943, (*d*) administration of the *Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act*, 1954, and (*e*) encouragement of good personnel management and of arrangements for joint consultation in industry. (11) Employment of foreign workers in Great Britain. (12) Dealing with labour policy in the international field, including relations with the International Labour Organization, and with overseas questions concerning labour and employment. (13) Agency work for other Government Departments in connexion with National Insurance, National Assistance, repayment of income tax to unemployed persons and the issue of passports.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class VI. 9) was estimated at £24,877,000 for the year ending March 31, 1959, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £21,087,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £15,786,000 for Headquarters Departments and Outstations: £376,000 for travelling, etc., expenses: £320,000 for telegraph and telephone services and £75,500 for incidental administrative expenses; £72,900 for Adjudication, Advisory Services, etc.: £6,864,500 for Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, including £3,667,000 for special facilities for seriously disabled persons; £480,000 for expenses in connexion with National Service; £575,000 for repayment of loan charges in respect of Employment Schemes; £306,500 in connexion with the International Labour Organization, including a subscription to the Organization of £278,000; and £20,600 for other services. The appropriations in aid amounting to £3,790,000 include estimated repayments of some £3,200,000 for agency services.

Minister of Labour and National Service, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P. . . . £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, D. R. F. Turner.
Assistant Private Secretary, W. R. B. Robinson.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P. . . . . *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. Richard Wood, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. A. Brand.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. £6,000
Private Secretary, Miss A. E. Mueller.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Chief International Labour Adviser to H.M. Government*); Dame Mary Smieton,

D.B.E.; P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Industrial Commissioner*).....£4,250
Solicitor, Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E.....£4,250

Employment Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E...£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; D. Pointon; J. M. Vincent-Smith.....£2,050 to £2,650
Principals, J. Blake; Mrs. E. B. Boggis; H. D. K. Davies, I.S.O., M.C.; Miss B. M. Grainger, O.B.E.; E. A. Ferguson; Miss B. Green
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,934 to £2,000
Temporary Principal Nursing Officer, Mrs. B. A. Bennett, O.B.E.....£1,364 to £1,934
Grade 3 Officers, J. W. Algar, M.B.E.; H. I. Beard; Miss M. D. Boston, M.B.E.; A. Silkin; Miss M. M. M. Wright
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555
Senior Technical Officer, Hon. Christopher A. Hankey, O.B.E.....£1,360 to £1,610
Scientific Adviser (*part-time*), Professor W. Wardlaw, C.B.E.

Technical and Scientific Register

Grade 3 Officer, E. A. W. Hill, M.B.E., D.S.M. £1,335 to £1,610
Senior Technical Officers, T. Bertram, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. V. Burggy; H. R. Cantelo; B. G. Meara; M. Pinto; Col. H. E. I. Robins £1,360 to £1,610

Finance Department

Accountant-General, C. E. Maher, C.B.
Director of Accounts and Audit, W. B. Bradshaw, C.B.E.....£2,400
Grade 1 Officers, E. Betterton; J. Cross; F. C. Sharpley; H. E. Wilkinson...£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, A. R. Cooke; T. J. Endersbee; A. E. Gilby; D. W. J. Orchard £1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, Miss V. Barclay; J. D. Dixon; F. J. C. B. MacMillan; P. W. Nickless; H. North; R. L. Osborn, M.B.E.; J. R. Shipway; S. E. Smith; G. E. Taylor
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Regional Finance Offices

Grade 2 Officers (*Regional Finance Officers*), C. P. Field (*London and South Eastern*); A. R. Jenkins (*Midland*); G. F. Lloyd (*Northern*); C. Mark (*North Western*); J. C. Potts (*Wales*); W. E. Rowland (*East and West Ridings*); A. W. G. Sidders (*Eastern and Southern*); E. J. Smart (*North Midland*); A. E. Storie, O.B.E. (*Scotland*); F. W. Titman (*South Western*).....£1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, F. Bailey (*North Western*); E. H. J. Burbridge (*London and South Eastern*); S. H. N. Hinton (*Scotland*).....£1,335 to £1,610

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary (vacant).
Assistant Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Chief Conciliation Officer*); C. H. Sisson; G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer, E. Robbie (*Chief Wages Inspector*) £1,850 to £2,050
Principals, H. W. Evans; R. F. Keith; Mrs. D. M. Kent; R. Turner; R. M. Walker
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934
Grade 2 Officer, H. A. Whitson, O.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, A. W. Barcy, M.B.E.; J. H. Devey; A. D. C. Fyfe; Miss R. E. Millican; Miss S. F. L. Penn; Miss W. E. Tancock
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555
Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Miss M. Towy-Evans, O.B.E.....£1,602 to £1,820
Personnel Management Adviser, Miss S. M. Bevington £1,277 to £1,555

Office of Wages Boards and Councils

Grade 2 Officer (*Chief Officer*), F. D. Grover, O.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, D. G. Brain; H. Goldring £1,335 to £1,610

Military Recruitment Department

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, H. P. Bond; A. F. A. Sutherland.....£2,050 to £2,650
Principals, W. K. Allen; K. Kenney, O.B.E.; M. W. Smart.....£1,410 to £2,000
Grade 2 Officers, M. Baker; A. Bennett, O.B.E.; H. J. Grimsey, M.B.E.; S. Price £1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, J. W. Algar, M.B.E.; J. J. Bunday; R. Burt; J. M. Carlin; E. I. M. Jones; H. W. C. Luxton; Mrs. D. E. Mears; G. Rodgerson; H. B. Saunders, M.B.E.; W. L. Stocker
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Organization and Establishments Department

Under-Secretary — Director of Organization and Establishments, G. J. Nash, C.B.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Heron, O.B.E.; A. J. S. James.....£2,050 to £2,650
Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officers, A. Kemp-Bailey (*Chief Instructions Officer*); I. C. Webley, O.B.E. (*Chief Inspector*) £1,850 to £2,050
Principals, E. W. Moriarty, O.B.E.; E. A. Mossman; M. L. Rayner, O.B.E.; J. A. Timoney, O.B.E. £1,410 to £2,000
Grade 2 Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E.; H. J. Caradine; D. G. Cox; A. A. D'Encer; D. A. Dick, O.B.E.; F. W. East, O.B.E.; A. Edmonds; W. R. Joslin; R. J. Lee, O.B.E.; J. G. Leggett, M.B.E.; J. J. Watson; J. A. Wyer, O.B.E.
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820
Grade 3 Officers, L. H. Anderson; Miss A. Atkinson; J. Bayliss; P. Bennetts; R. G. Bull; R. I. Callan; A. E. V. J. Campion, M.B.E.; C. G. Clarke; H. L. Cockerill; J. D. Drake; C. W. Gould; P. S. Grethe; J. A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; E. G. Hayward; T. F. Hopkins, M.B.E.; I. E. Jones; O. Lambeth; J. McCarthy; Miss M. E. Nicholls; H. W. Pack; S. J. Pryke; S. T. Sturtridge, M.B.E.; Miss M. M. Taylor; C. Thompson; N. R. Tucker; A. C. Wells
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555
Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh...£1,670 to £1,885
Senior Information Officer, A. J. Randall £1,310 to £1,555

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. Veysey, C.B.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, E. C. M. Cullingford; J. G. Robertson; G. C. Wilson...£2,050 to £2,650
Principals, J. H. Galbraith; Miss M. F. Gracey; C. A. Larsen
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934
Grade 2 Officers, R. G. Richards; E. J. Toogood; A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.....£1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, H. A. Bulpitt; Miss M. J. Starritt
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary, H. F. Rossetti.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, D. C. Barnes; H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E.; F. Pickford.....£2,050 to £2,650
Principals, Mrs. V. D. Crane; I. S. Dewar; J. L. B. Garcia; A. F. Hatfull; K. Kenney, O.B.E.; E. S. C. Sams
Men, £1,410 to £2,060; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934
Grade 2 Officer, H. E. Chester...£1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, R. P. Snow, M.B.E.; Miss M. A. Straton
Men, £1,335 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

H.M. Factory Inspectorate

Headquarters

Chief Inspector of Factories, T. W. McCullough, O.B.E.....£3,150
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, R. Bramley-Harker; B. W. A. Crutchlow; L. N. Duguid, C.B.E.; J. MacColl; H. Woods.....£2,550
Senior Medical Inspector, Mrs. S. Horner, C.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele; W. D. Buchanan.....£2,700

Medical Inspectors, S. G. Rainsford, C.B.; G. O. Williams.....£1,690 to £2,300
Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Chemical Inspector, S. H. Wilkes, M.C. £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Engineering Inspector, H. Eccles, M.B.E., M.C. £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Inspector (Building and Civil Engineering), W. D. Short.....£1,730 to £2,000
Deputy Superintending Inspector, W. J. C. Plumbe £1,620 to £2,005
Factory Inspectors (Class IA), Miss B. Cashman; H. E. Hudson
Men, £1,335 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,291 to £1,824

Outstations

Superintending Inspectors, Miss A. S. Bettenson (*North Western*); Miss V. E. Chinn (*North Midland*); R. K. Christy (*Scotland*); E. A. Clothier (*London, (South)*); Miss K. Crundwell (*Midland*); W. F. Evans (*Wales*); Miss N. L. Forster (*Eastern and Southern*); R. Hillier (*Midland*); P. G. Horsler, M.C. (*East and West Ridings*); F. J. Kirk (*London (North)*); F. W. Thompson (*East and West Ridings*); R. H. Thompson (*Northern*); E. Waller (*North Western*); E. I. Wilson (*South Western*)
Men, £1,925 to £2,250; *Women*, £1,859 to £2,188
Deputy Senior Medical Inspector, A. T. Doig (*Glasgow*).....£1,700
Medical Inspectors, A. H. Baynes (*Sheffield*); Mrs. J. E. Cottrell (*London*); H. J. Davies (*Cardiff*); L. E. Euinton (*Liverpool*); M. D. Kipling (*Birmingham*); R. Owen (*London*); I. B. L. Tomblinson (*Manchester*); D. G. Trott (*London*) £1,690 to £2,300
Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss M. Brand (*London (North)*); A. Chalmers (*Scotland*); Miss D. Farquhar (*East and West Ridings*); C. W. Hewlett (*North Western*); J. L. Hobson (*East and West Ridings*); E. W. Huddy (*Midland*); D. T. Jenkins (*Wales*); R. L. Lind (*North Midland*); A. B. E. Lovett (*Eastern and Southern*); C. Mainwaring (*South Western*); W. S. Moore (*London (South)*); Miss H. Mosely (*Midland*); C. R. Noble (*Northern*); W. G. Symons (*North Western*)
Men, £1,620 to £2,005; *Women*, £1,648 to £1,941
Factory Inspectors (Class IA), R. C. R. Atock; Miss B. J. Beale; I. M. Beattie; Miss M. E. Bell; Miss E. K. Blackburn; J. B. Bloor; R. F. Bloor; Miss N. F. Bourne; S. E. Boxer; Miss M. S. Boyde; J. H. Boyes; E. W. Brittain; C. F. Carr; S. H. Carter; J. N. Cartwright; Miss M. E. Collington; N. C. Crane; A. Crook; T. K. Cross; Miss A. A. A. Crosthwaite; Miss J. N. R. Currie; J. M. S. Dale; A. T. Davidson; J. A. Davis; J. T. Dunn; L. G. Ebert, M.B.E.; H. Entwistle; G. F. Finch; N. L. Ford; W. D. Ford; W. A. Goldfinch; A. Gow; T. Graham; N. Gregson; R. E. Griffith; A. W. Grimsey; S. H. J. Groom; D. S. Gurney; E. W. M. Gurney; Miss K. M. Haddock, M.B.E.; I. S. Hagard; S. Hall; B. H. Harvey; H. J. Henshall; Miss J. B. Hopgood; T. M. Hoskinson; Mrs. I. Hyde; Miss W. M. Irving; Mrs. C. M. John; A. N. Jones; V. B. Jones; A. A. H. Knebel; P. E. Knowles; N. S. Lambert; R. W. Ledward; L. Livesey; J. Lucas; A. McAlpine; A. M. Miller; A. Mills; Miss B. Moorcroft; J. B. H. Morton; G. T. Parkes; B. Paul; H. C. Piper; Miss L. A. Pittom; E. Preston; C. N. Pye; Miss J. Reid; G. G. S. Richardson; E. C. Saliot; Miss P. E. Scarlett; A. D. Sill; Miss B. T. Smith; Miss K. M. M. Smith; R. Sutherland; Miss C. V. Tabb; F. J. Tanner; F. W. Taylor; W. G. Thomas; F. O. Townsend; H. H. Tranter; K. G. Tupling; G. R. Wain-Heapy; J. N. Whitley; G. K. Wilby; J. Y. Williamson; D. G. Woolfenden; A. M. Young
Men, £1,335 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,291 to £1,824

Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.
Director, T. W. McCullough, O.B.E. (*H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories*).
Inspector of Factories (Class IA), J. O. Peacock £1,335 to £1,885

Government Wool Disinfecting Station

Director, H. Gray.....£1,675 to £1,950

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir Archibald Harrison, C.B.E.....£4,250
Assistant Solicitors, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E.; H. W. W. Huxham; T. N. Lockyer.....£2,150 to £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, D. E. Belham; D. Bowden Dan; F. D. Lawton; H. T. Morgan, T.D.; T. O'Sullivan.....£1,537 to £2,050
Grade 3 Officer, J. Walker, M.B.E.....£1,335 to £1,610

Statistics Department

Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Director), P. D. Ward £1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, R. M. Hobsbaum; F. Wynn Jones, O.B.E.; Miss E. G. Spatchet
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820
Grade 3 Officers, Miss M. A. Barkess; G. E. McIsack; W. L. Magraw; L. Surman; A. Turner
Men, £1,335 to £1,620; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Training Department

Under-Secretary, M. D. Tennant, C.M.G.....£3,400
Assistant Secretary, P. Goldberg, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, K. Barnes; D. P. Buckley £1,410 to £2,000
Grade 1 Officer, T. P. Harris, O.B.E., R.M. (*Chief Inspector of Training*).....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, S. Goldblatt; A. E. Pedgrift, D.C.M. (*Deputy Chief Inspector of Training*) £1,670 to £1,885
Deputy Chief Inspector of Training, T. M. Iley £1,670 to £1,885
Training Service Officers, Grade I, H. J. Baggs; H. J. Griffiths; C. P. Rawlinson...£1,360 to £1,610
Senior Training Officer, E. Lord...£1,310 to £1,555
Grade 3 Officers, C. Broadbent; Miss C. M. Davis; G. W. Parry; R. Wickings
Men, £1,335 to £1,620; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Youth Employment and Disabled Persons Department

Under-Secretary, M. D. Tennant, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Edwards; C. B. McAlpine, C.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Principals, G. S. Christie; K. H. Clucas; Miss M. Hayward; C. E. Kilvington; D. G. Storer
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934
H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), R. Field, O.B.E. £1,475 to £2,250
Grade 2 Officer, G. E. T. Whiting £1,670 to £1,885
Grade 3 Officers, P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E.; D. F. Cochrane; Miss P. Gorham; C. H. Lindsey; H. V. Manly; L. G. Morgan; Mrs. W. M. Osbaldeston; W. E. Rumble, M.B.E.; L. A. Simpson; C. Thorne
Men, £1,335 to £1,620; *Women*, £1,277 to £1,555

Regional Organization

Northern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, W. R. Iley, O.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), J. T. R. Bain.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, M. Abbott, O.B.E.; Miss K. M. F. Gill; W. S. Walker (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*)
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820

East and West Ridings Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. I. German.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), W. J. Mitchell.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, F. Carruthers, M.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); J. Elger; R. L. Perks £1,670 to £1,885

North Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. J. Wilson.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), D. J. Craggs, O.B.E.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, Miss F. B. Parker; J. S. Rew
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820

Eastern and Southern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, L. Hagestadt, O.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), E. V. Eves.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, W. A. Pillinger; G. K. Pollard; W. A. Sutcliffe.....£1,670 to £1,885

London and South Eastern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. E. D. Hall, C.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), K. D. Jones, O.B.E.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, A. C. R. Cameron, O.B.E.; R. Dymond; W. J. Haimes; W. J. Hull; H. J. Smith, O.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*)
£1,670 to £1,885

South Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. A. Swindin.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), E. Barber, O.B.E.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, O. J. Le P. Quantick; W. Simm
£1,670 to £1,885

Wales

Assistant Secretary—Controller, B. M. Evans, O.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), J. Foulds
£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, E. P. L. Good; C. G. Hillier
£1,670 to £1,885

Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, J. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), T. C. Southworth.....£1,850 to £2,050
Grade 2 Officers, Miss M. M. Bongard; D. A. Holland (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); A. G. Hutt
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820

North Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. F. Jones, C.B.E.....£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), Miss F. M. Sower, O.B.E.....£1,873 to £1,995
Grade 2 Officers, J. C. Healey; J. Johnstone, O.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); E. H. McGale; A. A. G. McNaughton; I. H. Thomas, M.B.E.; Miss J. C. Walker
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820

Scotland

Assistant Secretary—Controller, J. A. Diack, C.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,650
Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), Miss I. Robertson, M.B.E.....£1,873 to £1,995
Grade 2 Officers, A. B. Anderson; R. Brown; R. Kay; Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E.; G. D. T. Wilson (*Ind. Rels. Officer*)
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Catering Wages Commission

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

The Catering Wages Commission was created by the Catering Wages Act, 1943 (1) To examine the arrangements for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment in the Catering Trades and to make proposals in appropriate circumstances for the establishment of Wages Boards; (2) To inquire into any matters affecting the remuneration, conditions of employment, health or welfare of the workers to whom the Act applies; (3) To inquire into means for meeting the requirements of the public, including in particular the requirements of visitors from overseas, and for developing the tourist traffic.

The Commission may make such recommendations as it thinks fit to any Government Department in respect of any of the matters mentioned in (2) and (3) above.

Chairman, Professor A. N. Shimmin, C.B.E.
Members, Sir William Grant, C.B.E.; Mrs. Hermione Hichens, C.B.E., A.R.R.C.; G. Middleton, C.B.E.; Captain H. W. J. Powell; T. H. Rose; G. B. Thorneycroft, C.B.E.
Secretary, L. F. Kemp.....£1,375 to £1,660

The Industrial Court

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court was created by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with trade disputes on the lines laid down by that Act.

President, Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C.....£5,000
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Secretary, L. F. Kemp.....£1,375 to £1,660

Industrial Disputes Tribunal

Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6283]

The Industrial Disputes Tribunal was constituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, for the purpose of determining industrial disputes and issues which cannot otherwise be settled.

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Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

Chairman, G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.
Secretary, L. F. Kemp.....£1,375 to £1,660

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6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

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Deputy Umpire, C. Middleton.....*fees*
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CENTRAL LAND BOARD, *see* WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
[Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By further Orders registration was made compulsory on sale in 1925 in Eastbourne; in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey, in 1954 in the City of Oxford, in 1956 in the County Borough of Oldham, in 1957 in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester, and in 1958 in further areas of Kent and the City of Canterbury. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

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Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments
Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3
[Lee Green: 9191]
Superintendent, S. A. Durrant...£1,350 to £1,605

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Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
[Holborn: 7641]

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Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P.
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LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

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[Caledonian: 4104]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Thursdays to 8.30 p.m., except Exhibition Room); Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition Room open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

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Librarian, E. D. Jones.
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Malet Place, W.C.1

[Euston: 6262]

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Solicitor-General, The Rt. Hon. William Grant, Q.C., M.P. £3,750
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Asst. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, J. H. Gibson; G. I. Mitchell; J. M. Moran ..... £2,400 to £3,000
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House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 6240]

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Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.
Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.
Clerk to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Mrs. N. A. Locket.

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Home Office, Whitehall

[Whitehall: 1234]

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Private Secretary, T. A. Critchley.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. C. Sharples O.B.E., M.C., M.P.

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38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 4884]

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The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

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National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7

[Mill Hill: 3666]

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(*Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland.*)

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(*Administered by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health.*)

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Central Public Health Laboratory, London, N.W.9

Administrative Director, W. C. Cockburn.

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Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.

Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Mrs. J. Walker, Ph.D.

Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.1. I. N. Orpwood Price.

Malaria Reference, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, Sir Gordon Covell, C.I.E. (*part-time*).

Special Laboratories (*With names of Directors*)

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, W. C. Cockburn.

Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson.

Food Hygiene, Miss B. E. Hobbs, Ph.D.

National Collection of Type Cultures, S. T. Cowan, M.D.

Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs. C. M. P. Bradstreet.

Constituent Public Health Laboratories (*With names of Directors*)

Aberystwyth, Miss M. V. N. Sudds; *Bath*, P. G. Mann, M.D.; *Bedford*, W. F. Lane; *Birkenhead*, J. M. Ritchie; *Birmingham*, B. R. Sandiford, M.D.; *Bournemouth*, G. J. G. King; *Bradford*, H. G. M. Smith; *Brighton*, J. E. Jameson; *Cambridge*, R. M. Fry; *Cardiff*, Prof. Scott Thomson, M.D.; *Carlisle*, D. G. Davies; *Carmarthen*, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; *Chelmsford*, R. Pilsworth, M.D.; *Conway*, A. J. Kingsley Smith; *County Hall, London*, A. J. H. Tomlinson; *Coventry*, J. E. M. Whitehead; *Derby*, J. L. G. Iredale; *Dorchester*, G. H. Tee; *Edmonton*, Miss M. E. M. Thomas; *Epsom*, Miss D. M. Stone, M.D.; *Exeter*, B. Moore, M.D.; *Guildford*, G. T. Cook, M.D.; *Hereford*, D. R. Christie; *Hull*, J. H. McCoy; *Ipswich*, P. H. Martin, A.F.C.; *Leeds*, G. B. Ludlam, M.D.; *Leicester*, N. S. Mair; *Lincoln*, J. M. Croll; *Liverpool*, Prof. D. T. Robinson; *Luton*, H. D. Holt; *Maidstone*, J. H. C. Walker; *Manchester*, M. T. Parker, M.D.; *Middlesbrough*, A. R. Blowers, M.D.; *Newcastle*, A. I. Messer; *Newport*

(*Mon.*), R. D. Gray, M.D.; *Northallerton*, D. J. H. Payne; *Northampton*, L. Hoyle; *Norwich*, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.; *Nottingham*, E. R. Mitchell; *Oxford*, R. Vollum, D.Phil. (*part-time*); *Peterborough*, J. C. Kelsey; *Plymouth*, C. H. Jellard; *Portsmouth*, K. E. A. Hughes, M.B.E.; *Preston*, L. Robertson; *Reading*, N. Wood, M.D.; *Salisbury*, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; *Sheffield*, E. H. Gillespie; *Shrewsbury*, A. C. Jones; *Southampton*, Miss R. I. Hutchinson, M.D.; *Southend*, J. A. Rycroft; *Stafford*, E. M. Mackay-Scollay, M.D.; *Sunderland*, P. B. Crone, M.D.; *Swansea*, W. Kwantes; *Taunton*, I. A. Boycott, D.M.; *Truro*, F. D. M. Hocking (*acting*); *Wakefield*, L. A. Little; *Watford*, Mrs. B. H. E. Cadness Graves (*part-time*); *Winchester*, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; *Worcester*, R. J. Henderson.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation), J. K. Batty; J. J. Cleary; Robert W. Johnson; J. H. Wall.

Elective Members (elected by Dock Electors), M. Arnet Robinson (*Chairman*); A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C. (*Deputy Chairman*); V. A. Arnold, M.C.; D. A. Barber; A. J. Kentish Barnes; Col. Sir Geoffrey Beazley, M.C., T.D.; Maj. Sir Harold Bibby, D.S.O.; N. M. Bibby; Sir John Brocklebank, Bt.; R. N. Cornelius; G. Fairrie; C. H. T. Gilchrist; M. B. Glasier, C.B.E.; J. A. Holt, M.B.E.; J. B. Watson Hughes; W. B. Nelson, C.B.E.; H. Owen; C. J. Palk; Alma Parkin; James Paton; C. D. Storrs, M.C.; J. C. Taylor; M. S. Webster; J. D. Wilson.

General Manager and Secretary, A. S. Mountfield.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[Terminus: 3300]

The Board serves an area of 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1958–59 being 7 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1957, amounted to £59,944,231, the interest paid being £1,871,062. The supply for the year 1956–57 was 120,193,900,000 gallons (representing 536,600,000 tons), a daily average of 329.30 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, R. J. Buckingham.

Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew.

THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C. 3

[Royal: 8261]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.)

Master and Worker. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*ex officio*).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £3,400

Chief Clerk, H. G. Stride, O.B.E., I.S.O.. (+*allce.*) £1,800 to £2,100

Senior Clerk, S. C. Lambert..... £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, J. S. Congdon; W. H. Barker ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Superintendent, Operative Department, H. A. Brading, C.B.E..... £2,400

Deputy do., D. R. Cooper, T.D. £1,780 to £2,050

Mechanical Engineers, J. F. Harrington; S. J. Wellington; M. R. Tidmarsh £1,280 to £1,720

Bullion Officer, F. G. Cawsey, M.B.E. (+*allce.*) £1,350 to £1,605

Chemist and Assayer, J. H. Watson, C.B.E., M.C., Ph.D..... £2,100 to £2,400

Senior Assayer, E. G. V. Newman £1,450 to £2,050

Senior Experimental Officer, T. D. Perry £1,350 to £1,605

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, L. A. Webb.

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. Bowyer.

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Museum: 8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part 1 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C..... £4,000

Members, Prof. G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; Sir Thomas Barnes, G.C.B., C.B.E.; J. A. Birch; A. Black, C.B.E.; B. Davidson; Dr. L. T. M. Gray; I. C. Hill; Sir Frank Shires.

Secretary, A. S. Gilbert, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, E. J. Harvey.

Assistant Director of Accountants, A. R. Shove.

Principals, Miss I. M. Asbury; Mrs. E. R. Brinton, O.B.E.; R. M. Gillard; J. L. Prescott.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Pamment.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear, O.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Curzon Street House, Curzon Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 9400 (Ext. 74)]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; The Viscount de L'Isle, V.C., P.C.; The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; E. C. Gregory; The Lord Kenyon; J. C. Witt.

Secretary, Sir Harold Claughton, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1555]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great

Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 9, and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £599,578 in 1958–59, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E.; Visct. De L'Isle, V.C.; Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Hon. David Bowes-Lyon; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, D.Litt., F.B.A.; V. M. R. Goodman, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., LL.D.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Thomas Kendrick, K.C.B. £3,400

Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater
£1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Secretary, P. Brown ..... £1,120 to £1,760

Principal Keeper of Printed Books, C. B. Oldman, C.B., C.V.O. ..... £2,500 to £2,700

Keepers, F. C. Francis, C.B.; R. A. Wilson
£2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keepers, N. F. Sharp; A. H. Chaplin; R. A. Skelton ..... £1,820 to £2,100

Superintendent of Reading Room, N. F. Sharp.

Assistant Keepers, *J. C. W. Horne, O.B.E.; *A. H. King; *G. H. Spinney; R. G. Lyde; G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; *H. M. Nixon; Audrey C. Brodhurst; *J. L. Wood; G. D. Painter; *H. G. Whitehead; R. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller; R. F. L. Bancroft; R. J. Fulford; A. F. Allison; F. J. Hill; G. J. R. Arnold; P. A. H. Brown; D. F. Foxon; D. E. Rhodes; Anna E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tuckey-Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis; I. R. Willison; P. R. Harris; A. M. Cain; C. E. N. Childs; P. J. Fairs; P. C. Meade; J. W. Jolliffe.

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, B. Schofield ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keepers, T. C. Skeat; H. R. Aldridge; C. E. Wright ..... £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers, Margery L. Hoyle; *G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton; T. J. Brown; Antonia Gransden; G. I. Bonner; Pamela Willetts; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; P. D. A. Harvey.

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardner ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, *G. M. Meredith-Owens; L. D. Barnett, C.B.; C. Moss; M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead.

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, E. F. Croft Murray
£2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keeper, P. M. R. Pouncey £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers, J. A. G. Gere; P. H. Hulton; C. J. White

Keeper of Coins and Medals, J. Walker
£2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keeper, G. K. Jenkins ... £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers, R. A. G. Carson; R. H. Dolley; J. P. C. Kent; D. W. MacDowall.

Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, I. E. S. Edwards
£2,100 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.

Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, R. D. Barnett
£2,100 to £2,400

Assistant Keeper, *D. J. Wiseman, O.B.E.

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, D. E. L. Haynes ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, *R. A. Higgins; P. E. Corbett; D. E. Strong.

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford ..... £2,100 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, *J. W. Brailsford; P. E. Lasko; G. H. Tait; D. M. Wilson; G. de G. Sieveking.

Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, B. Gray, C.B.E.
£2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keeper, R. S. Jenyns ... £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers, W. Watson; D. E. Barrett; R. H. Pinder-Wilson.

Keeper of Ethnography, A. Digby £2,100 to £2,400

Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg ..... £1,820 to £2,100

Assistant Keepers, B. A. L. Cranstone; Margaret A. Bennet-Clark.

Keeper of Laboratory, H. J. Plenderleith, M.C.
£2,100 to £2,400

Principal Scientific Officer, A. E. A. Werner
£1,450 to £2,050

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7

[Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 3 p.m. daily on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture postcards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1881–85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. During the war the Museum was badly damaged and nearly all the exhibition galleries were devastated but apart from the botanical gallery, they have now been re-opened to the public. The Zoological Museum, Tring [Tring: 2255], bequeathed by the

second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £424,034 in 1958–59.

Director, Sir Gavin de Beer, D.Sc., F.R.S. £3,400
Secretary, T. Wooddisse, I.S.O. . . £1,450 to £2,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. C. Townsend . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Senior Experimental Officer, G. W. F. Claxton . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards . . . . . £1,619 to £1,838
Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz; A. G. Leutscher . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605
Keeper of Zoology, F. C. Fraser . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keepers, J. D. Macdonald; Miss E. Trewavas
Men, £2,100 to £2,400; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,313
Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; J. P. Harding; W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; W. P. Crowcroft; G. O. Evans; D. W. Tucker; Miss A. M. Clark
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,381 to £1,952
Chief Experimental Officer, R. W. Hayman . . . . . £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Experimental Officers, J. C. Battersby; S. Prudhoe; F. C. Sawyer . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605
Keeper of Entomology, W. E. China . . . . . £2,500 to £2,800
Deputy Keeper, J. P. Doncaster . . £2,100 to £2,400
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. B. Benson . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. Perkins; E. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd; P. F. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; I. H. A. Yarrow; D. E. Kimmins . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050
Miss T. R. Clay . . . . . £1,381 to £1,952
Senior Experimental Officers, R. J. Izzard; R. L. Coe . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605
Keeper of Geology, E. I. White, F.R.S. . . . . £2,500 to £2,800
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. M. Muir-Wood . . . . . £2,014 to £2,313
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, K. P. Oakley; L. R. Cox, O.B.E., F.R.S. . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; W. E. Swinton; L. Bairstow . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050
Chief Experimental Officer, H. A. Toombs . . . . . £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Experimental Officers, F. M. Wonnacott; C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon . . . £1,350 to £1,605
Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman; A. A. Moss; S. E. Ellis . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050
Senior Experimental Officer, Miss J. M. Sweet . . . . . £1,275 to £1,509
Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, A. W. Exell . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Principal Scientific Officers, W. T. Stearn; R. Ross; A. Melderis . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050
Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne . . . £1,381 to £1,952
Senior Experimental Officer, E. B. Bangerter . . . . . £1,350 to £1,605

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8

[Western: 6325]

The Museum illustrates the history of London from the earliest times to the present. It has good collections of archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes and royal relics. Originally at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914. After the second world war, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality, the Museum was granted temporary accommodation for its exhibition and offices at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A. £2,200
Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes, F.S.A.; B. W. Spencer; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2·30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £249,796 in 1958–59 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.Sc. £2,800
Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill, M.B.E. . . . . £1,350 to £1,605

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott . £1,330 to £2,205

Department of Chemistry and Photography

Keeper, A. Barclay, C.B.E. . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, S. E. Janson . . . . £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keepers (First Class), F. Greenaway; W. Winton . . . . . £1,175 to £1,850

Department of Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebeter . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt . . . . £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. F. Westcott; C. F. Caunter; T. M. Simmons . . . £1,175 to £1,850

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, D. H. Follett . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keeper (First Class), Miss M. K. Weston . . . . . £1,175 to £1,850

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, E. W. White . . £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keepers (First Class), P. L. Sumner; G. W. B. Lacey . . . . . £1,175 to £1,850

Department of Motive Power and Industries

Keeper, A. Stowers . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, K. R. Gilbert . . £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; G. B. L. Wilson . . . . . £1,120 to £1,850

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert . . . . . £2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, D. Chilton . . . . £1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Keeper (First Class), J. Wartnaby . . . . . £1,175 to £1,850

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 440,000 volumes, 24,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 9,500 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities, approved research institutions, and industrial organizations. Photo-copying Service.

Keeper, H. T. Pledge.....£2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker£1,330 to £2,005
Assistant Librarian, A. Thompson
£1,350 to £1,605

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7
[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library (10 to 6) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860–82; the new parts from 1899–1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A. £3,400

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter
£1,720 to £1,935

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, M.B.E.
£2,720 to £2,605
Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgkinson, C.B.E.
(*also Sec. to Advisory Council*).£1,820 to £2,100
Assistant Keeper, J. G. Beckwith..£1,175 to £1,850

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, E. A. Lane.....£2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, R. J. Charleston; J. G. Ayres; J. E. Lowe.....£1,175 to £1,850

Department of Circulation

Keeper, P. C. Floud, C.B.E. .....£2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, H. G. Wakefield; C. Hogben
£1,175 to £1,850

Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design

Keeper, J. Laver, C.B.E.....£2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, A. G. Reynolds. £1,175 to £1,850†
Assistant Keepers, B. E. Reade; J. H. Mayne; P. W. Ward-Jackson..... £1,175 to £1,850

Library

Keeper, A. W. Wheen, M.M.....£2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, J. P. Harthan; T. M. MacRobert
£1,175 to £1,850

Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. C. Oman.....£2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, B. W. Robinson.
£1,175 to £1,850†
Assistant Keeper, C. Blair..... £1,175 to £1,850†

Department of Museum Extension Services

Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith.....£1,820 to £2,100

Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby. £2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, D. King; P. K. Thornton
£1,175 to £1,850

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, H. D. Molesworth.....£2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, W. A. Thorpe. . £1,175 to £1,850†
Assistant Keeper, J. F. Hayward. . £1,175 to £1,850

Indian Section

Keeper, W. G. Archer, O.B.E. (*temp.*)
£2,100 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper, J. C. Irwin... £1,175 to £1,850†
† Plus *Allce.* £155.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (*Deputy Keeper*) (plus *allce.* £155) £1,175 to £1,850

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

South Kensington, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3264]

The Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its primary purposes were firstly, to give scientific and technical advice in the interests of the economic development of the natural resources of the Empire, and secondly educational, to promote wider public knowledge of the life, scenery and industries of the Commonwealth.

Since April 1, 1949, as a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of the Institute have been transferred to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Institute retaining its educational functions. From the same date the Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration and finance of the Institute is the Minister of Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds. The name was changed from Imperial Institute to Commonwealth Institute by the *Commonwealth Institute Act*, 1958.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which the Earl of Dundee is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G. £2,450
Deputy Director and Chief Education Officer, Mrs. M. Burke £1,680
Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt ..... £1,310 to £1,555

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1
[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914–1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939–1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 70,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 3,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, L. R. Bradley, C.B.E. £2,200
Keeper of Photographs and Deputy Director, A. J. Charge, M.B.E. ..... £1,175 to £1,850
Keeper of Pictures, W. P. Mayes, F.S.A. (Scot.) ..... £1,175 to £1,850

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10
[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum, but at present is closed for restoration.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617–35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £61,215 in 1958–59.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr, C.B.E. £2,250
Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, R.N. ..... £1,120 to £1,860
Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. P. B. Naish; M. S. Robinson; J. Munday ..... £1,120 to £1,760
Establishment Officer, R. Lowen, M.B.E. £1,405

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays (admission 6*d*.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals, and fossils) from all parts of Wales, with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, "J. R. Tomlin" collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archaeology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, R.A., Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, R.A., are well represented; the Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Lord Raglan, F.S.A.
Vice-President, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.
Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, T.D.
Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.
Keepers (*Geology*), Dr. F. J. North, O.B.E., F.S.A.; (*Botany*), H. A. Hyde; (*Zoology*), Colin Matheson; (*Archaeology*), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (*Art*), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum
Amgueddfa Werin Cymru
St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1*s*.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, two farmhouses and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. Part of the Welsh Folk Collection is exhibited in a museum gallery.
Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon
Caerleon, Mon.

Open daily (April–September), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at other times on application to the Caretaker. Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Turner House Art Gallery
Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534–5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, D. A. Allan, C.B.E. £2,450
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, W. I. R. Finlay ..... £1,440 to £1,630
Keeper, Technological Department, R. W. Plenderleith ..... £1,440 to £1,630
Keeper, Natural History Department, A. R. Waterston £1,440 to £1,630
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. Aldred; C. D. Waterston; A. S. Clarke; R. Oddy; Miss P. J. Telford ..... £895 to £1,430

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2
[Edinburgh Waverley: 5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2–5 p.m.

Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson .... £1,770 to £2,050
Assistant Keepers, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

30 Old Burlington Street, W.1
[Regent: 6070]

Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C. £5,000
Private Sec., B. R. Williams, M.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, W. Asbury, C.M.G. £750
Other Members, H. T. Edwards; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; W. Leonard; Dr. H. Pigott
Secretary, Sir Harold Fieldhouse, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Under-Secretaries, Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; T. D. Kingdom (*Director of Establishments*)
Men, £3,400; *Women*, £3,334
Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Cole; Miss F. M. Collins; C. W. Dixon; H. W. Harvey; T. M. Logan; J. W. M. Siberry
Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,042 to £2,646
Solicitor to the Board, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E.
Principals, A. G. Beard; G. G. Beltram; R. E. Higginson; H. S. Jones; E. T. Randall; K. R. Stowe; R. Windsor
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,404 to £1,984
Regional Controller, J. S. Balderstone, O.B.E., T.D. £1,915 to £2,250
Chief Executive Officers, F. R. Bennion; E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E.; R. Fish; E. W. Hawkins; Miss S. M. Reed; H. A. Saunders
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,602 to £1,820
Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Ballard; J. Begbie; F. J. Burls; Miss M. Carroll; T. Eden; H. W. Hart, M.B.E.; F. F. Jones; A. E. Kent, M.B.E.; H. Moore; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.; J. L. Neill, M.B.E.; Miss V. E. Preddle; R. B. Pullan; I. G. Scanlan; G. C. Seager; A. J. Selman-Smith; F. A. Stringer; J. M. Watts; W. G. F. West; S. E. Wilkins; A. Wood
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,260 to £1,497

Regional Organization

Regional Controllers, J. H. Bradley; G. P. Cribb; E. A. Cusworth, M.C.; E. G. Gowan; J. G. Grimshaw, O.B.E.; F. Jackson; D. S. Johnston; T. R. Jones, O.B.E.; W. L. Lidbury; G. F. Sinclair £1,915 to £2,250
Deputy Regional Controllers, J. M. Anderson; E. W. Davies; F. W. Goodchild; C. Hanchard; F. Hill; I. Jones; S. Morrison; W. Norris; J. R. Reddall; A. N. Smith; C. H. Vernon; S. B. Williamson; R. McN. Wright ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Balls; J. R. Beattie; F. Blunden; R. J. Boyle; J. Brogden; H. E. C. Brookman; J. W. Camm; J. R. Cockburn; P. C. Collie; R. A. W. Cork; R. L. Cornes; J. H. Dobson; M. Duncan; W. S. Duthie; Miss A. Evans; C. Evans; J. Gaskell; M. Glen; W. R. D. Greenan; H. Hall; A. J. Hilton; O. H. Holme; O. Hughes; T. Jeff; H. J. Kimble; J. G. Kinder; F. R. Kisby; J. C. Lancaster; J. R. Lambie; C. Leaf; Miss I. Lind; Miss C. M. Liptrot; V. J. Lockwood; J. S. McDougall; J. G. McKie; I. M. Makin; G. K. Mann; W. G. Millard; F. W. Morris; J. K. Nicol; T. C. Noble; R. L. Orme; W. P. M. Ottino; E. D. Potter; A. Provan; G. G. Quaife; D. F. Rae; W. T. Reeve; W. H. Rudge; C. W. Saffery; E. T. J. Salter; D. M. Sangster, M.B.E., M.M.; Miss E. M. Scott; T. Y. B. Shaw; W. S. Smethurst; E. Smith; J. W. Stevens; Mrs. B. M. Taylor; E. Telfer; H. T. A. Tregear; R. G. Trent; H. Wilcoxon, M.B.E., M.C.; E. Wilkinson; Miss E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E.; L. G. Williams; A. E. Winn; A. H. Woodrow
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,260 to £1,497

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Sloane: 3401]

The *Coal Industry Nationalization Act* received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1951 and in February 1955.

Chairman, Sir James Bowman, K.B.E. £10,000
Deputy Chairman, J. Latham, C.B.E. £8,000
Members, J. O. Blair-Cunynghame, O.B.E.; H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; J. Crawford, C.B.E.; H. W. Hembry; R. H. Thomas, O.B.E.; A. H. A. Wynn each £7,500
Part-time Members, S. P. Chambers, C.B., C.I.E.; Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.C.B., K.B.E.; W. J. P. Webber ..... each £1,000
Secretary, C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.
Director-General of Production, H. A. Longden.
Director-General of Research, W. Idris Jones, C.B.E., Ph.D.
Director-General of Finance, A. W. John, O.B.E.
Director-General of Industrial Relations, J. V. Wood.
Director-General of Marketing, F. Wilkinson.
Director-General of Carbonization, Dr. R. J. Morley.
Director-General of Staff, C. G. Simpson.
Director-General of Purchasing and Stores, J. Murray Grammer.
Director-General of Reconstruction, W. V. Sheppard.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.

Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker (*Scottish Division*); L. Graham (*Northern* (*Northumberland and Cumberland*)); W. Reid, Ph.D. (*Durham*); W. H. Sales (*North Eastern*); Col. G. G. H. Bolton, M.B.E., M.C. (*North Western*); R. Ringham, C.B.E. (*East Midlands*); E. H. Browne, C.B.E. (*West Midlands*); D. M. Rees, C.B.E. (*South Western*); J. H. Plumptre (*Divisional General Manager*) (*South Eastern*).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE
and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General, G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £3,400
Asst. Comptroller, H. S. Mileman ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Clerk, G. B. Hill ..... £1,285 to £1,530
Principal Clerks, F. T. Roberts; F. D. Ashby ..... £1,285 to £1,530
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten have been established—the Peak District, Lake District, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, Pembrokeshire Coast, North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor, Northumberland and the Brecon Beacons, covering in all some 5,246 square miles. Areas in the Gower Peninsula, Lleyn, the Quantock Hills, the Northumberland coast and the Surrey hills have been established as areas of outstanding national beauty.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way, to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area, and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. Dower, O.B.E. £1,000
Members, Brig. P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.; A. Lubbock; D. F. Morgan, O.B.E.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D.; F. Ritchie; W. H. Vaughan, C.B.E.; H. Wardale; W. B. Yapp *unpaid*
Secretary, H. M. Abrahams, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Principals, J. R. B. Ferguson; N. H. Calvert ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Field Officer, L. J. Watson ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbidge ..... £1,350 to £1,605

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1
[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to develop or exploit in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds; and also worthwhile inventions from other sources which are not already being developed or exploited.

Chairman, Sir William Black ..... *unpaid*
Managing Director (vacant) £5,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council as Chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

The duties laid upon the Conservancy by the Royal Charter and the 1949 Act are—the provision of advice; the practice of conservation; and the stimulation and conduct of research. All three functions are intimately connected: advice and practice seek to apply the results of research in a field that is still largely unexplored; research aims at a better understanding of the general behaviour of natural and semi-natural communities of plants and animals; and this entails the acquisition and full control of a representative series of Reserves, as well as the establishment of laboratories.

In Great Britain sixty-seven Nature Reserves, covering some 132,000 acres, had been declared up to July 10, 1958. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research Stations have been set up at Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands, and Furzebrook, Wareham, and Field Stations at Moor House, Westmorland, and Anancaun, Ross-shire, where long-term ecological research is undertaken into such problems as the relation of vegetation to soils and climates, peat growth, effects of grazing and of moor burning, the spread of myxomatosis, coastal erosion and roadside spraying. Grants are made for research and the Conservancy awards a number of post-graduate studentships annually.

Reports and publications are issued through H.M. Stationery Office and are obtainable from any bookseller or from the above address.

Chairman, Arthur Bryce Duncan.
Members, A. Blenkinsop, M.P.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D.; Dr. F. Fraser Darling, F.R.S.E.; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; Dr. E. B. Ford, F.R.S.; The Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Major J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P.; Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D.; Col. H. M. Salmon, C.B.E., M.C.; Dr. L. D. Stamp, C.B.E.; Prof. J. A. Steers; The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Sir Graham

Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E.

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

Members, Major D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Dr. J. W. Campbell, M.B.E.; A. B. Duncan; Colonel J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Commander G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.; Prof. J. R. Matthews, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; M. A. C. Noble, M.P.; Dr. J. E. Richey, M.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Prof. V. C. Wynne-Edwards; Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.

Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.

Director, Scotland, J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., 12. Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Merlewood, Miss V. M. Conway, Ph.D., Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Furzebrook (vacant).

Regional Offices

Wales, The Conservation Officer, The Nature Conservancy, Y Fron, The Crescent, Bangor.

South Wales Region, Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea.

North Region; North Central Region, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

East Anglia Region, Government Offices, Bishopgate, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset.

Midland Region; South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171]

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was established by Charles II in 1675. When international agreement on the selection of a zero or prime meridian from which the longitudes of all places should be measured was sought in 1884, the choice of the meridian through the transit circle of the Royal Observatory was a recognition of the importance of the contributions of the Observatory to astronomical and nautical science. With the growth of London, there has been a progressive deterioration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich, and the installation of brighter street lighting has made the skies at night too bright for long exposure photography. The removal of the Observatory from Greenwich to Herstmonceux, Sussex, is now complete. The Admiralty has purchased Herstmonceux Castle, with about 370 acres of ground, as the home for the Royal Observatory. The Castle, built in 1440 and carefully restored and modernized in recent years, is one of the finest early brick buildings in England. It was built by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI. The removal will entail no change in the prime meridian.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Richard van der Riet Woolley, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £3,300

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. D'E. Atkinson, Ph.D. ..... £2,500 to £2,800

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, O. J. Eggen, Ph.D. £2,100 to £2,400

Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; A. Hunter, Ph.D.; B. E. J. Pagel, Ph.D.; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms; G. B. Wellgate £1,410 to £2,000

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Nautical Almanac, Abridged Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,400

Principal Scientific Officers, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler, £1,381 to £1,952; J. G. Porter, Ph.D. £1,410 to £2,000

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Chief Assist., D. S. Evans, Ph.D.

Senior Observatory Officers, A. W. J. Cousins, Ph.D.; J. v. B. Lourens.

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

[Edinburgh: 42303]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. A few years later it was taken over by the Government, Henderson being appointed Astronomer Royal in 1832. The Observatory was transferred to its present site in 1896. The work of the Observatory is chiefly astrophysical, the major programmes being concerned with stellar spectroscopy and solar phenomena. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland (£1,567) and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh (£783), H. A. Brück, Ph.D.

Principal Scientific Officers, M. A. Ellison, Sc.D.; H. E. Butler, Ph.D. ..... £1,150 to £1,950

Senior Scientific Officers, R. Wilson, Ph.D.; H. Seddon ..... £1,135 to £1,345

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those territories, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connection with territorial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams, C.B.E. ..£2,650

Deputy, H. G. Ward, O.B.E. £2,400

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1957 the Patent Office sealed 25,205 patents and registered 8,320 designs and 8,217 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B.....£3,600
Assistant Comptrollers, W. Wallace; H. S. Gilham, C.B.; R. G. Atkinson.....£2,800
Superintending Examiners, W. Parkin, O.B.E.; W. E. Watts, O.B.E.; J. V. Hudson; R. D. Satchell; A. E. Tollerfield; S. H. Biles; E. T. Vincent; T. C. Taylor.....£2,300 to £2,500

Patent Office Library

The Library (375,500 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Chief Librarian, F. W. Gravell...£1,635 to £1,845

Manchester Office
51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester.
[Blackfriars: 3759]
Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards £1,285 to £1,530

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1
[Terminus: 3622]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £439,000 in 1958–59.

Paymaster General, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P.....£5,000
Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch £2,100 to £2,700
Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., A. Gardner, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, P. Shingler; S. Cowling £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, A. M. Ford, M.B.E.; C. C. Attenborrow; S. A. H. Guille; C. S. Sculler; E. F. Coppins; F. S. J. Jones; F. T. Simmons; F. J. Clay; N. C. Norfolk; K. G. L. Harrold; D. M. Whcble; A. A. C. Jackson £1,350 to £1,605
Controller of Office Services, P. V. Donau £1,350 to £1,605

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail on pp. 968–74.

Minister, RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P.....£5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, F. Sutton.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Comdr. R. A. Scott-Miller, V.R.D., M.P.....*unpaid*
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P.....£2,500
Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.....£6,000
Private Secretary, P. G. H. Ewer.
Deputy Secretary, J. Walley, C.B.....£4,250

War Pensions

Under Secretary, C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Casey, C.B.E., M.C.; J. H. F. Ludgate, C.B.E.....£2,100 to £2,650
Principals, J. Squire; F. H. Johnstone £1,410 to £2,000
Head of Branch, J. Worsfold, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, E. J. W. Ely, O.B.E.; F. G. Ackerman, M.B.E.; Miss I. Jackson, M.B.E.; Miss M. M. Killeen
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788

Insurance Department A

(*Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances*)
Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsdell, C.B.E..£3,301
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. G. Crocker; J. C. Hobbs; G. D. Caldwell.....£2,150 to £2,650
Principals, D. J. Carter; J. E. Ashford; R. Dronfield; C. M. Regan; J. H. Ward £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, F. W. A. Uppington; Miss D. A. Wade; G. W. Horn
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788

Insurance Department B

(*National Insurance Scheme Benefits*)
Under Secretary, N. Leach.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones; Miss N. Hellon; D. Overend; J. P. Carswell
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £2,060 to £2,569
Principals, Mrs. F. P. A. Parr; E. W. Whittemore, M.M.; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.; H. Archer, D.F.C.; R. B. Hodgetts; Miss M. L. Parsons; Mrs. M. Parsons
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; F. J. Goodridge.....£1,670 to £1,885

Insurance Department C

(*Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, Overseas Matters, etc.*)
Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot.....£3,400
Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; K. R. Malcolm; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.; Miss G. M. Jones
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £2,060 to £2,569
Principals, J. Vaughan; E. Jenkins, O.B.E.; F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; T. C. Stephens; G. T. Williams; J. G. Gilbert; Miss J. A. Bates
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officer, R. Taylor £1,670 to £1,885

Chief Insurance Officer

Chief Insurance Officer, G. Edwards, C.B.E....£3,000
Chief Executive Officers, E. P. Hyam; J. L. Oxlade £1,670 to £1,885

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, G. M. Williams, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*) £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, D. F. Herring, C.B.E.; Miss S. E. Lehfeldt, C.B.E.; S. S. Menneer; J. Rickard
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £2,060 to £2,569
Principals, Miss G. E. Gates; W. F. Morris; S. B. Kibbey; B. Lindlaw
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Instructions Officer, P. J. Burchett £1,950 to £2,150
Head of Branch, W. J. V. Thorne, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, M. Eastaugh; Miss C. H. Hampton; A. O. Patterson; W. F. Pearman; J. Johnston; M. Innes; H. F. Brandom; J. A. W. Turner; J. H. C. Nightingall
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, L. Errington £3,400
Assistant Secretary for Finance, R. S. Swift £2,150 to £2,650
Principal, F. J. Eager ..... £1,410 to £2,000
Directors of Accounts, H. E. Morgan; R. U. L. Edwards, O.B.E. £2,350
Assistant Accountants General, S. F. Hewett; M. W. Viney, M.B.E.; A. A. Reid; W. L. Williams £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Barrs; W. R. Dean; W. H. Pope, M.B.E.; J. T. Perkins; H. W. Willis; H. Royston; R. J. Eayrs; L. C. Donohoe £1,670 to £1,885
Regional Finance Officers, A. Lacy (*Northern*); J. K. Studley (*East and West Ridings*); A. Astbury (*North Midlands*); W. A. Gregory (*Eastern*); W. G. Nightingale (*London Inner*); W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (*London Outer*); A. E. Goddard (*Southern*); A. W. Hepburn (*South Western*); D. M. Watt (*Wales*); D. W. Scarth (*Midland*); E. M. Fillmore (*North Western*); J. E. Smail (*Scotland*) ..... £1,670 to £1,885

Legal Department

Solicitor, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E. £4,250
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Garbutt, C.B.E.; G. H. Brinkworth; J. R. B. Hodgetts; W. H. M. Clifford; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond £2,150 to £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, T. L. Williams, O.B.E.; H. S. Badger; R. H. Prendergast; R. F. N. Thoyts; Miss C. K. Bridgewater; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams; D. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton; H. L. Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons; A. S. Dinnis; S. E. Ingram; H. Knorpel; J. S. Lewis; N. F. MacCabe; C. A. Emanuel
Men, £1,615 to £2,150; *Women*, £1,532 to £2,057

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Arthur Massey, C.B.E. £3,750
Deputy Chief Medical Officers, C. G. Magee, C.B.E., Q.H.P.; F. M. Collins £3,400
Principal Medical Officers, C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.; C. W. A. Emery, C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford; E. G. Dryburgh £2,950
Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; T. H. Sims, O.B.E.; S. Vatcher; D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin; G. P. Thorold; M. Newman; G. D. Gordon; C. A. Miller; N. R. Donald; G. S. Moran; J. C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; W. T. Brunyate; E. D. Robson; H. R. F. Dixon, M.C.; W. A. Date; A. D. Aveling, M.B.E.; W. Hosie; C. Huddlestone; A. J. Lea; J. C. McVittie; N. C. Simpson; B. Yuill; J. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones; R. W. Thomas; Miss A. M. MacGown; G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; M. S. Patrick; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E. £2,650
Medical Officers (*Regions and Central Office, Blackpool*), T. M. Davies, C.B.E.; C. D. Allan; W. A. Slater; W. H. Blakemore; S. J. V. Mouat; W. L. Nicholson, O.B.E.; J. H. Williams; D. T. Lewis; D. R. P. Wilkie; J. L. Donnelly; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; S. Conlan; G. N. Hunt; J. N. Heales, M.B.E.; Sir David Clyde, K.C.I.E.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.; C. C. Harvey; E. J. Clarke, M.C.; Miss M. E. Nevin; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; M. R. Hayes; E. E. Rollins; Mrs. A. D. Maclaine; A. R. Woodforde; G. Shearer; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; H. A. D. Doyle; W. Sagar; S. B. Davis; J. K. Steel, T.D.; J. H. Boag, M.C.; A. M. Roberts; G. V. Fiddian; P. Noel-Hanson; H. S. Hamlin; N. G. Clements; J. R. Connelly; G. T. Cribb; E. G. Houghton; R. S. Parkin; R. St. J. R. Johnston; W. Lawie; G. O. Airey; W. J. R. Jones; N. Macleod; J. E. Outhwaite; F. I. G. Tweedie; Miss B. Winterton; J. B. McCallum; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; A. Mackinnon; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; L. H. Buckland; R. P. Liston; W. E. A. Burton; J. Weir; W. Smith; A. D. Bourne; W. H. Stephen, T.D.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; G. L. Pett; P. B. Atkinson; J. F. H. Gaussen; J. B. Evans; P. Fitzpatrick; G. G. Michell; E. Livingstone; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Edwards; R. J. C. Hamilton; W. S. Shaw; J. E. M. Barnes; J. W. Laird; R. T. Dudley-Paget; W. S. Brown; W. M. Quinn; T. G. S. James; E. C. Vardy; R. Medlicott; J. H. F. Pankhurst; E. Haigh; R. D. Menzies; P. S. Hawkins; Miss C. Swanston; E. A. L. Murphy; W. R. C. Spicer; A. M. Langwill £1,775 to £2,300
Medical Officers (*Pneumoconiosis*), C. L. Sutherland, C.B.E.; S. Bryson; J. M. Tyrrell; F. N. R. Price; J. Egan; W. Williams; Mrs. E. M. Rogers; A. M. Campbell, O.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; R. M. McGowan; R. A. C. Macnair; P. K. Walker; Mrs. M. L. Williams; A. Caplan; W. B. Lister; T. J. Reid; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard; W. Richmond; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. McGorry; S. F. Seelig; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh; J. P. Lyons; W. N. Pringle; Miss A. F. Roberts; D. L. Cran; A. C. Byles; A. N. Dempsey; M. G. Ellis; F. H. Morrell; B. Roberts ..... £1,775 to £2,300

Blackpool Central Office

(*War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office*)

Controller, L. S. Bibbings £2,350
Heads of Branch, R. Hobbins; E. L. Trew; F. W. Beavan ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, L. J. Leek, M.B.E.; Miss P. V. Carr; Miss F. M. Taylor; H. Wilson; D. E. Thomas; V. W. B. Slater; P. V. Hincks; G. Cox; C. J. Birtles; R. A. E. Tow
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788

Newcastle-on-Tyne Central Office

(*Central Records, Family Allowances, etc.*)

Controller, J. H. M. McCarthy £3,350
Heads of Division, L. M. Lambie, O.B.E.; W. H. Watling £2,350
Heads of Branch, C. B. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; W. B. Cowie; C. W. Adams; H. V. O'Toole £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, E. E. Roberts, M.B.E.; W. R. Dean; F. Wilshaw; A. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; J. W. Tomlin; G. H. A. Othen; L. M. Maclean; A. C. Chilman, M.B.E.; J. A. Corry £1,670 to £1,885
Statistician, D. Newman ..... £1,410 to £2,000

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, J. Mc. G. Roberton, C.B.E. £2,150 to £2,650
Deputy do., J. H. O. Noble, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., D. M. Bridges, I.S.O.; Miss E. I. T. Heatlie; M. F. Brewster; G. T. Davidson
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788
Chief Executive Officer, J. T. McMahon £1,670 to £1,885

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E. ..... £2,150 to £2,650
Deputy do., J. O. Davies ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., H. Jones, O.B.E.; P. L. Hobbs; G. T. Huws ..... £1,670 to £1,885

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. C. Fleetwood, O.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., J. H. Hargreaves, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150

Assistant do., W. A. Dearman; F. B. Hindmarsh; Mrs. D. C. Reid
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788

East and West Riding—Leeds
Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., C. E. Lynch ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., T. C. Secret; J. E. Dodwell; R. A. Marshall ..... £1,670 to £1,885

North Midland—Nottingham
Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman £2,350
Deputy do., C. Kenwright ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., F. F. Haines; J. T. Perkins; F. Yeomans, M.B.E. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Pitkin; J. F. C. Parsons ..... £1,670 to £1,885

Eastern—Cambridge
Regional Controller, Miss P. M. Price, O.B.E. £2,208
Deputy do., J. W. Porter ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., J. G. Burton; J. Harrison £1,670 to £1,885

London (Inner)
Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside, C.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., T. E. Cammell, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., G. E. Dracup; H. E. Knott; F. W. Jones; S. Reeves ..... £1,670 to £1,885

London (Outer)
Regional Controller, E. Wilkinson, C.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., F. D. S. Waterton ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., W. R. Denaro; D. Pilkington; T. C. Sutton ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Principal, E. Franks ..... £1,410 to £2,000

Southern—Reading
Regional Controller, C. D. Curtis, O.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., Miss H. M. Roberts ..... £1,845 to £2,064
Assistant do., P. G. Gibson; J. A. Worrall £1,670 to £1,885

South Western—Bristol
Regional Controller, F. B. Matthews, M.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., J. W. Newing ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., L. A. Hanuy, O.B.E.; S. H. Bate £1,670 to £1,885

Midland—Birmingham
Regional Controller, J. Snoxhill, C.B.E. £2,350
Deputy do., G. H. Childs ..... £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., A. E. Howells; E. G. Harmer; G. F. Franklin, M.C. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Executive Officer, Miss B. M. Chaplin £1,569 to £1,778

North Western—Manchester
Regional Controller, A. W. Facer £2,350
Deputy do., H. C. Holbrook, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., F. Turnbull; J. C. Lewis; J. W. Farnsworth; J. F. Crampton; R. Mather £1,670 to £1,885

Canada

Ministry Representative, G. J. Harvey, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Ministry Representative, M. Brooks, I.S.O. £1,670 to £1,885

NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, Sir Ifor Evans.
Members, Professor J. K. Charlesworth, C.B.E.; Mrs. I. M. Howell; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; Professor R. M. Titmuss; H. W. Townley, C.B.E.; N. C. Turner.
Secretary, T. C. Stephens.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Arnold Plant.
Members, A. Bridges; N. J. Campbell; W. L. Clarke; C. R. Dale; T. Eccles, O.B.E.; E. Hall; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; E. C. Happold; E. J. Kimmins; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Layborn, C.B.E.; J. Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.; A. Miller; Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E.; Dr. L. G. Norman.
Secretary, R. Dronfield.

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT AUTHORITY

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

Members, The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.
Deputies, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.; D. C. H. Abbot; W. N. McWilliam; H. A. Lowry.
Joint Financial Advisers, H. Tétley, C.B.; L. Errington; J. E. Aiken.
Secretary, I. G. Gilbert.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD and PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS BENEFIT BOARD

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1200]

The Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board was appointed on July 11, 1951, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, to consider and determine all claims arising and any other questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme deals solely with persons who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident which happened (or industrial disease contracted) before January 1, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board was appointed on March 10, 1952, under the

Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, to consider and determine all claims arising and all questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme provides for payments out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis in certain cases which are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Act. The Board also deals with claims arising under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, which makes corresponding provision for uncompensated cases of certain other industrial diseases of a malignant nature.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.
Members, E. Hall; H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs; R. Pilkington; W. C. Stansfield; Miss D. A. Wade.
Secretary, S. G. Nicholls, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9236]
23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh: 30196]
7 Park Place, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the National Insurance Acts and under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Commissioner, His Honour Sir David Davies, Q.C.
Deputy Commissioners, Sir Archibald Safford, M.C., Q.C.; H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; N. P. d'Albuquerque; G. Owen George; D. W. E. Neligan.
Legal Assistant, J. R. C. Walford.
Secretary, A. D. Church, M.B.E.

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G.
Members, The Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.; The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G.
Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
[Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 08), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1957, showed a deficit of £12,048, leaving a surplus balance of £594,782 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, T.D.

Appointed Members

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.; *By the Ministry of Transport*, Charles Brandon; The Lord Cottesloe, T.D.; *By the Corporation of London*, Sir Frank Alexander, Bt.; L. M. Broadway; *By the London County Council*, The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; T. O'Leary; N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.; E. E. Woods, O.B.E.; *By Trinity House*,, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

Elected Members

(Eighteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft.)

C. F. B. Arthur; J. S. Bevan; Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; H. M. Gordon Clark; A. K. Graham; G. D. Hodge; W. Errington Keville, C.B.E.; Sir Herbert McDavid, C.B.E.; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir Ralph Metcalfe; G. Milling; K. R. Pelly; C. D. Scriven; H. G. Sorrell, M.B.E.; Sir John Tait; R. M. Turnbull; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, Sir Leslie Ford, O.B.E.
Deputy General Manager, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant to do., H. Allen.
Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.
Chief Accountant, G. Edney.
Solicitor, G. D. G. Perkins.
Secretary, E. S. Birch, M.B.E.
River Superintendent and Chief Harbour Master, Cmdr. A. M. Coleman, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
Establishment Officer, C. J. Saunders.
Chief Information Officer, C. F. J. Tomlinson.
Chief Police Officer, T. J. Oliver, O.B.E.
Stores Officer, W. C. Gorrie.
Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.
Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.
Commercial Superintendent, W. Simpson.
Traffic Superintendent, G. W. Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katharine Docks, Superintendent, A. T. A. Chipperfield; *Dockmaster*, Capt. F. A. C. Bishop.
Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent, G. A. G. Ansell; *Dockmaster*, Capt. E. V. Henday.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent, E. S. Tooth; *Dockmaster*, J. S. C. Masson.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, G. T. Johnson, O.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. H. E. Morison, D.S.C.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent, P. W. Lane, M.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. P. V. Mills.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, G. C. D. Wiggins.

Australia and New Zealand

42 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town
Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1
[Headquarters: 1234]

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by

Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament. Charles the Second ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660, since when the Post Office has been one of the great revenue collecting Departments.

The *Money Order Office* was inaugurated in 1792, uniform *Penny Post* in 1840, the *Book Post* in 1848, the *Post Office Savings Bank* in 1861, the *Post Office Telegraphs* in 1870, *Postal Orders* and the *Post Office Telephone Service* in 1881 and the *Parcel Post* in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many other Government Departments in the collection of revenue and the disbursement of pensions and allowances.

The expenses of the Post Office (salaries, wages, etc., only) were estimated at £240,795,000 in 1958–59. Post Office transactions with the public during 1956–57 exceeded £5,085,000,000.

There are in Great Britain and Northern Ireland over 24,500 Post Offices, about 6,000 *Telephone Exchanges*, over 70,000 *Telephone Call Offices* and over 7,225,000 *Telephones*.

Postmaster General, RT. HON. ERNEST MARPLES, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, R. G. Armstrong, M.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss R. O. Corke.

Assistant Postmaster General, K. P. Thompson, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, K. C. Lawrence.

Director General, Sir Gordon Radley, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D. £6,000

Private Secretary, J. M. Harper.

Deputy Directors General, R. J. P. Harvey, C.B.; S. D. Sargent, C.B. £4,200

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £4,200

Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. Sir Lionel H. Harris, K.B.E., T.D. £5,000

Director of Postal Services, A. Wolstencroft . . . £3,350

Director of Inland Telecommunications, F. I. Ray, C.B., C.B.E. £3,350

Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. £3,350

Director of Radio Services, W. A. Wolverson, C.B. £3,350

Director of Establishments and Organization, A. W. C. Ryland £3,350

Director of Personnel, J. M. Newton £3,350

Director of Finance and Accounts, J. K. Horsefield, C.B. £3,350

Director of Mechanization and Buildings, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E. £3,350

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs; A. H. Ridge; S. Horrox, E.R.D.; A. Kemp, C.B.E.; H. A. Daniels; R. J. S. Baker; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. E. Knapman; D. C. Balaam; S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Martin, M.B.E.; K. H. Cadbury, M.C.; H. G. Lillicrap; M. O. Tinniswood

Men, £2,050 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,964 to £2,569

Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins, E.R.D.; J. F. Parry; J. Evans; A. B. Hards; Miss E. M. Perry; A. H. Martin-Smith; D. G. C. Lawrence; Mrs. M. Swaffield; K. Hind; R. B. Bailey; C. E. Lovell; D. Smith; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; H. A. Longley; C. F. Perryman; A. V. Leaver; J. O. Thompson; D. S. Pullin; W. A. Kirkpatrick; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.; D. Wesli; D. C. Jones; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; A. Graham; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman, M.B.E.; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett; D. P. Wratten; Miss E. A. Knight; E. H. Truslove; H. G. Corpe; G. McMorran; N. E. A. Moore; R. N. Story, D.F.C.; T. Scott; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; J. R. Baxter; H. Beastall

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902

Chief Executive Officers, J. C. W. Holt; H. H. Wake; R. S. Drummond; J. H. L. Price; A. C. Woodroffe; S. G. Angood; S. J. Marsh; D. F. Hamilton; N. O. Johnson; V. J. L. Finn; J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; A. J. Gautrey; B. J. Rose; F. B. Savage; G. W. Shepheard . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; W. H. Wyles; T. E. Spiller; L. W. Addis; E. C. K. Argall; E. C. Baker, M.B.E.; J. C. Dibben; H. A. Fricker; C. F. Payne; G. L. Mallett; D. H. Sutcliffe; H. W. Bray; R. V. Hatton; R. C. Catterson; J. W. Morris; E. A. Smallwood; H. J. Evans; N. Radcliffe; T. Gibson, M.B.E.; F. G. Phillips; J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walmsley; R. L. Edgerton, T.D.; G. E. Price; C. H. Selby; K. H. Maunder; H. A. J. Logan; A. A. Clark; R. O. Bradbury; A. A. Mead; A. O. Martin; S. L. Hulse; Miss D. E. A. Furbank; E. H. Garner, M.B.E.; Miss W. A. Purnell; M. D. L. Bevis; R. W. Groves; A. O. Carter; R. J. Boggis; W. A. Brown; H. G. Robson; P. E. A. Faulkner; R. J. Johnson; A. H. Endecott

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Headquarters Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. J. N. Bolster.

(+£150 *attce.*) £1,310 to £1,555

Postal Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, E. G. Hucker £2,350

Deputy Chief Inspector, F. J. Clark, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,200

Senior Inspectors (*Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I*) W. Appleby; D. E. Roberts, M.B.E.; V. C. Lucas; A. G. Gomm; W. F. Stacey; B. G. Genn; A. Heaton; V. A. Huckerby . . £1,455 to £1,840

Post Controller, W. C. Harvey . . £1,850 to £2,200

Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, W. J. Rowe; H. S. Hughes; S. V. F. Hurrell £1,455 to £1,840

Telecommunications Sales Establishment

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe £1,670 to £1,885

Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson; J. S. Meikleham; J. M. Norman . . £1,310 to £1,555

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E. . . . £2,000 to £2,350

Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington £1,730 to £1,955

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien £2,050 to £2,650

Deputy to Public Relations Officer, J. Evans (+*attce.* £100) £1,420 to £2,000

Controller of Publicity, F. B. Savage £1,670 to £1,885

Principal Information Officers, J. L. Young; K. J. Ley £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Information Officers, W. H. Armitage; B. Hogben . . . £1,310 to £1,555

Assistant Controller of Publicity, A. H. Endecott £1,310 to £1,555

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, O.B.E. . . . £3,350

Deputy Directors, G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; A. G. Lillicrap; C. J. Gill . . . £2,050 to £2,650

Controllers, A. G. Sutherland; C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E. . . . £1,850 to £2,200

Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; R. C. Adams . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Telegraph Manager, H. E. Chapman, O.B.E. . . £2,100

Deputy Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison . . £1,715

Investigation Branch

Controller, J. A. Wilson.....£1,800 to £2,150
Asst. Controllers, A. C. Hawksworth; C. G. Osmond; S. A. Hunnisett; Z. C. Claro
£1,665 to £1,835
Senior Investigation Officers, S. P. Wright; W. G. Sharp; C. T. W. Read; S. F. Clark; F. Urquhart; R. J. Mitchell; R. F. Yates W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E. Evans; I. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; G. A. Harlow; W. Bowles; E. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; H. Death; A. J. Foster; S. C. Vinson; J. B. Taylor; F. S. Upton; F. L. Wilkinson; G. C. Molsom; J. M. Murfay.
£1,310 to £1,555

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.....£4,200
Director of Finance and Accounts, J. K. Horscfield, C.B.
£3,350
Chief Statistician, S. Wood.....£2,050 to £2,650
Deputy Director of Finance (Policy), E. W. Shepherd
£2,050 to £2,650
Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. W. Barnes; N. F. Holman.....£2,350
Senior Chief Executive Officers, E. H. Bowker; E. G. Trim; W. F. Goward; S. Franklin; J. W. Grady; B. E. Hearn.....£1,850 to £2,050
Principals, N. A. Perkins; G. H. G. Tilling
£1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, F. Carttling; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; L. J. Roberts, M.B.E.; H. T. Davis; A. J. Levell; A. R. E. Moore.....£1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, H. Mouncey; A. R. Rowland; Miss L. Phillips; H. V. Holden; B. Tarrant; Miss C. E. Skelton; D. S. Nagle; R. C. Westlake; D. Slater; E. S. Pritchard; A. F. Andrews; K. S. Nash; W. J. F. Wells; T. L. Cocker; S. H. Smith; R. Brumby; J. H. Duthwaite; W. F. Smith; W. H. Durant; Miss N. E. May; F. J. H. Capps; R. Murray; J. Naughton; C. A. E. Chandler; Miss R. M. Lambert; L. A. Marsh; Miss M. St. C. Ridland; T. C. Weaver; Miss G. J. Gobby; R. J. Stormer; W. D. Boyling
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. Sir Lionel H. Harris, K.B.E., T.D.....£5,000
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E.
£3,350
Controller of Research, R. J. Halsey, C.M.G.....£3,350
Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth, C.B.E.; D. A. Barron; A. C. Warren; H. Williams
£3,000
Deputy Controller of Research, C. E. Richards £2,950
Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), G. Daly, O.B.E.....£1,850 to £2,200
Chief Engineer (Scotland), (*Edinburgh*), R. J. Hines
£2,050 to £2,350
Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (*Cardiff*), P. L. Barker.....£2,050 to £2,350
Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.; H. G. Davis, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; W. S. Procter; C. E. Moffatt; G. S. Berkeley; Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,350
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller (Northern Ireland), (*Belfast*), N. C. C. de Jong (+allce.) £1,730 to £2,000
Staff Engineers, H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer; E. H. Jolley, O.B.E.; L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; R. S. Phillips; H. Stanesby; E. F. H. Gould; J. Stratton; R. H. Franklin, E.R.D.; R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; R. O. Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. A. Brockbank, PH.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, M.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin; L. F. Salter; E. W. Anderson; H. T. Mitchell; W. J. Bray; J. W. H. Freebody; G. N. Davison; H. Leigh; A. Cook.....£2,050 to £2,350

Chief Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J. Manning; A. G. Southgate
£1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. W. Ford; W. H. Scrivener; H. T. B. Bourn; S. A. Norris; F. W. Wilkinson; H. K. Kirby; L. Ridland; Mrs. J. M. Root
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Chief Motor Transport Officers, C. E. Calveley, O.B.E., E.R.D.....£2,050 to £2,350
Motor Transport Officers, Class I, R. Marks; E. L. Collman.....£1,730 to £2,000
Submarine Supt., W. H. Leech, O.B.E., D.S.C.
£2,050 to £2,350
Commanders, R. H. Wallis (*H.M.T.S. Alert*); J. P. F. Betson, O.B.E. (*H.M.T.S. Monarch*); C. M. G. Evans, M.B.E. (*H.M.T.S. Ariel*); I. R. Finlayson (*H.M.T.S. Iris*).....£1,550 to £1,915
Regional Engineers, F. E. Wallcroft; W. Stretch; W. T. Palmer; Major M. C. Cooper; H. F. Epps; W. H. Brent; D. E. Blake; J. G. Straw; W. H. Diack; R. O. Boocock; S. I. Brett; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas; A. H. C. Knox; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; P. R. Couch; F. Summers; R. MacWhirter; F. C. G. Greening; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. F. Bevis; W. L. A. Coleman; E. Blackburn; E. S. Rusbridge; H. S. Thomsett; F. Warren; W. Hawking; T. H. A. Mascall; J. Duff; A. J. Cawsey; C. A. L. Nicholls; F. C. Haliburton; A. G. Robins; A. F. O'Roark; C. G. Grant
£1,730 to £2,000
Assistant Staff Engineers, I. J. Cohen; R. W. Palmer; F. Hollinghurst; A. J. Jackman; *W. G. N. Chew; L. G. Dunford; A. W. C. Pearson; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C. Mead; *J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman; H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward; J. Balcombe; E. C. H. Seaman; C. W. Sowton; G. M. Mew; F. E. Williams; H. Barker; H. E. Francis; H. E. Wilcockson; C. E. Floyd; W. H. Maddison; *P. R. W. A. Brock; *J. H. H. Merriman; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron; H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; S. Welch; J. Atkinson; G. E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law; J. Piggott; S. W. Broadhurst; L. K. Wheeler; F. Scowen; D. E. Watt-Carter; A. C. Hales; J. A. Lawrence; F. J. M. Laver; F. W. J. Webber; R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; E. C. Swain; R. W. White; W. D. Cooper; D. C. Blair; T. C. Harding; A. J. Forty; D. L. Richards; W. A. Humphries; A. J. Thompson
£1,730 to £2,000
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, G. H. Metson, M.C., PH.D.....£2,450 to £2,750
Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, PH.D.; N. W. J. Lewis, PH.D.; J. R. Tillman, D.SC.; A. C. Lynch
£2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. A. Speight, PH.D.; D. W. Glover; A. W. M. Coombs, PH.D.; H. J. Iosephs; A. Fairweather, PH.D.; R. Taylor, PH.D.; A. D. W. Downes; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; M. F. Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F. Rickard; J. M. Linke, PH.D.; H. G. Bassett; H. J. Orchard; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler; A. A. New; E. S. Parkes
£1,410 to £2,000
Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C. Benstead; F. H. Owles, M.B.E.; R. J. Jury
£1,265 to £1,532

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Postal Region

Regional Director, A. J. Ryan, C.B.E.....£3,350
Deputy Regional Director, G. R. Downes
£2,050 to £2,650
Controllers, F. G. Fielder; C. McCarthy
£1,850 to £2,200
Staff Controller, G. R. Clegg.....£1,850 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E. ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Regional Finance Officer, G. S. Pitman
£1,700 to £1,930
Divisional Controllers, C. F. S. Hearn, O.B.E.; H. A. Knight ..... £1,700 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), L. F. Weatherhead ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Controllers, H. V. Daniels; W. Pounder; N. Crosby; G. W. Robson; G. M. Pollock; W. Shires; A. E. Chappell; J. L. T. Buckley; W. R. Ward; E. A. Lovegrove
£1,670 to £1,885
Chief Supts., E. Caddy, T.D.; L. P. Palmer; D. J. McDougall; C. J. Lambourne, M.B.E.; G. H. A. Newell; F. J. S. Crabb ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, B. Wallis; A. W. A. Baldwin (*Regional Training Officer*); A. Vinn; T. Gilpin; J. M. Richards; S. T. Hodges; L. C. E. Bennett ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. F. Burr ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Regional Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall
£1,730 to £2,200
Court Postmaster, R. D. Norton.

North and South Postal Engineering Sections

Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy £1,242 to £1,670

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1
District Postmaster, E. C. L. Sheppard
£1,670 to £1,885
Western, Wimpole Street, W.1
District Postmaster, W. K. Goodhind
£1,670 to £1,885
Paddington, London Street, W.2
District Postmaster, C. W. F. Beamand
£1,670 to £1,885
Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1
District Postmaster, R. B. Trowbridge
£1,670 to £1,885
South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1
District Postmaster, V. J. Roques ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11
District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery (*temp.*)
£1,670 to £1,885
South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1
District Postmaster, E. G. White ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Northern, 126 Upper Street, N.1
District Postmaster, R. Askew ..... £1,670 to £1,885
North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W.1
District Postmaster, R. B. Salmon ..... £1,670 to £1,885

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, H. W. Smart £3,100
Principal Executive Officers, H. W. Speed; F. E. Jones, M.B.E. £2,350
Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Barnes, O.B.E.; J. B. Lacey; A. S. Baker ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, A. F. Fountain, O.B.E.; J. R. Ives; V. E. Peters; J. Wiltshire; Miss R. Saint; G. W. Robins; P. E. Plummer; J. Higson; Miss B. K. Billot; Miss P. M. Dothie, M.B.E.
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788
Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. Cronin; C. E. Hinkley; W. Matthews; W. R. Holloway; F. G. Lobb, M.B.E.; F. Milligan; L. J. Wanford; Miss C. K. Brind; H. W. Garland; R. Bailey; Miss D. E. Day; T. A. West; G. E. Bligh; Miss G. E. Acteson; Miss W. A. Roper; E. H. Werrell; F. W. Day; L. A. Taylor; J. H. B. Davis; Miss E. W. Gosling; A. Smith; D. Craven; Miss H. M. Kenward; A. F. Johns; A. E. Webber; H. Hill; H. C. Sainsbury; Miss E. L. Jones; J. W. Wilkinson; F. L. Picton; Miss E. M. Bullock; Miss H. B. Townsend; A. F. Weston; Miss J. A. Tapsfield; Miss M. A. Allanson; L. Aldred; Miss M. M. Quirke; S. C. Blazdell; E. F. King; G. Brown; A. Smith; H. R. West; C. W. Hand; M. Marshall; E. H. Bickell; R. H. Dryden; W. A. Reevey
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, Miss P. L. Griffiths, £1,238 to £1,468; L. J. Sruggs; J. U. Anderson ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Welfare Officer, H. Clark ..... £1,310 to £1,555
* On loan to another Government Department.

Supplies Department

Controller, R. J. Lewis, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Controller, H. J. Harding £2,200
Asst. Controllers, E. Carr, D.C.M.; H. H. Simmons; F. E. Gates ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, C. H. Lyle; F. G. Welch; E. H. P. Farrow; L. L. Ellis ..... £1,635 to £1,845
Senior Executive Officers, P. J. N. Rich; L. A. Bryant; H. Barrett; G. M. Punnett; R. E. T. Saunderson; C. G. Butcher; G. Luxton; C. A. Powis; H. A. Jenkinson; E. C. Cole; C. J. Beckinsall; J. H. Howard-Smith; D. R. Busst; L. Carnie; R. E. Carter ..... £1,310 to £1,555

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks £4,200
Assistant Solicitors, A. T. Roberts; F. Hesketh, C.B.E.; P. Turner; S. Pemberton; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths ..... £2,150 to £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, J. H. Weston; C. B. Maxted; A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston; J. A. Howard; S. Rothstein; L. J. N. Stainton; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; E. L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S. Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B. Collins ..... £1,537 to £2,050

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hibberd £2,400
Deputy Controller, T. H. Southerton £2,050
Chief Factories Engineer, T. F. A. Urben
£1,730 to £2,000
Factories Senior Executive Engineers, G. Haley; F. A. L. Goddard (*London*); D. C. Smith (*Birmingham*) ..... £1,242 to £1,670
Chief Executive Officer, J. V. Young
£1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Price; R. Harry; C. V. Hunt (*London*); N. A. Hogarth (*Birmingham*) ..... £1,310 to £1,555
Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (*London*); R. A. Cooper (*Birmingham*), £1,885; T. Bradley (*Cwmcarn*), £1,660.

Contracts Department

Director, C. T. Meredith £2,750
Deputy Director, P. J. Mapplebeck £2,350
Assistant Directors, N. T. Wright; R. Oliver; G. H. Arnold ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton
£1,900 to £2,150
Principal Technical Costs Officer, S. D. Hull
£1,730 to £2,000
Deputy Principal Accountant, E. Harmer (+*allce.*) £1,585 to £1,935
Chief Accountants, J. W. Breckenridge; S. H. G. Clarke ..... £1,585 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, A. Cave, M.B.E.; M. H. Brown; E. Williams; G. P. S. Coy; W. J. Treadaway; C. W. Wells; G. W. Hancock; T. J. Taylor; L. Folds; L. Hudson
£1,310 to £1,555
Senior Technical Cost Officers, R. B. Robinson (+*allce.*); B. S. Burns, M.B.E.; W. A. H. Venus £1,242 to £1,670

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

Director, A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M. £2,800
Deputy Director, Col. M. G. Holmes £2,350
Postal Controller, J. S. Blake ..... £1,850 to £2,200

Chief Engineer (*Scotland*), R. J. Hines £2,050 to £2,350

Telecommunications Controller, J. A. Beaver £1,850 to £2,200

Staff Controller, D. W. L. Hughes £1,850 to £2,200

Finance Officer (*and Chief Accountant for Scotland*), N. A. Smedley, O.B.E. (+£190 *allce.*) £1,700 to £1,930

Deputy Finance Officer, J. Anderson (+£180 *allce.*) £1,320 to £1,555

Accountant (*Edinburgh*), W. Carr £1,745

Senior Executive Officers, E. Harrison; T. P. Taylor; V. Smithies; J. Baillie £1,310 to £1,555

Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.S.

Head Postmaster (*Glasgow*), E. T. Vallance £2,100 to £2,250

Head Postmaster (*Edinburgh*), A. W. Lloyd £1,850 to £2,050

Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), E. Nice; K. Thomas; A. E. F. Lane; W. W. Service £1,455 to £1,840

Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, H. Scarborough £1,420 to £1,760

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, H. Beastall; A. T. Gray £1,310 to £1,555

Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. Dawson £1,310 to £1,555

Public Relations Officer, A. J. Fullerton £1,310 to £1,555

Chief Welfare Officer, W. H. Procter £1,310 to £1,555

Training Officer, W. Bunting £1,310 to £1,555

Telephone Managers, *Aberdeen*, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.; *Dundee*, W. F. Pratt; *Edinburgh*, I. Matheson; *Glasgow*, M. W. Ramsay; *Scotland West*, S. J. Smith.

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, L. J. Taylor £2,500

Postmaster Controller, *Belfast*, J. Johnstone £1,850 to £2,100

Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller, N. C. C. de Jong (+*allce.* £140) £1,730 to £2,000

Staff Controller, E. K. May £1,670 to £1,885

Finance Officer, G. H. Clemitson (+£125 *allce.*) £1,310 to £1,555

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, S. J. Giften £1,420 to £1,760

Assistant Postal Controller (*Class I*), D. Henry £1,455 to £1,840

Telephone Manager, *Belfast*, R. E. Jordan £1,960

North-Eastern Region

Regional Director, L. E. Ryall, Ph.D. £2,800

Deputy do., H. F. Rodgers £2,350

Postal Controller, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D. £1,850 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E. £2,080 to £2,350

Telecommunications Controller, N. F. Sephton £1,850 to £2,200

Staff Controller, P. S. Bell £1,850 to £2,200

Regional Finance Officer, P. D. H. King £1,700 to £1,930

Assistant Postal Controller (*Class I*), L. G. Gage; W. Park; A. V. Kew; R. O. Bonnett £1,455 to £1,840

Senior Executive Officers, C. Fletcher; E. W. Smale; W. W. McKechnie £1,310 to £1,555

Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, W. Millman £1,420 to £1,760

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. W. Seed; H. S. Holmes £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. Murdoch £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Public Relations Officer, J. Gibbin £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Training Officer, L. Wilson £1,310 to £1,555

Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Taylor £1,310 to £1,555

Telephone Managers:—*Bradford*, B. R. Bailey; *Leeds*, F. Wood (£1,960); *Lincoln*, F. O. Watson; *Middlesbrough*, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., T.D.; *Newcastle*, W. Millman; *Sheffield*, E. S. Loosemore; *York*, H. A. Clibbon £1,805

North-Western Region

Regional Director, H. A. Ashdowne £2,800

Deputy Regional Director, S. A. Manser £2,650

Postal Controller, W. Scott, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,200

Telecommunications Controller, F. R. B. Bucknall, E.R.D. £1,850 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, H. G. Davis, O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,300

Staff Controller, W. D. Evans £1,850 to £2,200

Head Postmaster, *Manchester*, J. R. E. Aitken £2,100 to £2,250

Head Postmaster, *Liverpool*, C. H. Anderson £2,100 to £2,250

Regional Finance Officer, J. E. Morris £1,700 to £1,930

Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), A. H. Peake; D. G. J. Wilkey, D.S.C.; F. M. Ash, O.B.E.; A. G. Kruger £1,455 to £1,840

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, E. A. Petche £1,420 to £1,760

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. D. H. Martin; W. Palk; J. Ellison; A. Savage £1,310 to £1,555

Senior Executive Officers, R. Arthur; R. Lock; D. Johnson £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, S. F. Kelly £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Public Relations Officer, J. B. Crockatt £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Training Officer, A. D. Burgoyne £1,310 to £1,555

Chief Welfare Officer, J. D. Howard £1,310 to £1,555

Telephone Managers:—*Liverpool*, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.; *Manchester*, R. R. Walker, £2,200; *Blackburn*, W. R. Beach; *Lancaster*, H. W. Peddle; *Preston*, B. Lloyd £1,805

Home Counties Region

Regional Director, J. McA. Owen, C.B.E. £3,000

Deputy Regional Directors, A. F. James; A. B. Harnden £2,350

Postal Controller, C. R. Smith, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,200

Telecommunications Controller, H. A. Penn, M.B.E., E.R.D. £1,850 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,350

Staff Controller, E. W. Cross £1,850 to £2,200

Regional Finance Officer, P. Davies £1,700 to £1,930

Chief Executive Officer, P. Stimpson £1,670 to £1,885

Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), W. E. Phillips; D. H. Loosemore; K. E. F. Gowen, M.B.E.; A. W. B. Strachan; L. C. Brunning; H. R. H. White; P. J. Manson £1,455 to £1,840

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, V. T. Dodson; L. G. Hawker £1,420 to £1,760

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, S. A. T. Payne; H. J. R. Cox; V. F. B. Medland £1,310 to £1,555

Senior Executive Officers, H. E. Reed (+£180 *allce.*); L. Wilson; A. C. Smith; W. J. Johnson; T. E. Stappard; F. E. Bailey £1,310 to £1,555

School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer, F. P. J. Dockrill £1,620 to £1,760

Regional Public Relations Officer, L. G. Fawkes £1,310 to £1,760

Regional Training Officer, G. Davis £1,310 to £1,555

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss W. Greggains, B.E.M. £1,238 to £1,468

Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. A. Lewington; Miss A. M. North
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Telephone Managers:—*Bedford*, H. Jeffs, £1,805; *Brighton*, H. C. Andrews, £1,960; *Cambridge*, S. J. Edwards; *Canterbury*, W. H. Scarborough, O.B.E.; *Colchester*, L. H. Brown; *Guildford*, E. A. Mayne; *Norwich*, H. J. H. Webb; *Oxford*, A. D. V. Knowers; *Portsmouth*, J. E. Carr; *Reading*, E. W. Weaver; *Southend*, J. L. Howard; *Tunbridge Wells*, E. W. Gillett.....£1,805

Midland Region

Regional Director, W. T. Gemmell.....£2,800
Deputy Regional Director, L. J. Glanfield *(temporary)* £2,350
Postal Controller, P. J. W. de Grouchy £1,850 to £2,200
Telecommunications Controller (vacant). £1,850 to £2,200
Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley £2,050 to £2,350
Staff Controller, T. H. Davies...£1,850 to £2,200
Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford £2,100 to £2,250
Regional Finance Officer, F. F. Buckle £1,700 to £1,930
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. H. Blunt; T. Frankland; D. J. Jarman; C. C. Warren £1,455 to £1,840
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R. Thompson; R. Clinnick.....£1,310 to £1,555
Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Sims; Miss B. E. Coggins; H. W. Izzard
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. A. Wilkinson.....£1,310 to £1,555
Regional Public Relations Officer, W. J. Lewis £1,310 to £1,555
Regional Training Officer, A. Roney £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Welfare Officer, A. G. Jones £1,310 to £1,555
Telephone Managers:—*Birmingham*, Brig. F. Jones, C.B.E., £2,200; *West Midlands*, C. W. Lemmey, £1,960; *Nottingham*, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E., £1,960; *Coventry*, W. Bewick; *Stoke-on-Trent*, Lt.-Col. W. C. Huff, T.D.; *Leicester*, E. L. Perkins; *Peterborough*, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D.....*(each)* £1,805

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D. £2,800
Deputy Director and Postal Controller, C. A. Blackmore..... (+£150 *allce.*) £1,850 to £2,200
Telecommunications Controller, H. R. Jones £1,850 to £2,200
Chief Engineer (Wales), P. L. Barker £2,050 to £2,350
Staff Controller, E. E. Neal.....£1,850 to £2,200
Finance Officer, D. J. Richman..£1,700 to £1,930
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G. Treagus; D. H. Upton; D. F. Kerridge £1,455 to £1,840
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F. Bradburn..... £1,420 to £1,760
Chief Telecommunications Superintendent, J. F. Hetzel, T.D. .....£1,310 to £1,555
Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Clifton; H. W. Lewis; J. M. G. Lynch, M.B.E..£1,310 to £1,555
Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries, T.D. £1,310 to £1,555
Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith £1,310 to £1,555
Training Officer, Lt.-Col. T. W. Norrish, O.B.E. £1,310 to £1,555
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, N. H. Harper £1,310 to £1,555
Telephone Managers:—*Cardiff*, F. R. Perris, £1,960; *Swansea*, C. W. A. Kent; *Chester*, W. G. Luxton; *Shrewsbury*, F. Bate.....*(each)* £1,805

South-Western Region

Regional Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E.....£2,800
Deputy Regional Director, W. H. Penny....£2,350
Postal Controller, F. W. Lister..£1,850 to £2,200
Telecommunications Controller, G. H. Farnes £1,850 to £2,200
Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt £2,050 to £2,350
Staff Controller, R. B. Bailey...£1,850 to £2,200
Finance Officer, J. L. Herlihy.....£1,700 to £1,930
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), L. W. Higgins; J. A. V. Teesdale; D. Stewart; K. W. Mills £1,455 to £1,840
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, H. R. C. Hickish.....£1,420 to £1,760
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. O. Vokins; W. F. Westaway; *V. Roberts £1,310 to £1,555
Senior Executive Officers, B. J. Craven; G. E. Truster; D. W. Knott.....£1,310 to £1,555
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, W. Couper.....£1,310 to £1,555
Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart £1,310 to £1,555
Regional Training Officer, E. A. Figures £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hope £1,310 to £1,555
Telephone Managers:—*Bristol*, M. E. Tufnail, £1,960 *(fixed)*; *Bournemouth*, W. R. Tyson; *Southampton*, F. E. Ferneyhough; *Taunton*, W. F. Hickox; *Exeter*, H. G. Dean; *Gloucester*, S. A. F. Adam; *Plymouth*, H. C. O. Stanbury £1,805 *(fixed)*

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Telecommunications Region

Regional Director, Col. H. B. Somerville, C.B.E., T.D. £3,150
Deputy Regional Directors, H. T. W. Millar; C. O. Horn, O.B.E.....£2,350
Telecommunications Controllers, H. M. Turner; R. H. McGann.....£1,850 to £2,200
Chief Regional Engineers, W. S. Procter; G. S. Berkeley.....£2,050 to £2,350
Deputy Chief Regional Engineer, J. G. Straw (+£160 *allce.*) £1,730 to £2,000
Staff Controller, L. Hill.....£1,850 to £2,200
Deputy Staff Controllers, J. Bellew; F. W. Wood £1,670 to £1,885
Regional Finance Officer, F. J. L. Clark £1,850 to £2,050
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, R. J. Niles; J. Short; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro; W. F. Green.....£1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Controllers (Telegraphs), M. H. Croker; E. J. Hickmott; Lt.-Col. W. A. Stripp £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Reed; F. W. Bucknell; H. A. Warton; Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss G. E. S. Leaver, M.B.E.; Miss N. D. L. Hollman; Miss K. N. Hunt; S. J. Lubbock; W. E. Mason; G. S. C. Page; J. H. Hayter
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Telephone Manager (Centre Area), G. J. Millen £2,250
Telephone Managers (other Areas), A. Hudson; C. Turner; J. Walmsley; H. S. M. Hall; C. W. Davies; C. G. Brooks; Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe, T.D.; A. Taylor.....£2,010
Deputy Telephone Managers, C. H. Howard; E. J. Markby; H. M. de Borde; G. J. Alston; P. H. Paul; G. C. Goodman; J. Boyd.....£1,805
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H. Burt; E. E. Hancock; V. W. N. Bowles, M.B.E.; *A. L. Budd; A. P. W. McCarthy; R. F. Bloxham;

A. L. S. Godden; W. G. Aylett; E. D. Harvey; J. A. T. Corderey; W. H. Cleaves; E. W. Sansom; *J. L. Brooker; W. E. Tyzack; H. W. Merrick; L. W. Craft; A. D. Rollings; J. D. Rollings; E. A. Thorogood; L. B. Kerwin; R. C. Friend; R. N. Milton; S. W. Dabbs

£1,310 to £1,555

Chief Sales Superintendents, L. Franks; C. G. Dann, M.B.E.; H. A. Bishop; E. R. Adams; L. H. Cocks; R. G. Forsyth; J. F. Constantine; H. A. Archer; A. E. Jones; W. J. Reason . . . £1,310 to £1,555

Chief Clerks (*Senior Executive Officers*), W. W. Armstrong (£1,310 to £1,555); C. J. Richings; Miss K. L. D. Kingston; Miss I. M. Holton; L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; E. W. Raven; H. E. Bromley; D. C. Thompson

Men (+£85 *allce.*) £1,310 to £1,555
Women (+£85 *allce.*) £1,238 to £1,468

Regional Training Officer, A. F. J. Lee

£1,310 to £1,555

Chief Welfare Officer, F. J. O. Wilks

£1,310 to £1,555

Regional Public Relations Officer, C. E. Conway Gordon . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

Regional Engineers, H. F. Epps; W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; F. C. G. Greening; C. G. Grant

£1,730 to £2,000

Senior Executive Engineers, F. V. Partridge; W. S. Mabe; G. E. Brett; A. M. Stonebanks; R. H. Crooks; W. B. Jago; E. G. Hills; W. H. Lamb; L. W. Rapkin; R. C. W. Walker

£1,242 to £1,670

Area Engineers, R. A. E. Parsons; E. M. Gleadle Richards; J. E. Young; A. E. Hayward; E. W. Johnson; G. E. Smith; J. A. Sheppard; R. C. Devereux; E. B. M. Beaumont; J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N. Smith; A. Blight; L. R. Watson; L. G. Wootten; W. T. Wooding; E. Palk; C. H. Wright; R. F. Holliday, M.B.E.; C. A. Pride; W. H. Owens; T. C. Loveday; M. Berge; J. Mayo; A. E. Bavin; L. P. Johnston; C. A. Morgan; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; E. Croft; C. W. Arnold; C. E. C. Watling . . . . . £1,242 to £1,670

Joint Post Office—Ministry of Works Research Development Group

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1

Deputy Regional Director in Charge, W. K. Mackenzie £2,350

Assistant Staff Engineer, P. R. W. Brock

£1,730 to £2,000

Assistant Controller, London Postal Region, J. M. Mudd . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, Accountant General's Department, C. E. Beauchamp . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

* On loan to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former *Mines and Petroleum Departments* and the functions of the Board of Trade in relation to *Gas*, *Electricity* and *Iron and Steel*, the Ministry of Power deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas, electricity and iron and steel industries and is responsible for the general administration of the statutes dealing with those industries.

Minister of Power, THE LORD MILLS, P.C., K.B.E.

£5,000

Private Sec., A. A. Jarratt.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Ian Horobin, M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., P. S. Nelson.

Secretary, P. D. Proctor, C.B. £6,000

Private Sec., J. F. Gwynn.

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Reginald Ayres, K.B.E., C.B.; M. T. Flett, C.B. £4,250

Chief Scientist, K. T. Spencer, C.B.E., M.C. . . . £4,250

Under Secretaries, P. Chantler; Dr. G. H. Daniel; C. H. S. de Peyer, C.M.G.; O. Francis; E. J. Meadon; M. P. Murray, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock, C.B.; S. Wright, C.B. . . £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker; J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Dixon (*Controller of Gas Standards*); J. W. Farrell; M. E. Fletcher, M.C.; B. Gottlieb; R. L. M. James, C.M.G.; J. G. Liverman, O.B.E.; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; E. A. Shearing, C.B.E.; J. S. Smith, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. M. Spencer; C. G. Thorley; D. J. Turner, C.B.E.; R. Wakefield . . . . . £2,100 to £2,700

Chief Statistician, C. I. K. Forster . £2,100 to £2,700

Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C.

£1,900 to £2,100

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, T. A. Rogers, C.B.E. £3,750

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, W. Brown; H. R. Houston, C.B.E.; G. Hoyle, C.M.G. £3,150

Divisional Inspectors, W. Widdas (*Durham*); H. S. Stephenson (*East Midland*); H. Hyde (*Scotland*); R. H. Clough, O.B.E. (*North Western*); H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (*Northumberland and Cumberland*); T. A. Jones, O.B.E. (*South Western*); H. J. Perrins, O.B.E. (*North Eastern*); J. E. Henshaw (*West Midland and Southern*) £2,850

Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter £2,850

Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering (vacant). £2,850

Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D.

£3,000

Principal Electrical Inspector, J. Cowan, C.B.E. . £2,850

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, J. L. Warrander

£2,100 to £2,700

Senior Officer for Wales, J. W. Davies, O.B.E.

£2,100 to £2,350

Regional Directors, C. E. Asher, M.B.E. (*Southern and South Western*); H. Deadman (*London Regional Group*); A. N. Dodson, I.S.O. (*Midland and North Midland*); W. B. Wells, M.B.E. (*Northern and North Eastern*); A. Wilson (*North Western*)

£2,100 to £2,350

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, E. H. Simpson.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O. . . . £3,000

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale

£1,710 to £2,250

Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh . . . . . £1,375 to £1,630

OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, E. H. Simpson.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Office of the Lord President of the Council

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

Under Secretary, R. N. Quirk £3,250

Head of Scientific Secretariat, E. D. T. Jourdain

£2,000 to £2,600

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1958, was £626,221,626.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, R. P. Baulkwill, C.B.E. £4,000
Assistant Public Trustee, J. Knowles £3,400
Chief Administration Officers, H. B. Worthington, O.B.E.; E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.; O. N. Sidebottom ..... £2,200 to £2,700
Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams ..... £1,585 to £2,100
Trust Officers, B. L. M. Davies; J. M. B. Dove; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; C. F. Jackson; H. K. Mackinder; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvry; H. L. Pettitt; J. Radford; W. Ross Taylor; F. Wheatley; D. A. Wakeford; H. H. W. Duffy ..... £1,585 to £2,100
Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, I.S.O. ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Accountant, A. Bird ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Asst. Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Accountants, C. R. Randall; Miss W. E. Jones; E. N. T. Pluett; E. G. Vincent ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Income Tax Officer, G. J. Harrup ..... £1,360 to £1,605
Chief Investment Manager, F. G. Turner, O.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Asst. Chief Investment Manager, A. C. B. Urwin ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; J. J. Olliffe; K. Stilliard; F. A. Beecham ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Securities Officer, J. E. Smart ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler ..... £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N. Venner, M.B.E. ..... £1,280 to £1,720

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2
[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Loans Act, 1945, are to consider application for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided from time to time by Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1958, 6,523 applications for loans totalling £111,115,611 were approved and 5,711 advances totalling £116,542,965 were made.

Chairman, *Sir Jeremy Raisman*, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ..... *unpaid*
Deputy-Chairman, J. Binns ..... *unpaid*
Other Commissioners, C. J. Clay; A. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.; F. Haywood; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.; R. H. Jessel; Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; L. H. Oliver, C.B.E.; J. S. E. Todd; F. W. Warwick ..... *unpaid*
Secretary, J. W. Roberts, C.B.E. £2,550
Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. C. Seddon ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officer, S. C. Merson ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Accountant, S. Green ..... £1,350 to £1,603

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1
[Euston: 5871]

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, to set up and operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain.

With the approval of the Home Secretary, grants are made annually for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members

Appt. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*); H. J. Hambden, C.B.E.; *by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:*—E. Holland-Martin; *by the Secretary of State for Scotland:*—Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P.; *by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:*—R. T. Paget, Q.C., M.P.; *by the Jockey Club:*—Col. C. B. R. Hornung; The Lord Howard de Walden; Major R. N. Macdonald-Buchanan, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.; *by the National Hunt Committee:*—Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe, C.B., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; *by the Racecourse Association, Ltd.*:—J. C. H. Booth; *by Tattersall's Committee:* Col. F. T. Halse, T.D.
Secretary, G. S. B. McNaughton.

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; *the Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, Sir David Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt. £2,800

Principal Assistant Keeper and Secretary, H. C. Johnson, O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,400
Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge, O.B.E. £2,250
Establishment Officer, O. G. R. Fox, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Directing Sections, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (*Public Search Rooms*); L. C. Hector, O.B.E. (*Publications and Editorial*); D. B. Wardle, O.B.E. (*Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography*) £1,820 to £2,100
Assistant Keepers, First Class, F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; R. E. Latham; C. A. F. Meekings; E. K. Timings; J. R. Ede; E. W. Denham; Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J. Williams; R. A. Brown; R. F. Hunnisett; R. L. Storey £1,175 to £1,850
Inspecting Officers, R. D. Farmer, M.B.E.; R. F. Monger; K. F. Huggons; F. T. Williams, D.F.M. £1,350 to £1,605

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, Sir David Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497 the records of Parliament as a whole, and also of the House of Lords, have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 1,500,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1621, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to the other surviving records of the Commons (from 1835). The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A. £1,820 to £2,100
Assistant Clerk of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser £1,175 to £1,850

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Holborn: 0741—Extension 23 or 30]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission is empowered (by the original commission issued in 1869, renewed in 1929) to make inquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest and with the consent of their owners to publish their contents Over 200 volumes of reports have been issued. The National Register of Archives is an extensive organization of voluntary helpers for the furtherance of these inquiries.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.
Executive Commissioner, Sir David Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.
Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Harrowby; Lord Wright, G.C.M.G.; Sir Cyril Flower, C.B.; Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., L.D.; D. A. Chart, I.S.O., D.Litt; K. W. M. Pickthorn, M.P., Litt.D.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A.; Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D.; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.; The Dean of Gloucester.
Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.
Registrar (National Register of Archives), Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2561]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt. £2,350
Curator of Historical Records, Dr. C. T. McInnes, O.B.E. ..... £1,770 to £2,050
Senior Executive Officer, A. A. Carter £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. Anderson; J. K. Bates; P. Gouldesbrough; J. Imrie; Miss M. D. Young ..... £1,145 to £1,800

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh
(Waverley: 2561)

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—
(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, G. Black. £2,200
Deputy Keeper, W. P. Armit .... £1,750 to £1,965
Assistant Keepers, J. Maccabe; C. S. Scobie £1,670 to £1,885
Accountant, J. S. C. Gill ..... £1,460 to £1,705
Senior Examiners, G. M. MacGregor; A. M. Manson; D. R. Peatie; T. R. Wilson £1,310 to £1,555

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2
[Monarch: 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957;

ancient custumals: Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.
Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones.
Assistant Keeper, M. J. Chandler.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, C. J. D. Shaw, Q.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, William H. Young (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Party Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Princess Royal.
Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Eric Rideal, M.B.E., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3–4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, G. R. Freeman, C.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Other Members, Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.; Sir Leonard S. Holmes; J. Renwick; Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 5166]

Chairman, The Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax.
Vice-President, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.
Vice-Chairmen, Lt.-Col. Sir Myers Wayman, K.B.E.; G. Ff. Williams, C.B.E.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
Members, J. Ainsworth, M.B.E. (*Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O. (*Treasury*); R. C. Ashman, M.B.E.; Mrs. E. Bradley, C.B.E.; W. Brown, C.B.E.; P. A. Browne, C.B., H.M.I. (*Ministry of Education*); E. A. G. Caröe (*Trustee Savings Bank Association*); A. D. Chesterfield (*Joint Stock Banks*); Sir William Cocker, O.B.E.; N. H. Cross (*Post Office*); Sir George Eddy, O.B.E.; H. C. L. Fisher (*Stock Exchange*); W. Fisk, O.B.E.; R. Foster, O.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks Association*); G. D. Frazer, C.B.E. (*Post Office*); G. Freeman, O.B.E.; H. Gauntlett, C.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, O.B.E.; G. E. Haynes, C.B.E. (*National Council of Social Service*); Mrs. J. Higgs (*National Federation of Women's Institutes*); The Dowager Lady Illingdon, D.B.E. (*Women's Voluntary Service*); W. Holmes, C.B.E. (*Trades Union Congress*); S. H. G. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E. (*Ministry of Housing and Local Government*); J. Killey, O.B.E.; G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (*National Debt Office*); J. F. B. Kitson, O.B.E., D.S.C.; D. D. Livesey, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew McC. MacTaggart (*British Employers' Confederation*); L. F. Milner, C.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. G. N. Molesworth, C.S.I., C.B.E.; A. V. Mussett (*Association of Education Committees*); Sir Tom O'Brien, M.P. (*Trades Union Congress*); G. Paul, M.B.E. (*National Union of Teachers*); D. H. Peacock, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (*National Street and Village Groups Advisory Committee*); H. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.; E. Haddon Roberts, O.B.E.; Sir Kenneth D. Stewart, G.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks Association*); A. A. Thorpe, O.B.E.; J. H. Trower, O.B.E.; E. Whitley-Jones.

OFFICERS

Secretary, E. C. H. Jones, C.B.E. £2,800
Director of Establishment and Finance, D. R. Davidson, M.B.E. ..... £2,000 to £2,100
Director of Publicity, Major W. Morris, O.B.E., M.C. £2,100
Chief Commissioners, R. H. Dowler, O.B.E.; J. Hurst ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, B. R. Cody; H. G. D. Gabriel ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Commissioners, W. N. Cryer, O.B.E.; D. J. Cresswell; J. Dean; J. R. Dutton; K. J. Griffin; Capt. J. A. H. Harries, M.B.E.; E. H. Harwood, M.B.E.; H. Houston, M.B.E.; J. W. King; K. T. Pinch; R. Rees; J. C. Timms; K. J. Wilson, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

York Buildings, Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Waverley: 3894]

Chairman, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, J. M. Archer.
Members, Mrs. M. Anderson; Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; D. S. Carmichael; J. Craig; P. L. Duncan; Sir James R. Fiddes, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, M.B.E.; The Lord Greenhill, O.B.E.; R. J. Hastings, O.B.E.; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; P. Jamieson, I.S.O.; J. Keir, M.B.E.; Lady MacColl, C.B.E.; Dr. James A. Mackie, C.B.E.; A. C. Marshall, C.B.E.; A. Moffat; M. Neil; The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; W. A. Paterson, M.B.E.; A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M.; J. Russell, M.B.E.; J. W. Scholes, M.B.E.; Sir James F. Simpson; The Rev. Canon A. W. Stevenson; A. Thomson, O.B.E.; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; A. Yeaman, M.B.E.
Secretary, A. Garrow, O.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson. £1,505 to £1,810

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Charles House, 5–11 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Whitehall: 9788). 20 Chester Terrace, N.W.1 (Hunter: 8361) (*Lending Library Unit*). Scottish Branch Office: 20 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3

(Edinburgh: 34994). Welsh Branch Office: Block 2, Room 61, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff (Cardiff: 21044).

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department was created for the service of the Committee. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Act, 1956, placed the Department under a Research Council, and redefined the Department's functions and the purposes for which it may make grants.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1958–59 amounts to £9,297,358, a net increase of £847,822 on the same estimate for 1957–58. The gross estimate amounts to £10,472,993. Headquarters administration, £537,000; Grants for Research, £3,049,000; Research Work and Research Establishments, £5,776,000; American Aid, £7,000; European Nuclear Research, £1,100,000, and other international bodies, £4,500.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Research Council, Sir Harry Jephcott, D.Sc. (*Chairman*); Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D.; Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Harold Roxbee Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D.; H. Douglass; Sir Walter Drummond; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. J. Smithells, M.C., D.Sc.; L. T. Wright.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. £5,950

Private Secretary, I. A. Learmouth.

Deputy Secretary, B. K. Blount, C.B., D.Phil. Nat. £4,200

GROUP A

Director of Establishment and Finance, R. G. Elkington..... £3,350

Establishment Division

Assistant Secretary (*Deputy Establishment and Organization Officer*), C. Jolliffe.... £2,150 to £2,650

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, S. E. B. Solomons £2,150 to £2,350

Principal, T. Lacey..... £1,410 to £2,000

Principal Scientific Officers, G. Bird; F. E. Brown; *H. W. Nightingale; R. A. A. Taylor £1,410 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Foott; F. T. Oliver; Miss D. L. M. Whiteman, M.B.E.

Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,262 to £1,497

Finance Division

Finance and Accounts Officer, S. H. Smith, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150

Deputy Finance and Accounts Officer, C. F. Fryer £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, E. F. C. Nunn £1,310 to £1,555

GROUP B

Director, C. M. Cawley, C.B.E., D.Sc. £3,350

Stations Division

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, H. Wooldridge, O.B.E..... £2,450 to £2,750

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. O. Jones, Ph.D. £2,150 to £2,350

Principal Scientific Officers, L. H. A. Holmes; R. G. Silversides; J. Wallace; Mrs. J. O. Paton; Miss P. K. Piercy

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934

Senior Experimental Officer, Miss A. G. Allen £1,262 to £1,497

Grants Division

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, P. D. Greenall £2,150 to £2,350

Principal Scientific Officers, T. E. Easterfield, Ph.D.; A. P. J. Edwards; J. R. Gass; L. S. Smith; R. G. Stansfield..... £1,410 to £2,000

Senior Experimental Officer, Miss A. E. Glennie £1,262 to £1,497

GROUP C

Director, W. L. Francis, Ph.D.....£3,350

Industry Division

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, J. Knox £2,450 to £2,750

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, M. A. Vernon £2,150 to £2,350

Principal Scientific Officers, A. B. Hammond; G. A. MacMillan; E. Martindale (*Edinburgh*); W. M. Rodgers; A. L. Thorogood, M.B.E.; E. E. Williams (*Cardiff*); Miss N. Sullivan, M.B.E.

Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934

Information Division

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Beckett (*+allce.*); R. Ashton; D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D. (*Lending Library Unit*)..... £2,150 to £2,350

Principal, *L. R. Poole (*+allce.*) £1,410 to £2,000

Principal Scientific Officers, *J. C. Gray; D. Neville-Jones; R. E. Overbury; J. B. Reed; W. M. Rodgers; J. Sandor..... £1,410 to £2,000

Principal Information Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Hingston..... £1,670 to £1,885

Senior Experimental Officers, W. H. Bickle; D. Hastings; A. A. Morris; E. J. Offord £1,310 to £1,555

Overseas Liaison Division

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 3422]

Assistant Secretary, H. L. Verry, C.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officer, A. R. M. Murray, Ph.D. £1,410 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officer, H. A. W. Couves £1,310 to £1,555

United Kingdom Scientific Mission, North America

(Unit of British Commonwealth Scientific Offices)

1907 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Director, E. S. Hiscocks..... £2,450 to £2,750

Scientific Attachés

Paris, A. C. Copisarow; *Bonn*, *Brig. C. F. C. Spedding (Head of Mission); *M. Francis, Ph.D.; *Scandinavia*, *G. H. Greenhalgh.

Building Research

Chairman of Board, Sir Herbert Manzoni, C.B.E.

Building Research Station

Bucknalls Lane, Garston, near Watford
[Garston: 4040]

Montagu Mansions, Crawford Street, W.1
[Welbeck: 4420]

Director, F. M. Lea, C.B.E., D.Sc.....£3,350

Deputy Director, T. W. Parker, Ph.D. £2,450 to £2,750

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, D. G. R. Bonnell, Ph.D..... £2,450 to £2,750

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Assistant Finance Officer and Accountant, J. B. Welsh £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Executive Officers, R. Anderson; J. Borland; K. M. Davie; G. H. Dickie; C. G. Donald; W. A. Henderson; R. B. Johnston; L. M. Mitchell ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, J. C. Bannatyne; D. A. Brown; D. L. Clark; J. W. Dougal; J. A. Downie; C. F. Hobday, M.B.E.; J. Macdonald, M.B.E.; F. Macfarlane; A. E. Mitchell; Miss A. Murdison; A. S. Neilson; T. G. Pringle, M.B.E., M.M.; G. B. Robinson; J. A. C. Robson; A. G. Ross; W. A. Strain; D. C. Thompson; J. C. Walker; W. O. Watt; R. M. Williamson
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, A. S. Fortune, C.B.E., T.D. £2,650
Deputy Chief Inspectors (General Duties), W. Craib (*Livestock*), A. J. Bean ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Inspectors (General Duties), A. M. Calder; J. M. Esslemont; S. Isbister; W. O. Kinghorn; G. S. Lawrie; W. K. MacFarlane; D. F. Mackenzie; H. Robertson; R. J. Scott; J. W. Smith; J. P. Struthers, £1,730 to £2,000; (*Livestock*), J. Dean; G. C. Smith; (*Horticulture*), J. W. Hall, O.B.E. ..... £1,460 to £2,000

Scientific Services (Seed Testing, Plant Registration, Plant Pathology, Entomology)

East Craigs, Corstorphine, Edinburgh 12
[Corstorphine: 3361]

Director, C. E. Foister, F.R.S.E. ... £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, J. L. Hardie; Miss M. J. M. Noble; J. R. Thomson; D. W. Williams
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
† At Dover House.

Lands Staff

Chief Lands Officer, M. A. M. Dickie, O.B.E., D.S.M. £2,650
Divisional Lands Officers, G. D. Davidson; J. S. Gibson ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Lands Officers, J. Bett; A. N. Black; P. C. Jack; M. MacAulay; R. G. McClymont; T. B. Macdonald; A. Manson; D. Miller; A. W. Renfrew; J. S. Weddell ..... £1,730 to £2,000

Engineering and Surveying Staff

Chief Surveyor, D. Grant £2,350
Chief Engineer, F. W. Waddell, O.B.E. £2,400
Senior Civil Engineers, A. L. Archibald; W. G. Parker, M.B.E., G.M., E.R.D. ..... £1,730 to £2,000
Senior Surveyors, J. Alexander; F. G. G. Angus; A. P. Borrie; C. R. N. Duncan; D. MacGregor; W. McKenzie; A. Malcolm; G. D. Mowat £1,730 to £2,000

Miscellaneous Appointments

Technical Development Officer, A. Paton £2,450
Advisory Officer in Agricultural Economics, O. J. Beilby ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Chief Marketing Officer, A. M. N. Steward £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Technical Officer (Fatstock), J. R. S. Sinclair £1,670 to £1,885

Crofters Commission

9 Ardross Terrace, Inverness
[Inverness 2711–15]

Chairman, Sir Robert Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D. £3,600
Members (full-time), A. R. Mackenzie; J. McNaughton, C.B.E. £2,200
Members (part-time), J. S. Grant, O.B.E.; J. A. Johnstone; Capt. D. A. Maclachlan, T.D. ... £750
Secretary, D. J. MacCuish ..... £1,537 to £2,050
Chief Technical Officer, A. McArthur. £2,050 to £2,350

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 6591]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Education Department is responsible for the administration of the Education (Scotland) Acts and in general for the development of public education in Scotland.

Secretary, W. F. Arbuckle, C.B. £4,200
Deputy Secretary, T. Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D. £3,350
Under-Secretary, H. H. Donnelly £3,350
Assistant Secretaries, A. G. Rodger, O.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*); W. A. Williams, M.B.E.; A. Davidson; R. A. Dingwall-Smith; J. Kidd; F. M. M. Gray ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, W. M. Morrison, O.B.E.; S. C. Aldridge; C. J. Randell, M.B.E. (*Asst. Estab. Officer*); J. B. Beaumont; D. R. McFarlane; J. O. Johnston; W. A. M. Good; W. Baird ... £1,410 to £2,000
Chief Executive Officers, J. T. Clark, M.B.E.; J. A. Ensor, M.B.E. (*Accountant*); Miss J. Coull; W. R. Adam, M.B.E.; J. O'Neill
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788
Senior Executive Officers, J. Baillie, M.B.E.; A. K. Will; J. Primrose; Miss I. J. Irvine; Miss J. H. Renwick; W. A. Bruce; D. G. Blyth; Miss N. J. Strongman
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,568

H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, J. S. Brunton £2,950
Chief Inspectors, J. W. M. Gunn; R. Macdonald; Miss E. I. Young; J. G. Strachan, PH.D.; D. Dickson, PH.D.; P. M. Gillan
Men, £2,565; *Women*, £2,472

Inspectors, J. J. Davidson; A. S. Kelly, O.B.E.; A. Law; D. R. Bremner; J. Stevenson; R. Macleod, O.B.E.; W. S. Gray; C. A. Forbes; J. P. Forsyth; A. J. Mee; J. Shanks; J. C. Holmes; L. Pendleton; Miss M. S. Thomson; J. Dryburgh; A. T. Emond; N. Fullwood; J. Gilbert, Ph.D.; A. A. McPherson; Miss B. R. Marshall; K. E. Miller, O.B.E.; A. G. Skinner; J. H. Smith; T. L. Taylor
Men, £2,325; *Women*, £2,223

K. J. Cuthbertson; E. W. Thomas, Ph.D.; W. Macdonald; G. B. Cruickshank; Miss J. T. Duncanson; Miss L. Boyd, D.Sc.; J. J. Reid; J. W. Baxter, Ph.D.; D. G. Biggar, Ph.D.; W. H. May; A. McC. Shields; W. Christie; W. A. Milne; B. S. Fraser; J. H. Smith; J. B. Caird; Miss M. G. Watt; C. Murray; J. Deans; W. Gillies; J. Robertson, Ph.D.; J. Bennett, M.B.E.; Miss E. B. Taylor; R. Morrison; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; I. A. MacDonald; D. Young; J. R. M. M. Brown; Miss M. M. Murray; A. Garden; J. F. MacDonald; J. Cumming; T. Crippin; W. Cunningham; E. F. Thompkins; R. Allan; B. E. Shaw; A. F. Cadzow, Ph.D.; W. K. Ferguson; D. S. Petrie; W. Anderson; Miss M. K. G. Fraser; Miss M. I. Brown; R. S. Marks; Miss A. M. C. Mathewson; Miss M. G. Sibbald; Misss B. McQueen; Miss C. S. Cameron; J. Anderson; J. Rankin; J. Mackinnon; D. B. Kane; G. J. Brown; Miss J. G. Beveridge; W. Mitchell; A. A. McPherson; Miss E. M. W. Thomson; G. C. Morrison; J. F. McGarritty; A. D. Chirnside; G. S. Mutch; D. G. Marwick; A. Nisbet
Men, £1,395 to £2,170; *Women*, £1,336 to £2,089

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 7241]
Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Department of Health for Scotland is responsible for general supervision of the National Health Service in Scotland; the administration of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, supervision of the house-building programme and distribution of grants to local authorities for housing purposes; and the administration of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts. The Department is responsible also for various environmental and welfare services such as water supplies, sewerage, care of the aged, etc.

Secretary, J. Anderson, C.B. £4,200
Private Secretary, J. M. Foster.
Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P. £3,700
Deputy Secretary, Craig Mitchell, C.B. £3,350
Under-Secretaries, N. W. Graham; T. D. Haddow, C.B. £3,350
Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Forrest; R. P. Fraser; E. W. Hancock; J. Hogarth; A. A. Hughes; H. F. G. Kelly; J. H. McGuinness; J. Mackenzie; A. Maclehose; I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.; A. C. Sheldrake; J. Y. Sutherland, C.B.E.; A. B. Taylor ..... £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, G. F. Belfourd; D. N. Braid; F. H. Cowley; W. W. Crabbe; R. D. Cramond; H. V. De Lorey; G. M. Fair; J. B. Fleming; J. L. Graham, O.B.E.; T. A. Greig, O.B.E.; T. V. Hughson; R. I. Hulley; J. B. Hume; J. B. Kirkwood, O.B.E.; T. L. Lister; T. H. McLean; J. G. S. Macphail; D. M. McPhail; A. Milne; A. F. Reid; P. C. Rendle; A. L. Rennie; A. L. Scott; P. Stevenson; J. S. S. Whyte; M. Wilson, O.B.E., £1,410 to £2,000; Miss L. C. Watson, O.B.E. £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officers, H. Forrest; R. H. T. Stubbings; Miss A. D. Watson, O.B.E.
Men, £1,670 to £1,885; *Women*, £1,569 to £1,788
Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Boyd, M.B.E.; D. H. Collier; R. Ewing; W. H. Fraser; J. J. Haughney; G. R. Hunter; G. W. McIntosh; R. Macleod; S. J. Ness; J. W. Richardson; G. Robertson; W. Robertson; G. Skinner; D. W. Swanston; J. E. Tinkler; L. A. Wells; J. Will £1,310 to £1,558
Mrs. C. G. Cohen; Miss M. W. Baxter £1,238 to £1,468

Finance

Accountant General, J. C. Wilson £2,050 to £2,650
Assistant Accountants General, F. E. Bland; P. G. Livingstone, M.B.E. ..... £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, I. D. Hamilton; G. Hill; J. Mackenzie; A. B. Ramsay ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Cruickshank; C. S. Donaldson; F. B. Drysdale; Miss C. K. Duff; A. Hawley (*temp.*); W. P. Lawrie; A. McKenzie; W. C. Stewart; C. G. Weaver
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P. £3,700
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. J. Peters £3,350
Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; C. M. Fleming; W. D. Hood; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E. £2,950
Senior Medical Officers, E. J. C. Hewitt; P. L. McKinlay, F.R.S.E.; I. N. Sutherland; A. B. Walker; A. L. Wilson; Charlotte A. Douglas, O.B.E.; Laura M. D. Mill £2,650
Medical Officers, R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.; R. P. J. McBroom; I. M. Macgregor; R. D. Martin; Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies; Patricia O'Kane; A. Laurie ..... £1,690 to £2,300
Regional Medical Officers, T. W. Buchan; J. L. Halliday; W. K. Henderson; W. J. Hogg; I. B. K. MacGregor; J. M. Macpherson; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; G. H. Clement; I. H. McNeil; R. I. T. Dunnachie £1,690 to £2,300
Chief Dental Officer, T. H. J. Douglas, C.B.E. £2,750
Dental Officers, G. M. S. McGibbon; R. A. Morrison; A. Pacitti; A. J. Ritchie ..... £1,645 to £2,202

Technical Staff

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns £2,950
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster £2,300 to £2,650
Chief Architect and Technical Planner, T. A. Jeffryes £2,950
Deputy Chief Architects, G. H. Laurence; R. S. Morton; R. Woodcock ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Evans; R. Grieve; F. R. Stevenson ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait £1,730 to £2,000

Inspectorate

General Inspectors, D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.; J. Macfarlane, I.S.O., D.C.M.; J. Mercer; W. C. M. Third, I.S.O. ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Chief Chemical Inspector, E. A. B. Birse £2,350
Chief Food and Diary Officer, C. H. Chalmers £1,460 to £2,000

General Board of Control for Scotland (*Lunacy and Mental Deficiency*)

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

Commissioners, Dr. John Jardine, C.B., O.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,275; John A. Lillie, Q.C., £250; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Sir Garnet D. Wilson ..... *unpaid*
Senior Medical Commissioner, H. B. Craigie £2,950
Medical Commissioners, E. J. C. Hewitt; Laura M. D. Mill £2,650
Deputy Commissioners, Catherine H. S. Begg; R. P. J. McBroom; Patricia O'Kane £1,690 to £2,300
Secretary, T. B. Skinner ..... £1,410 to £2,000

General Registry Office
New Register House, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Waverley: 3952]

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, E. A. Hogan, C.B.E. . . £2,150 to £2,750
Secretary, A. D. Michie . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, D. B. Gardiner; D. M. Skinner . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT
St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]
Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home Department was constituted in 1939 with responsibilities for Scotland similar to those of the Home Office in England and Wales regarding police, probation and remand home services, criminal justice, prisons and borstal institutions, etc.; fire services, civil defence preparations, care of children by local authorities, legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas, and licensed premises. The Department is concerned in addition with the structure and finance of local government, including valuation and rating and the administration of Exchequer equalization grants; oversight and protection of Scottish Fisheries; electricity; highways; and, in co-operation with the Board of Trade and other Departments, Scottish economic development and the rehabilitation of the Highlands.

Secretary, Sir William Murrie, K.B.E., C.B. . . £4,200
Private Secretary, D. G. Mackay.
Deputy Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B. (*Fisheries Secretary*) £3,350
Under-Secretaries, A. F. C. Clark (*Establishment Officer*); A. B. Hume; R. E. C. Johnson . £3,350
Assistant Secretaries; R. D. M. Bell; A. C. Cowan; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. M. Fearn; K. M. Hancock (*Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services*); T. F. S. Hetherington; N. J. P. Hutchison; R. H. Law; J. S. Munro; W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.; J. E. Stark; N. D. Walker; W. L. Walker, C.B.E. (*Finance Officer*); H. A. A. Whitworth, M.B.E. . . . . £2,050 to £2,650
Principals, A. J. Betts; Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; Miss H. M. Connor; D. J. Cowperthwaite; F. Dawson; J. S. Gibson; E. L. Gillett; J. R. Gordon; Miss I. F. Haddow; C. G. R. H. Jacques; W. S. Kerr; †J. J. Lane, M.B.E.; J. London; N. K. McCallum; Miss M. K. Macdonald; T. M. Martin; J. A. M. Mitchell, M.C.; G. J. Murray; A. T. F. Ogilvie; J. G. C. Richardson; W. K. Rose; W. Russell; I. L. Sharp; D. W. Thomson; G. N. Watson; H. G. Whiles; R. E. C. Whipp; I. M. Wilson
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,341 to £1,902
Chief Executive Officers, E. U. Brockway; G. C. Wilson . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, G. Aithie; D. A. Flett; Miss A. H. Graham; †W. J. Jesson; H. Neville; J. Ramsay; W. H. A. Thrower; J. Topping
Men, £1,310 to £1,555; *Women*, £1,238 to £1,468
Deputy Finance Officers, R. S. M. Gray; A. J. Morbin, M.B.E.; A. M. Swanson . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Accountants, W. R. Butcher; J. Henderson; J. G. Henderson, M.B.E.; E. C. Hodges; A. B. Miller; F. H. Roberts; W. Robertson . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

Solicitor's Office
(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B., C.B.E., V.R.D. £3,350
Deputy Solicitor, Alex. Thomson £2,650
Assistant Solicitor, J. S. Dalgetty £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, K. J. A. Greig; J. A. Beaton; E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie . . . . . £1,537 to £2,050
Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), *Counsel*, C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; M. R. McLarty, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office
St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O. . . . . £2,000 to £2,350
Principal Information Officer, J. W. P. Dundas . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; †T. D. McCaffrey; D. F. Mackenzie; A. W. Tait . . . . . £1,310 to £1,555

† At Dover House.

Chief Road Engineer's Office
Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh, 11
[Craiglockhart: 4010]

Chief Road Engineer, J. Emlyn Jones, O.B.E., T.D. £2,650
Deputy Chief Road Engineer, H. N. Ginns . . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Civil Engineers, R. A. H. Allen; G. C. W. Hurry; A. N. Sutherland; W. Henderson, M.B.E. (*Bridge Engineer*) . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

Marine Laboratory
Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen
[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. . . . . £2,450 to £2,750
Deputy Director, H. Wood, Ph.D., F.R.S.E. . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. B. Tait, D.Sc. F.R.S.E.; J. H. Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; K. A. Pyefinch, F.R.S.E. (*at Pitlochry*) . . . . £2,050 to £2,350
Principal Scientific Officers, A. Ritchie, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; B. B. Rae, Ph.D.; H. J. Thomas, Ph.D.; B. B. Parrish; J. A. Stuart (*at Pitlochry*) . . . . . £1,410 to £2,000

Miscellaneous Appointments
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, C. Sim £2,050
Deputy Chief Inspector, J. Suttar . . £1,665 to £1,865
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, P. R. C. Macfarlane £2,050
Marine Superintendent, Capt. D. T. MacCallum, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*) . . . . . £1,670 to £1,870
Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 3, W. Hewitson Brown, O.B.E. . . . . £1,915 to £2,300
Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. Sir George F. MacLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, T. Renfrew, C.B.E. £2,550
Commandant, Scottish Police College, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E. £2,550
H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson . . . . . £1,850 to £2,150

State Managements Districts, Scotland
30 George Square, Glasgow
[Central: 4191]

General Manager, G. Morton, O.B.E. . . . . £1,850 to £2,050

Prisons Divisions
Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11
[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M. Hancock . . . . . £2,050 to £2,650

Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.
Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (*part-time*).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, Maj. M. P. Lothlan, M.C. £1016 to £1,211
Edinburgh, Maj. D. C. Heron-Watson £1,350 to £1,665
Glasgow (*Barlinnie*), A. H. Anderson..... £2,000
Greenock, Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E. £1,152 to £1,447
Perth, S. W. Laidlaw..... £1,016 to £1,211
Peterhead, D. Mackenzie..... £1,350 to £1,665
Polmont Borstal Institution, J. Oliver £1,350 to £1,665

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1
[City : 9876]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423 Oxford St., W.1.
Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the *Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament* and in him is vested the *Copyright in all British Government documents*.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 5,700 titles are published each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription lists contain 65,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1958–59 was £14,865,600 (an increase of £206,900 on the same estimate for 1957–58). The gross estimate amounts to £20,535,600 and includes £2,662,000 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £6,350,000 for printing and binding (inclusive of salaries and wages of printing works staff), £6,450,000 for paper, £3,720,000 for office supplies and office machinery and £790,000 for published books, periodicals and maps. The receipts side includes £1,506,000 from the sale of government publications and £155,000 from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders and National Insurance stamps. The annual face value of these certificates and stamps is nearly £1,600,000,000.

The staff employed on April 1, 1958, was 6,576, including 1,797 in warehouses and 2,264 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 448,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.

Controller, Sir John Simpson, C.B. £4,200
Private Secretary, R. F. Norris £1,310 to £1,555
Deputy Controller, W. Cox, C.B.E. £2,950
Assistant Controllers, C. H. Legg, O.B.E., I.S.O. (Group 1) (£2,650); H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); W. A. Beck, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Group 3) £2,350
Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell. . *unpaid*

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, G. H. R. Whybrow, M.M. £1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, L. G. Robinson £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Directors, J. H. Francis; R. H. Chisholm; V. H. Morley; G. Wight.....£1,310 to £1,555
Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, R. H. Sloane.....£1,310 to £1,555

Establishments and Organization Division

Director, A. J. Long, M.B.E. .....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, C. W. Blundell £1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Directors, J. W. Wilson; R. E. Pysden; B. J. Crisp.....£1,310 to £1,555

Contracts Division

Director, J. W. E. Bates.....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, J. V. Westlake. . £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Director, A. W. Symons £1,310 to £1,555

Group 2

Printing Works Division

Director, J. P. Turner.....£1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Directors, D. A. Jamieson; A. H. Phillips; J. E. Chapman.....£1,310 to £1,555
Senior Works Manager, D. E. Masson, M.B.E. £1,670 to £1,885
Works Managers, C. G. H. Walker, M.B.E.; J. H. Hynes; J. Brookes.....£1,310 to £1,555
Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. W. H. Elvin £1,310 to £1,555

Printing and Binding Division

Director (vacant).....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, A. S. Powis....£1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Director, R. Blundell, D.F.C. £1,310 to £1,555

Duplicating Division

Director, C. Pengelly, M.B.E. ....£1,670 to £1,885
Deputy Director, F. T. Hillman, M.B.E. £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Director, W. H. Jameson £1,310 to £1,555

Co-ordination of Reproduction Services Section

Co-ordinator of Reproduction Services, P. T. Hann £1,670 to £1,885
Deputy Co-ordinator, H. M. Dodge £1,310 to £1,555

Group 3

Publications Division

Director, P. McGrath.....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, I. J. Cherns ....£1,670 to £1,885
Assistant Directors, J. L. Wilkinson; J. R. McKay; S. W. Westoby; G. P. Brown £1,310 to £1,555

Typographic Design and Layout Section

Head of Section, A. Dodson.....£1,550

Supplies Division

Director, A. C. A. Taylor .....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, W. H. Browne. £1,310 to £1,555
Assistant Directors, H. V. Roe; J. P. Morgan £1,310 to £1,555

Inspection, Transport and Warehouses Division
Director, L. G. Smith.....£1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Director, S. Brown.....£1,310 to £1,555
Deputy Director (Warehouses), E. A. Barrett £1,310 to £1,555
Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E. Halson, M.B.E.....£1,483 to £1,735

REGIONAL OFFICES

Scotland

Government Buildings, Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh 11.
Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.
Director, N. G. Thompson.....£1,670 to £1,845
Deputy Director, F. E. Davey...£1,310 to £1,555

Wales

Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast
Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.
Superintendent, J. I. Jones.....£1,310 to £1,555

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.
Bookshop: 30-41 King Street, Manchester 2.
Director, J. W. Eyres.....£1,670 to £1,885
Deputy Director, B. A. Smith...£1,310 to £1,555

Bristol

All Saints Street, Bristol 1
Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1.
Superintendent, D. C. Dashfield, M.V.O. £1,310 to £1,555

Birmingham

Bookshop: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE

House of Lords, S.W.1

President, The Lord Chancellor.
Members, J. G. Archibald; The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B.; The Right Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.; Sir John Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C.; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B., Q.C.; Sir Andrew Innes, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.; Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.; The Right Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.; Sir David Milne, K.C.B.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Reid, P.C.; The Viscount Simonds, P.C.; Sir John Simpson, C.B.; T. G. Talbot, Q.C.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
Secretary, R. W. Perceval.

Statutory Publications Office

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7755]
Editors, S. G. G. Edgar; R. L. Hurst £2,000 to £2,300

SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3
[Royal 6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated annually by the Government and resells the sugar commercially at world prices. The Board also provides temporary finance for the British Sugar Corporation and receives from or pays to the Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the production and refining of home grown beet sugar. The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home produced sugar and molasses.

Chairman, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B...£5,000
Vice-Chairman, J. A. Dyson, C.B.E.....£3,500
Members (part time), Sir Henry Brewer, M.B.E.; F. E. Harmer, C.M.G. .....*unpaid*
Secretary, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.
Chief Marketing Officer, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, G. Keddie, M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[Gerrard: 6933]

The Ministry of Supply furnishes supplies to the Armed Forces; undertakes the design and development of equipment for the Army and the Royal Air Force and certain types of equipment for the Royal Navy: carries out the primary Government responsibility in the field of electronics and the light metals industry; develops new types of civil aircraft, including those required by the national air lines. The Ministry administers the Royal Ordnance Factories and various experimental, storage and miscellaneous establishments.

Minister of Supply, THE RT. HON. AUBREY JONES, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, W. T. Horsley (*Principal*); T. W. Hall (*Assistant*).
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. Hall, O.B.E., M.P. .....*unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B. £6,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Knighton.
Deputy Secretary (A.), L. J. Dunnett, C.B., C.M.G. £4,250
Deputy Secretary (B.), Sir Lewis Hutchinson, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Deputy Secretary (C.), G. P. Humphreys-Davies, C.B. £4,250
Controller of Munitions, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Cowley, K.B.E., C.B.
Deputy Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Lindsay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Asst. Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. G. P. Walsh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*ret.*).....£3,600
Director of Munitions, Brigadier J. A. Fitzpatrick.
Director, Standardization (Munitions), Comdr. F. W. Hornsby, R.N. (*ret.*).....£2,700
Controller of Aircraft, Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C.
Deputy Controller of Aircraft, Rear Admiral A. S. Bolt, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Assistant Controller of Aircraft, Air Vice-Marshal C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E.
Controller of Electronics, Dr. R. Cockburn, C.B., O.B.E. £4,250
Deputy Controller of Electronics, Air Vice-Marshal G. P. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E.
Director-General, Atomic Weapons, E. S. Jackson, C.B. £3,500
Directors, Dr. D. Cameron; Capt. F. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).....*Varying rates to £2,800*
Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories, Sir Steuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B.....(*+ allce.*) £4,250
Deputy Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories, R. Ratcliffe, M.B.E. £3,400
Chief Scientist, Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, K.B.E., C.B., PH.D. £5,000

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; R. Burns, C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; F. J. Doggett; V. P. Harries, C.B.; D. W. G. L. Havilland, C.B.; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; H. O. Hooper, C.M.G.; E. S. Jackson, C.B.; H. G. Lindsell, C.B.; N. V. Meeres.....£3,400

Director of Contracts, A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E. (*Air*); H. T. Kirby (*Munition Supplies*) £2,800
Accountant-General, W. Gairns, C.B.E. £2,800
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; Dr. W. E. Berry; E. M. Bowen; H. C. Budden; R. H. W. Bullock; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; J. R. Christie; A. F. Cooper; S. P. Dobbs; W. G. Downey; D. F. A. R. Freeman; G. F. Gainsborough; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; E. W. G. Haynes; J. A. Jaggers; C. R. F. Lark; G. Leitch, O.B.E.; C. F. McFarlane; K. M. McLeod; K. W. Matthews; L. C. J. Orchard; F. E. Prince; W. N. Robinson, C.B.E.; G. T. Rogers; Miss M. L. Senior; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; R. St. J. Walker; E. S. Wilson; T. M. Wilson; G. A. C. Witheridge
Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £1,986 to £2,569
Chief Information Officer, I. S. Jehu, C.I.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Munitions, etc.

Director-General of Armaments Production, L. G. Galè, O.B.E. £3,400
Directors, T. D. Jacobs; E. S. Jones £2,600
Director-General of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. G. Kellett, C.B.E.
Directors, Brigadier J. H. Parsons, O.B.E.; S. W. Coppock ..... £2,500 to £2,800
Director-General of Fighting Vehicles, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Liardet, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Directors, C. J. Tafft (£2,700); Brigadier M. W. H. Head, O.B.E.
Director-General of Inspection, Maj.-Gen. Sir Launcelot Cutforth, K.B.E., C.B. £4,000
Brigadier R. H. Bright, O.B.E.; Brigadier W. P. T. Roberts, C.B.E.; Brigadier C. A. Zweigberg, M.C.; R. E. Swift, C.B.E. (£3,400); E. W. S. Press (£2,800)
Director (*Armament Research and Development Establishment*), Dr. D. H. Black, C.M.G. £3,600
Director (*Fighting Vehicles Research and Development Establishments*), A. E. H. Masters, C.B., C.B.E. £3,600
Directors, Royal Ordnance Factories, G. C. Allfrey; R. J. Cowey; H. W. Hobbs, C.B.E.; J. E. Jackson, C.B.E.; J. D. Parsons; S. E. Van Ryssen, M.B.E. ..... *Varying rates to* £3,150
Director-General of Scientific Research (*Munitions*), Dr. W. B. Littler £3,600
Directors, E. E. Haddon; Dr. C. H. Johnson, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal T. McClurkin (*ret.*) *Varying rates to* £2,800
Directors, Dr. D. W. Henderson, C.B.; Dr. J. W. C. Phillips; L. T. D. Williams; Dr. E. A. Perren; Sir Donald Bailey, O.B.E. *Varying rates to* £3,300
Chief Superintendent, Brigadier A. Vaughan-Jones.
President Ordnance Board, Rear-Admiral H. S. Walkey, C.B.E. (*ret.*).
Director-General of General Services, C. H. Latchford £2,700
Director-General of Stores and Clothing, F. H. Harrison, C.B.E. £2,600
Director of Royal Engineer Equipment, Brig. S. A. Stewart, C.B.E.
Head of Ministry of Supply Staff (*Washington*), S. F. Follett £3,400
Directors, Brig. C. T. D. Lindsay; Air Commodore H. E. Dicken; P. E. Pollard.
Head of United Kingdom M.O.S. Staff in Australia, Dr. W. H. Wheeler £3,150
M.O.S., Canada, Adviser on Defence Supplies, F. S. Barton £2,800

Aircraft

Deputy Controller (*Overseas Affairs*), E. T. Jones, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750
Deputy Controller, Air (*Research and Development*), Dr. N. Cawood, C.B., C.B.E. £3,750
Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Equipment Research and Development, Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E. £3,400
Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (*General*), A. E. Woodward-Nutt £3,150
Deputy Director-General of Engine Research and Development, R. H. Weir £3,400
Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (*R.A.F.*), Air Vice-Marshal P. S. Blockey, C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Director-General, Scientific Research (*Air*), H. Davies £3,400
Directors, C. J. Carter; H. Constant, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.; Dr. H. Sutton, C.B.E.; L. Boddington, C.B.E.; Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air Commodore R. H. E. Emson; Air Commodore W. D. Disbrey; F. G. R. Cook; R. A. Schlotel; Air Commodore J. R. Mutch, C.B.; E. A. Poulton; H. Templeton; C. Moore *Varying rates to* £3,600
Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, G. W. H. Gardner, C.B., C.B.E. £4,250
Director-General, Aircraft Production, W. R. McGaw, C.B. £3,400
Directors, L. R. Beesly; H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; B. D. Davies; H. E. Hancocke, O.B.E. £2,700
Chief Superintendent, D. E. Morris £2,500 to £2,800
Director, Air Technical Publications, S. T. L. Mansell £2,700

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Director-General, Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B., C.B.E. £3,600
Directors, Brigadier E. W. Denison; Dr. B. G. Dickins; Air Commodore B. A. Chacksfield; Air Commodore H. B. Wrigley; Dr. E. V. D. Glazier (£2,100 to £2,400) ..£2,500 to £2,800
Director, Royal Radar Establishment, W. J. Richards, C.B., C.B.E. £3,600
Director-General of Electronics Research and Development (vacant) £3,400
Directors, Dr. A. G. Touch; Air Commodore C. A. Bell; H. W. Forshaw, C.B.E.; R. G. Friend £2,800
Directors, A. T. Black, C.B.E.; R. E. Sainsbury £2,700

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See *CONSERVANCY BOARDS*

TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION

Finsbury Square House, 33/37 Finsbury Square, E.C.2

[Monarch: 2052]

The Tithe Redemption Commission was constituted pursuant to the Tithe Act, 1936 (26 Geo. V and 1 Edw. VIII). Estimates (1958–59), £329,870.
Chairman, Sir Arthur N. Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. £500
Other Members, Sir Russell Kettle; H. G. Richardson; H. E. James, C.B.E. (*ex-officio*); S. A. Piggott, C.B.E. (*ex-officio*).
Secretary and Principal Finance Officer, S. A. Piggott, C.B.E. £2,700
Head of Division and Establishment Officer, D. A. Eden, O.B.E., I.S.O. ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Head of Division, C. G. Harris, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Heads of Branches, E. A. Bourchier; H. A. Cox, M.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment Officer*); J. W. Fisher; L. Gregory; W. J. Weightman, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8855]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry

and overseas trade, and particular responsibility in relation to all industries, except those which are the direct concern of other Departments, e.g. food, agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying, electronics, ship building, fuel and power, and transport.

The Divisions of the Board form four main groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the Regulative group, and the Common Service Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics, Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the Solicitor's Department.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. SIR DAVID MCADAM ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretaries, A. D. Neale, M.B.E.; D. Steel; Miss M. C. Gibbs.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, D. K. Freeth, M.P.; J. A. Kershaw, M.P. ..... *unpaid*

Minister of State, JOHN KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, L. E. M. Taylor.

Parliamentary Secretary, F. J. Erroll, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, T. Sharp.

Parliamentary Clerk, S. N. Fieldhouse ..... £1,635 to £1,845

Permanent Secretary, Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G. £6,000

Private Secretary, C. B. Nixon.

Second Secretaries, Sir Edgar Cohen, K.C.M.G.; Sir Leslie Robinson, K.B.E., C.B.; G. H. Andrew, C.B. £4,250

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B. £4,250

Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E. *unpaid*

Commercial Relations and Exports Department

Under-Secretaries, R. F. Bretherton, C.B.; W. Hughes, C.B.; R. C. Bryant; C. D. Campbell £3,400

Adviser on Commercial Policy (*Under-Secretary*), C. W. Sanders £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; S. Golt; C. W. Jardine; G. E. Preston; R. B. Tippetts; Dr. F. E. Budd; S. A. ff. Dakin; Miss M. W. Dennehy, C.B.E.; G. Parker; W. K. Ward; C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.; E. A. Midgley, M.B.E.

Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

General Division

Under-Secretary, G. Bowen, C.M.G. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. K. Fisher; W. Gilbert; E. L. Phillips

Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

Principal Executive Officer, E. W. Jones, C.B.E. £2,400

Export Licensing Branch

Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1
[Monarch: 4071]

Controller, R. Wood ..... £1,900 to £2,100

Export Services Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. Birtles £2,400

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch

Export Publicity and Fairs Officer, M. L. G. Balfour, O.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

News Branch

Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd ..... £1,900 to £2,100

Industries and Manufactures Department

Under-Secretaries, J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; J. B. L. Munro, C.M.G.; Miss E. Ackroyd; G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G.

Men, £3,400; *Women*, £3,269

Assistant Secretaries, D. Carter; R. H. King; H. G. Pollard; J. L. May; A. L. Burgess; S. R. Raffan; P. Harris; C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G.; K. E. Mackenzie; R. Reid-Adam, C.B.E.; I. A. H. More; Miss H. V. Lupton, M.B.E.; V. I. Chapman; G. S. Knight

Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

Import Licensing Branch

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1.
[Abbey: 9080]

Controller (*Asst. Sec.*), S. R. Raffan ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 7032]

Controller, T. G. Poppy, O.B.E. ..... £1,690 to £1,950

Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
Controller, K. G. Sillar, M.C. £2,400

E. and W. Riding (Leeds)
Controller, J. Paterson ..... £2,100 to £2,700

London and South Eastern
(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)
Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Eastern
(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)
Controller, G. Roberts, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

South Western (Bristol)
Controller, M. Weber £2,400

Office for Wales (Cardiff)
Controller, R. W. Daniel ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Midland (Birmingham)
Controller, A. N. Halls, M.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

North Western (Manchester)
Controller, R. J. Forbes £2,400

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)
Controller, A. Young, C.B.E. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Controls

Jute Control

Controller, A. B. Fergusop, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,300

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division

Under-Secretary, A. E. Welch, C.B., C.M.G. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. Levine C.B.E.; T. K. Rees; W. Gilbert ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Tariff Division

Tariff Adviser (*Under-Secretary*), R. M. Nowell, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, A. Currall; E. Bower; S. L. Edwards ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Insurance and Companies Department* and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, R. J. W. Stacy, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Carruthers; P. J. Mantle, C.M.G. ..... £2,100 to £2,700

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy, J. M. Clarke £2,700

* Annual Returns and other documents filed with the Registrar of Companies are available for inspection at the Public Search Room, Bush House, South West Wing, Strand, W.C.2.

Accountants Division

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 4411]

Director, E. L. Wright, C.B.E. £2,700

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department
25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Holborn: 8721]

Comptroller General, G. Grant, C.B. £3,600
Assistant Comptrollers, W. Wallace; H. S. Gillham, C.B.; R. G. Atkinson £2,800

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer (Under-Secretary), A. C. Hill, C.B. £3,400
Assistant Secretary, P. B. Hypher £2,100 to £2,700

Enemy Property Branch
Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 4411]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton £2,200

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B. £4,250
Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. Ryder £3,400
Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; E. W. D. Dean, C.B.E.; J. F. Brown; R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon; H. C. Cotman, M.C. £2,200 to £2,700

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer (Under-Secretary), J. Leckie, C.B. £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; W. G. Onslow; Miss H. Barkley; J. B. Smith
Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B. £3,400
Chief Statisticians, Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E.; H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoe; T. Paterson; H. E. Browning
Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,014 to £2,619

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION

Berkeley Square House, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494]
19–29 Woburn Place, W.C.1
[Terminus: 3366]
21–37 Hereford Road, W.2
[Bayswater: 3456]
1–6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1
[Terminus: 3366]

The powers and duties of the Minister relate to: Inland Transport—railways, tramways, canals, waterways and inland navigation; roads, bridges and ferries and vehicles and traffic thereon; Shipping—national and international shipping policy; harbours, docks, piers and conservancy; ships, their masters and seamen; safety of life at sea; navigation (including pilotage, lighthouses and other aids to safety in navigation); wreck and salvage; coastguard; boiler explosions, wherever occurring; and Civil Aviation—the organization, implementation and encouragement of measures for its development; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research into matters relating to the navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over thirty civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister, RT. HON. HAROLD ARTHUR WATKINSON, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, J. H. P. Draper; J. M. Moore, D.S.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss J. E. Beeton.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. Beresford Craddock, M.P.
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, G. R. H. Nugent, M.P.; A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. £6,000
Private Secretary, R. H. Bird.
Deputy Secretaries, P. Faulkner, C.B.; M. M. V. Custance £4,250
Controller of Civil Aviation Ground Services, E. A. Armstrong, C.B., C.B.E. £3,750

Advisers to the Minister

Chief Aeronautical Adviser, Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B. (*ret.*)
Hon. Scientific Adviser (Civil Aviation), Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Hon. Chief Business Adviser (Civil Aviation), L. Gamage, M.C.
Hon. Financial Adviser (Shipping and Inland Transport), Sir Alan Rae Smith, K.B.E.
Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn, C.M.G.
Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance, Sir Philip D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deputy Secretary, M. M. V. Custance.

Air Services and Civil Aviation International Relations

Under-Secretary (vacant).

Air Services A
Assistant Secretary, T. Paris, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Air Services B
Assistant Secretary, L. S. Mills ... £2,100 to £2,700

Air Services C
Assistant Secretary, S. R. Walton £2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation International Relations
Assistant Secretary, C. P. Scott-Malden £2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation Safety and General

Under-Secretary, G. V. Hole £3,400

Civil Aviation Overseas Facilities
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Simpson £2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation Regulations and General
Assistant Secretary, R. H. Walmsley £2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation Safety and Licensing
Director, W. E. B. Griffiths ... £2,300 to £2,650
Deputy Director, A. M. Raffael ... £1,850 to £2,250

Civil Aviation Medical
Senior Medical Officer, Air Commodore J. D. Leahy, M.C. (*ret.*) £2,650

Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)

Chief Inspector, Group Capt. P. G. Tweedie, O.B.E. (*ret.*) £2,700

CIVIL AVIATION GROUND SERVICES

Controller of Ground Services, E. A. Armstrong, C.B., C.B.E.

Aerodromes

Under-Secretary, G. I. Morris, C.B. £3,400

Aerodromes Planning A
Assistant Secretary, D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Aerodromes Planning B
Assistant Secretary, E. S. Foster ... £2,100 to £2,700

Aerodromes Estate Management
Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation Navigational Services

Director General, Air Commodore W. E. G. Mann, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*ret.*) £3,350
Deputy Director General, J. B. Veal, C.B.E., A.F.C. £2,950

Civil Aviation Control and Navigation
Director, V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E. . £2,300 to £2,650
Deputy Directors, E. J. Dickie, M.B.E.; N. V. Lindemere; H. I. Wood, O.B.E.
£1,850 to £2,250

Civil Aviation Telecommunications
Director, C. G. Phillips, O.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Directors, J. C. Farmer; S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.; W. A. J. Thorn; V. Dodd, O.B.E.
£2,050 to £2,350

Civil Aviation Aerodromes Technical
Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E. . £2,300 to £2,650
Deputy Directors, J. M. Buckeridge; G. L. Gandy, O.B.E. . . . . £1,850 to £2,250

Civil Aviation Overseas Navigational Services
Director, E. L. T. Barton, O.B.E. . £2,300 to £2,650
Deputy Director, W. F. Rimmer. £1,850 to £2,250

Supply (Civil Aviation Ground Services)
Assistant Secretary, A. E. Manning, C.B.E.
£2,100 to £2,700

Civil Aviation Operational Research
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. E. Bell, Ph.D.
£2,050 to £2,350

Civil Aviation Works Directorate
Director, J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.

INLAND TRANSPORT

Deputy Secretary, P. Faulkner, C.B.

Highways Administration
Under-Secretary, H. R. Lintern £3,400

Highways General Planning
Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister
£2,100 to £2,700

Highways Special Roads
Assistant Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson
£2,100 to £2,700

Highways Trunk Roads
Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin
£2,100 to £2,700

Highways Classified Roads
Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison
£2,100 to £2,700

Highways Land and Closures
Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy
£2,100 to £2,700

Highways Management and Services
Assistant Secretary, H. Gillender . . £2,100 to £2,700

Highways Engineering Staff
Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker, C.B. £3,750
Deputy Chief Engineers, J. S. McNeil; J. G. Smith
£3,000
Assistant Chief Engineers, H. C. Adams, M.C.; W. F. Adams; E. B. Holiday; J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D.
£2,200 to £2,650

Mechanical Engineering Staff
Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. A. Lovell, O.B.E.
£3,000

Road Safety, Traffic and Vehicle Regulation
Under-Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B. £3,400

Road Safety
Assistant Secretary, E. I. R. MacGregor
£2,100 to £2,700

Road Traffic
Assistant Secretary, D. F. Allen . . £2,100 to £2,700

Vehicle Regulation and Taxation
Assistant Secretary, R. S. S. Dickinson
£2,100 to £2,700

Road Transport, Inland Transport Planning and International Inland Transport
Under-Secretary, J. E. Hampson £3,400

Road Transport
Assistant Secretary, W. P. Shovelton
£2,100 to £2,700

Inland Transport Planning
Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill £2,100 to £2,700

International Inland Transport
Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E.
£2,100 to £2,700

Railways and Inland Waterways Rates and Charges (Inland Transport)
Under-Secretary, R. R. Goodison £3,400

Railways and Inland Waterways
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. A. Munro
£2,014 to £2,619

Railway Inspectorate
Chief Inspecting Officer, Brig. C. A. Langley, C.B.E., M.C. R.E. (*ret.*) £3,000

Rates and Charges (Inland Transport)
Assistant Secretary, E. W. Godfrey, C.B.E.
£2,100 to £2,700

Highway Law Consolidation Branch
Head of Branch, B. Honour, C.B., M.C.
£2,100 to £2,700

SHIPPING

Deputy Secretary (vacant).

Marine
Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove £3,400

Marine Crews
Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,100 to £2,700

Marine Navigational Aids
Assistant Secretary, R. W. N. B. Gilling
£2,100 to £2,700

H.M. Coastguard
Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)
£1,935
Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*)
£1,720

Marine Safety
Assistant Secretary, E. C. V. Goad £2,100 to £2,700

Professional and Consultative Staff
Professional Officer (*Chief Nautical Surveyor*), Capt J. H. Quick, O.B.E. £2,700
Engineer Surveyor in Chief, G. Burdon £2,700
Chief Ship Surveyor, R. J. Shepherd £2,700
Professional Officer (*Navigational Aids*), Capt. H. Menzies, R.N. £2,200

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen
Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff
(Cardiff: 71221)
Registrar General, A. G. Blows, O.B.E.
£1,850 to £2,050

Shipping Operations, Ports and Planning
Under-Secretary, W. Graham, C.B., M.B.E. . . . £3,400

Commercial Services
Assistant Secretary, C. F. Brown, O.B.E.
£2,100 to £2,700

Ports
Assistant Secretary, O. F. Gingell . £2,100 to £2,700

Sea Transport
Assistant Secretary and Director, R. W. Bullmore, M.B.E. . . . . £2,100 to £2,700
Deputy Director, S. R. Skinner £2,400

Ship Management and Contracts
Assistant Secretary, T. G. Usborne £2,100 to £2,750

Shipping Planning
Assistant Secretary, T. L. Beagley £2,100 to £2,700

Shipping Policy
Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird, C.B. £3,400

Foreign Shipping Relations
Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,100 to £2,700

General Shipping Policy
Assistant Secretary, J. N. Wood £2,100 to £2,700

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment, Organization and General
Under-Secretary, P. J. E. Dalmahoy, C.B. (*Principal Establishment and Organization Officer*) £3,400

Establishment Staffing A
Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson £2,100 to £2,700

Establishment Staffing B
Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes £2,100 to £2,700

General
Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wray, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Organization and Services
Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Information
Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O., M.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Welfare
Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E. £1,238 to £1,468

Finance and Accounts
Under-Secretary, R. B. Lang, O.B.E. (*Director of Finance*) £3,400

Finance General
Assistant Secretary, G. C. Wardale £2,100 to £2,700

Finance (Civil Aviation Ground Services)
Assistant Secretary, A. E. Manning, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,700

Accounts
Head of Division, E. H. Edlin, O.B.E. £2,400

Economics, Statistics and Intelligence
Under-Secretary, C. W. Evans, C.B., C.B.E. £3,400

Economics
Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson £2,100 to £2,700

Statistics
Assistant Secretary, A. Clark £2,100 to £2,700

Nationalized Industries
Assistant Secretary, W. C. Gawthorne £2,100 to £2,700

REGIONAL OFFICES

Marine Survey Offices

East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6; *Principal Officer*, F. J. Girling £1,975 to £2,150
North East England—Newcastle 1: *Principal Officer*, J. Graham £1,975 to £2,150
East England—Hull: *Principal Officer*, A. M. Daniels £1,975 to £2,150
London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane, E.C.3: *Principal Officer*, Capt. W. A. Hann £1,975 to £2,150
South and South West England—Southampton: *Principal Officer*, Capt. D. W. McNab £1,975 to £2,150
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: *Principal Officer*, Capt. D. W. Jones £1,975 to £2,150
Liverpool—Liverpool 3: *Principal Officer*, Capt. E. W. Lewis £1,975 to £2,150
West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: *Principal Officer*, J. W. Bull £1,975 to £2,150
Northern Ireland—Belfast: *Principal Officer*, J. C. M. Sutcliffe £1,975 to £2,150

Mercantile Marine Offices

Berkeley Square House, W.1: *Inspector of Mercantile Marine Offices*, K. A. B. Sampson £1,670 to £1,885
Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2: *District Superintendent*, A. H. Lynam £1,310 to £1,555
North East England—Newcastle 1: *District Superintendent*, R. J. Granger £1,310 to £1,555
London—Dock Street, E.1: *District Superintendent*, C. A. Ashley £1,310 to £1,555
South England—Southampton: *District Superintendent*, H. W. C. Wernham £1,310 to £1,555
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: *District Superintendent*, G. T. Plant £1,310 to £1,555
Liverpool—Liverpool 1: *District Superintendent*, L. H. Neal, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. £1,310 to £1,555

Divisional Road Engineers

North Eastern—Leeds 1: J. G. Taylor, C.B.E. £2,200 to £2,650
North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage £2,200 to £2,650
Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards £2,200 to £2,650
Metropolitan—Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1: C. E. Hollingshurst £2,200 to £2,650
South Eastern—19–29 Woburn Place, W.C.1: H. S. Keep, M.C. £2,200 to £2,650
South Western—Exeter: T. E. Hutton £2,200 to £2,700
Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: J. J. Liptrott £2,200 to £2,650
Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones £2,200 to £2,650
North Western—Manchester 3: V. H. Haynes £2,200 to £2,650

Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities
Traffic Areas and Chairmen

Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon £2,700
Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E. £2,700
North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson, C.B.E. £2,700
West Midland—Birmingham 16: W. P. James, O.B.E. £2,700
East Midland—Nottingham: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E. £2,700
Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond £2,700
South Wales—Cardiff: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.E. £2,700
Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E. £2,700
South Eastern—36–38 Berkeley Square, W.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., M.C. £2,700
Metropolitan—Marsham Street, S.W.1: Brig. R. J. O. Dowse, C.B.E. (*Traffic Commissioner*) £2,800
Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin £2,700

Civil Aviation Ground Services
London Airports

General Manager, R. S. F. Edwards £3,150
Deputy General Manager, G. S. Hill £2,100 to £2,700
Aerodrome Commandants, Special Grade, G. J. H. Jeffs, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*London Airport*) (£2,300 to £2,650); B. A. Oakley (*Gatwick*) £1,850 to £2,250

Southern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex
[Hounslow: 2345]

Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck £2,350 to £2,700

Deputy Director of Telecommunications, J. F. Montgomerie £2,050 to £2,350

Deputy Director (Operations), G. J. Warcup £1,850 to £2,250

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk, O.B.E., D.F.C. £1,695 to £1,930

Scottish Division

Divisional Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11.
[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Divisional Controller, G. M. Macintosh, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,700

Deputy Director of Telecommunications, D. E. Horne £2,050 to £2,350

Deputy Director (Operations), D. F. Peel £1,900 to £2,300

Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade (Prestwick), C. D. Waldron £1,850 to £2,250

Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Renfrew), W. F. Murray, O.B.E. £1,660 to £1,950

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. Robinson, O.B.E. £1,695 to £1,930

Northern Division

24-26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8
[Sefton Park: 1421]

Divisional Controller, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,700

Deputy Director of Telecommunications, A. B. Gilbert £2,050 to £2,350

Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Belfast), J. B. Selway, D.B.C. £1,660 to £1,950

Deputy Director (Operations), J. L. C. Briscoe, D.F.C. £1,850 to £2,250

Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, E. V. P. Miller, O.B.E. £1,695 to £1,930

Transport Tribunal
Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2
[Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Hubert Hull, C.B.E.

Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; H. H. Phillips, O.B.E.

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary and a Financial Secretary who also are Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary who advises the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P. £10,000

Principal Private Secretary, F. A. Bishop, C.V.O.

Private Secretaries, A. J. Phelps; P. F. de Zulueta; J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E.

Secretary for Appointments, D. Stephens.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss M. G. Stenhouse, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Adviser on Public Relations, S. H. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,750

Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (*First Lord*); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P., £2,200; E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.; Col. J. H. Harrison, T.D., M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.; P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., M.P. each £2,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat Amory, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Sec., E. W. Maude.

Private Secs., A. J. Collier; J. Anson.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. P. H. B. Wall, M.C., R.M., M.P. *unpaid*

Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P. £3,750

Private Sect., Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.; P. A. Smith; Miss M. E. Judd, O.B.E.

Financial Secretary, J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., M.P. £3,750

Private Secs., C. S. Bennett; P. N. Odell.

Joint Permanent Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B. (*also Secretary of the Cabinet*); Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £6,500

Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Second Secretaries, Sir Leslie Rowan, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B. £6,000

Economic Adviser to the Government, Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,750

Third Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Abbot, C.B.E.; W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., O.B.E.; B. D. Fraser, C.B.; W. W. Morton, C.B.; Sir Denis Rickett, K.C.M.G., C.B.; A. J. D. Winnifrith, C.B. £4,250

Under-Secretaries, F. A. Bishop, C.V.O.; F. E. Figgures; A. W. France, C.B.; A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G.; S. L. Lees, M.V.O.; L. Petch; J. A. C. Robertson (*Director of Organization and Methods*); D. R. Serpell, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. Stevenson, C.M.G.; A. W. Taylor, C.B.; F. F. Turnbull, C.B., C.I.E.; F. R. P. Vinter; G. M. Wilson £3,400

Assistant Secretaries, G. R. Bell; D. M. Bensusan-Butt; T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.; W. H. Fisher; J. Gibson; F. W. Glaves-Smith; R. C. Griffiths; Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.; C. J. Hayes; D. F. Hubback; H. L. Jenkyns; M. E. Johnston; D. McKean; J. Macpherson; J. Mark, M.B.E.; E. W. Maude; J. H. H. Merriman; D. J. Mitchell; P. Nicholls; B. C. Oades, C.B.E.; J. G. Owen; A. D. Peck; A. J. Platt, O.B.E.; I. de L. Radice; J. L. Rampton; P. S. Ross; Mrs. P. M. Rossiter; R. L. Sharp; J. J. S. Shaw; D. Stephens; R. S. Symons, C.I.E.; K. S. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. Widdup

Men, £2,100 to £2,700; *Women*, £2,042 to £2,646

Treasury Medical Adviser, W. E. Chiesman, C.B., M.D.

Deputy Treasury Medical Adviser, M. C. W. Long, T.D.

Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. M. Anderson, M.D.; Miss E. C. Evans, O.B.E.; V. C. Medvei; J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer, M.D.

Principals, L. Airey; A. M. Allen; W. G. Angle; G. R. Armstrong; R. T. Armstrong; G. R. Ashford; W. Aspin; P. R. Baldwin; J. F. Barrow; K. G. H. Binning; Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd; R. L. Briggs; Miss M. R. Bruce; D. K. Burdett (*Statistician*); T. H. Caulcott; S. T.

Charles; R. Colegate; A. J. Collier; H. A. Copeman; K. E. Couzens; Miss R. Culhane, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Treasury Welfare Adviser*); J. H. V. Davies; P. H. F. Dodd; G. S. Downey; J. A. Ford; Miss J. M. Forsyth; D. H. Fulcher, D.S.C.; M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. D. J. Halley, M.B.E.; J. E. Hansford; Sir Charles Hendriks, C.B.E., M.C.; Mrs. M. Hedley-Miller; J. E. Herbecq; C. H. W. Hodges; F. Hudson; J. Hyman, O.B.E.; Miss J. Kelley; O. S. Knowles; H. S. Lambert; H. S. Lee; J. C. Leeming; J. G. Littler; J. Littlewood; Miss F. M. Loughnane; A. H. Lovell; C. C. Lucas; J. E. Lucas; J. T. McAulay; F. L. McHenry; J. A. Marshall; Miss G. E. Miles; A. H. M. Mitchell; R. P. Moberly; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; Miss J. F. H. Orr; R. J. Painter; L. Parnwell; A. J. Phelps; R. W. Phelps; L. Pliatzky; W. S. Polley, J. D. Rae, O.B.E.; Miss M. I. Reid; J. I. McK. Rhodes; G. W. Robertson; M. Rudd; D. L. Skidmore; J. F. Slater; Mrs. M. B. Sloman; Miss E. L. Smart, M.B.E.; C. D. Smith; B. M. Thimont; W. O. Ulrich; D. W. G. Wass; P. E. Watts; C. Wigfull; Mrs. D. R. Williams; R. L. Workman; A. W. Wyatt

Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,359 to £1,984
Temporary Principals, W. R. Edmunds, O.B.E., T.D.; Miss A. L. T. Oppe; Miss K. Whalley
Men, £1,450 to £2,050; *Women*, £1,359 to £1,984
Treasury Officers of Accounts, W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; J. Macpherson.
Assistant to Treasury Officers of Accounts, C. F. Rigby £1,900 to £2,100
Accountant, R. F. Lloyd, M.V.O. . . £1,900 to £2,100
Assistant Accountants, D. Chapman, O.B.E.; L. J. Taylor . . . . . £1,720 to £1,935
Chief Catering Adviser, Miss B. Tyson, O.B.E.
Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Education, F. Hartley.
Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Scholes, M.B.E.; W. A. R. Webster, O.B.E. . . £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, W. J. Appleton; S. Barraclough; W. E. Cain; G. E. Eales, M.B.E.; N. C. Harvey; W. Kees; D. C. Lee (*Chief Clerk*); J. E. Long; J. H. Middleton, M.B.E. (*Secretary, Civil Service Sports Council*); A. C. Reeve, O.B.E.; G. G. Sangster; F. J. Williams, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Organization Officers, L. H. Bunker; G. B. Crichton; J. E. Dunkley, O.B.E.; J. W. Foster; G. D. Jones; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Adair; D. J. Brazier; W. W. Clague; R. Cockram; W. H. J. Cooper, M.B.E.; O. M. Davies; H. W. Foot; Miss M. C. Gibson; J. Hamilton; F. Hartley; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; Miss E. A. Hogg; R. E. M. Kirkman; S. D. Light; B. J. McCarthy; K. H. McNeill; C. W. Maltby; P. R. Money; Miss M. E. Moody; F. W. Mullins; T. A. Odell; A. T. Ripley; R. C. Robin; W. D. Shipton; G. H. Sparks (*Chief Registrar*); L. H. Stevenson; W. L. Tjaden; G. D. Vaughan; N. J. Wilkins; W. Winnard; W. A. R. Wolfe
Men, £1,350 to £1,605; *Women*, £1,299 to £1,540

Economic Section

Senior Economic Advisers, F. J. Atkinson; J. Downie £2,100 to £2,700
Economic Advisers, W. M. Scammell; Hon. W. A. H. Godley . . . . . £1,450 to £2,050

Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.:—
Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, G. F. Thoroid, C.M.G.
Under-Secretary, D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.
Assistant Secretaries, N. Jordan Moss; W. E. Taylor.
Economic Adviser, C. W. McMahon.
South East Asia, D. O. Henley.
South Asia, G. B. Blaker.
Statistician, D. K. Burdett.
U.K. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, G. F. Thorold, C.M.G.

Information Division

Head of Division, S. C. Leslie, C.B.E. £3,750
Deputy Head of Division and Chief Press Officer, C. Raphael.
Heads of Sections, N. F. Cowen; J. D. Groves.

Capital Issues Committee

Chairman, The Lord Kennet, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Members, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Frazer, O.B.E.; Sir Percy Lister; H. B. Turle, C.B.E.; M. F. Berry; Sir Thomas Barlow, G.B.E.
Secretary, G. G. Sangster.

Parliamentary Counsel

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

First Counsel, Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B. £6,000
Private Sec., J. U. Reid.
Second Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B.
Counsel, P. H. Sée, C.B.; C. H. Chorley; S. M. Krusin; J. C. P. Elliston; A. N. Stainton £3,600 to £4,250
Deputy Counsel, H. P. Rowe; Mrs. E. A. Eadie £3,400
Senior Assistant Counsel, T. R. F. Skemp; F. B. Humphry; F. A. R. Bennion. £2,200 to £2,700

Rating of Government Property

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, W.1

Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook £2,700
Deputy Valuer, J. L. Powell . . . . . £2,250 to £2,500
Inspector of Rates, E. A. Bates, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 461.

Economic Planning Board

Appointed July 8, 1947, to advise H.M. Government on the best use of the economic resources of the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Other Members, J. A. Birch; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.; Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; W. E. Jones, O.B.E.; Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Godfrey Mitchell; Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B.; Sir Edwin Plowden K.C.B., C.B.E.; B. Sanderson, M.C.; Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury
3 Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B. £6,000
Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B. £4,000
Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B.E. £3,400
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Allen; R. J. B. Anderson, C.B.E.; R. L. Bennett; G. B. Burke; S. G. Gains, C.B.E.; D. Neill, M.C.; C. H. Oliver; H. G. Ware; H. Woodhouse . . . . . £2,200 to £2,700
Senior Legal Assistants, R. T. Boase; A. Bridge; C. F. Brooke; L. M. Burridge; E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; G. Corderoy; W. H. Godwin; B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.; J. H. Humphreys; A. B. Lyons; C. J. Macmahon; J. L. Parker; G. S. Payne; G. A. Peacock; A. G. Robinson; E. R. Udal; L. A. Wolfe . . . . . £1,585 to £2,100

Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Gridley, M.B.E.; A. B. Tanner, M.B.E.; W. D. Thomas, M.B.E.; R. A. W. Wildash, M.B.E. ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, G. A. Sizmur, I.S.O. £1,720 to £1,935

Accountant, C. A. Briggs ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Establishments Branch

Establishment Officer, E. R. Udal.

Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskette, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605

Queen's Proctor's Office

12 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.

Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold £1,950 to £2,400

Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Harrison £1,585 to £2,100

Conveyancing and Bona Vacantia Division

16 and 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1124 and 7363]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley. £3,400

Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; W. T. Kermode; A. A. R. Martin; G. H. Wigglesworth £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, B. G. Bradley; R. W. Corbett; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox; G. V. Freeman; R. B. Gardner; J. Holdron; W. S. Karran; N. J. Orchard; R. K. Price; G. A. Sifton; C. F. S. Spurrell; S. D. Stubbs; J. B. Sweetman; T. F. Swindells; J. M. Venables; A. D. Waldron £1,585 to £2,100

Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; L. Moorcraft; M. R. Tollow ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Claims Commission Branch, War Office

Claims House, Montagu Mansions, Baker Street, W.1.
[Welbeck: 7755]

Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke. £1,585 to £2,100

Ministry of Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7000]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone. £3,400

Assistant Solicitor, R. M. Mainwaring £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, P. A. Featherstone-Witty; J. P. H. Trevor; K. T. Wildman £1,585 to £2,100

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Chancery: 2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E. £3,400

Assistant Solicitors, A. E. Frost; A. H. Kent £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.; L. J. Brett; A. J. C. Hay; C. H. A. Lewes; R. Vincent £1,585 to £2,100

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Branch

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B. £3,400

Assistant Solicitors, A. W. G. Kean; D. H. Leck, C.B.E., M.C. ..... £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, R. B. A. Cushman; L. S. Falk; *M. A. Lush; T. D. Salmon; F. C. Scorah; G. D. Seagrim ..... £1,585 to £2,100

Central Land Board and War Damage Commission Branch

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]

Senior Legal Assistant, M. Abrahams £1,585 to £2,100

* Temporary.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3
[Royal: 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls some 60 lighthouses and 40 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. *Deputy Master*, Captain Sir Gerald Curteis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*). *Elder Brethren*, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E.; Commodore A. S. Mackay, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G.; Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; The Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham, of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; The Earl Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H.; Capt. K. McM. Drake, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C.; Capt. T. A. Sergeant, R.D., R.N.R.; Capt. G. E. Barnard.

Officers

Secretary, T. H. Burleigh.

Deputy Secretary, R. S. McLernon, O.B.E.

Heads of Departments, A. W. Nicholls (*Lights*); J. R. A. Savage (*Chief Accountant*).

Chief Staff Officer, A. R. W. Ransley.

Higher Executive Officers, J. H. J. Rogers; P. F. Martin; D. C. Henry; L. N. Potter; R. S. Beckett; S. W. Heesom; J. R. Snipper; G. S. Ingram; J. R. Backhouse.

Engineer-in-Chief, P. W. Hunt.

Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, C. W. Glass.

Chief Research Officer, J. W. de L. Nichols.

Engineers, G. S. Cliff; C. A. Woollard; J. Huggins; R. L. Shergold; J. E. Lewis; I. C. Clingan.
Senior Experimental Officers, L. G. Reynolds; J. H. Rowe.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. D. Seaman.
Deputy do., E. M. Jones.
Pilotage Dept., S. R. Smith, O.B.E. (*Principal*); E. Babbs.
Corporate Dept., G. D. D'Ombrain (*Principal*).
Estate Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh: 32121 and 30291]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 86 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 82 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

Secretary, J. Glencorse Wakelin, C.B.E., O.B.E. (*Mil.*).
Deputy Secretary, W. Renwick.
Senior Executive Officer, A. R. Stewart.
Accountant, A. R. Malcolm.
Superintendent, J. R. Cadger.
Engineer, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2

Chairman, W. F. Robertson.
Clerk, L. E. Dickson.
Engineer, Ritchie M. Campbell.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2

Chairman, I. C. Macfarlane.
General Manager and Secretary, J. R. Proudfoot.
Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9912]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, Sir Keith Murray, Ph.D. £5,000
Other Members, Professor W. M. Arnott, T.D., M.D.; Professor J. F. Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, LL.D., D.Litt.; Professor R. S. Edwards; J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; Lord Heyworth; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Eric James, D.Phil.; Professor R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; Professor P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor W. R. Niblett; Professor A. Robertson, Ph.D., F.R.S.; E. L. Russell, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. D. Stocks, LL.D.; Sir George Thomson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor T. E. Wright; The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; Lord Justice Morris.
Secretary, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. . . . £4,250
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B. £3,400
Asst. Secretaries, H. J. Oram, O.B.E.; P. L. Smith, O.B.E. . . . . £2,100 to £2,700
Principal, Mrs. D. R. Williams . . £1,381 to £1,952
Superintending Architect, S. Meyrick £2,100 to £2,400
Senior Architects, G. B. Oddie; C. E. D. Wooster £1,780 to £2,050

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

7 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9671 and 4163]

The Voluntary Aid Detachment Council was dissolved and replaced by the V.A.D. Standing Committee formed Jan. 28, 1944, whose function is to administer the V.A.D. scheme and to form the official link between the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, and the Services to which V.A.D. members are mobilized.

Chairman, Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, The Countess Mountbatten of Burma, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
British Red Cross Society, Dame Beryl Oliver, G.B.E.; R.R.C.; Miss Fletcher and (*representing Scotland*) Lt.-Col. J. K. Arthur; Capt. J. C. Stewart, C.B.E.
Order of St. John, Miss N. Hamilton-Wedderburn; Mrs. Boothman.
St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, Miss M. Cameron.
Ex-officio, The Secretary-General, British Red Cross Society; the Assistant Secretary-General, The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
Secretary (vacant).

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION AND CENTRAL LAND BOARD

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]
102 George Street, Edinburgh
[Edinburgh Central: 5311]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the *War Damage Act*, 1941, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the *War Damage Act*, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to *land and buildings*, those parts of the Act which are concerned with *goods and chattels* being administered through the Board of Trade. In addition to the Headquarters in London the Commission has two other offices in London, one in Edinburgh and one in Belfast. There are technical centres in Hull, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter, Southampton, Norwich, Cardiff and Swansea.

The Central Land Board was appointed on November 11, 1947, under the *Town and Country Planning Act*, 1947, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 51, and the corresponding Scottish Act, 10 & 11 Geo. 6, ch. 53.

The functions of the Board in relation to the financial provisions of the Acts have been radically altered by the *Town and Country Planning Acts*, 1953 and 1954. The membership of the Commission and of the Board is identical and there is a common staff for both bodies.

Chairman (*part-time*), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Deputy Chairman and Secretary, Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Members (*part-time*), Dame Myra Curtis, D.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; A. Macdonald, C.B.E.; J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E.
Deputy Commissioners, W. E. A. Bull; P. V. Burnett; G. A. Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; T. C. Howitt, O.B.E., D.S.O.; J. K. Stephens; G. C. Wilson.
Assistant Secretaries, H. N. V. Clarke; L. W. N. Homan; A. Thom, I.S.O. (*Establishment and Finance Officer*), ...£2,100 to £2,700
Principals, Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E.; W. A. Walker, I.S.O. .....£1,450 to £2,050
Chief Technical Adviser, L. P. Rees, C.B.E. ...£2,700
Technical Advisers, L. J. Bruce; B. Jessop, O.B.E.; J. P. Ward.....£1,780 to £2,050
Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. Snook, O.B.E. £1,900 to £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, S. G. Smith (*Establishments*); J. J. Somper, I.S.O., M.S.M. (*Finance*) £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, S. J. B. Hurden; J. S. Sagar, M.B.E. .....£1,350 to £1,605

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0751]

Wooburn House, Wooburn Green,
High Wycombe, Bucks.
[Bourne End: 594]

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Vice-Chairman, General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Wynne Mason, M.C.; A. K. Pallot.
Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.
Legal Adviser, H. L. Simmons.
Chief Horticultural Adviser, W. F. W. Harding.
Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.
Hon. Consulting Engineer, Sir William Halcrow.
Hon. Botanical Adviser, Dr. George Taylor.
Hon. Literary Adviser, Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, Sir Edward R. Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stopping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (*part-time*), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Commissioners (*part-time*), Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Secretary (*part-time*), H. N. V. Clarke.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
[Chancery: 9441]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E.
(*part-time*) £3,500
Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose
(*part-time*) £3,000
Members, H. J. Johns, C.B., M.B.E.; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E.....each (*part-time*) £2,000
C. J. Knight.....(*part-time*) £1,000
Chief Executive, R. A. Forbes.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
[Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Hugh (Elsdale) Molson, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, C. D. E. Keeling
(+£340 *allce.*) £1,410 to £2,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. R. Gower, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, H. Nicholls, M.P....£2,500
Private Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Bradley.
Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B. £6,000
Deputy Secretaries, H. Kendrew, C.B.; Sir Eric Seal, K.B.E., C.B. £4,200

Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, M. W. Bennitt; L. T. Foster; F. J. Root, C.B. £3,350
Assistant Secretaries, J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; N. Digney; R. B. M. King, M.C.; O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; A. S. Lee; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; K. Newis, M.V.O.; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D.; A. W. J. Scoble; G. H. M. Williams £2,150 to £2,650
Principals, F. S. Butler; Miss O. E. Cockett; S. N. Collings; A. E. Coules; Miss I. M. Davis; C. A. Gay; Miss D. M. Hakim; A. J. Isaac; P. Jenkins; A. Jolly, I.S.O.; T. L. Jones; K. P. Leary; G. May; W. C. Orr, O.B.E.; J. W. T. Pritchard; H. W. Silver; G. J. Spence; E. Vickers; Miss M. E. Waterman; C. E. V. Wilkins; F. C. Withey
Men, £1,410 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,364 to £1,934
Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea.....£1,364 to £1,934
Head of Technical Information Service, R. E. Thallon £1,730 to £2,000

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (*Director of Establishments*) £3,350
Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; E. H. A. Stretton; Mrs. J. Toohey
Men, £2,150 to £2,650; *Women*, £1,992 to £2,596
Principals, C. C. Burdge, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Hindley; A. B. Saunders; G. T. Travis. £1,410 to £2,000

Head of Branch, L. J. Gloster....£1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, T. M. Addison; R. F. Halse; O. C. Leach; F. J. Miller; G. Raw; E. S. Wiggins.....£1,670 to £1,885
Librarian (Grade I) A. B. Agard Evans
£1,670 to £1,885
Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth
£1,950 to £2,150
Controller of Transport, G. MacAulay, O.B.E. £2,400

Finance

Under-Secretary, T. Brockie.....£3,350

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary, L. Middleton Smith
£2,150 to £2,650
Principal, D. W. Royle.....£1,410 to £2,000

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick.....£2,700
Chief Accountant, A. L. Smith...£1,670 to £1,885
Chief Executive Officers, F. C. Goldsmith; B. Roberts.....£1,670 to £1,885

Directorate of Contracts

Director, A. R. Plowman.....£2,700
Deputy Director, T. H. Pritchard
(+*allce.* £155) £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Directors, I. C. Fletcher; L. W. Johnson
£1,950 to £2,150
Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,150
Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson.....£1,585 to £1,935

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Director, L. F. Savournin.....£3,000
Deputy Director and Chief Estate Surveyor (General), N. Sutton, O.B.E.....(+*allce.* £150) £2,700
Chief Estate Surveyor (London), J. W. Gardner
£2,700
Chief Estate Surveyor (Provinces), A. C. B. Evans
£2,700
Superintending Estate Surveyors, J. R. Fernant; J. A. Geer; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James; C. G. Libby; R. K. Smerdon
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Estate Surveyors, K. C. Eyles; R. Gealy; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; C. H. Jones; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; P. B. Norman; R. J. N. Norman; N. F. Plews; P. E. Rayner; C. L. Reeves; R. E. Robson; F. H. Sweeting; G. C. W. Twyman; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock.....£1,730 to £2,000

Directorate General of Works

General Manager, A. J. Filer, C.B.....£4,250
Deputy Director-General of Works, C. G. Mant, C.B.E.
£3,400
Director of Maintenance Services, G. L. Wraige
£3,000

Chief Architect's Division: Architect's Branch

Chief Architect, E. Bedford, C.V.O.....£3,400
Assistant Chief Architects, J. M. Curry; G. Ford, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd; R. Turner, C.M.G.
£2,700
Superintending Architects, A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C.; J. C. Clavering; J. A. Douglas; A. C. Hopkinson; R. P. Mills; J. W. Parr; F. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher.....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Architects, T. A. Bailey; E. H. Banks; R. T. Boutall; M. H. Bristow; E. H. Brown; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. H. Choate; A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furse; J. Heald; N. Hinwood, M.M.; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; W. Kendall; S. C. Mason; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; L. G. Pargiter, M.B.E.; G. A. H. Pearce; C. G. Pinfold; G. W. Pollard; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; E. T. Sargent; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; M. Williams; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge; G. R. Yeats....£1,730 to £2,000
Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; V. H. N. Roles
£1,730 to £2,000

Structural Engineering Branch

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham, O.B.E.
£2,700
Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy; A. E. Hewitt.....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Structural Engineers, W. Freeman; R. W. Frost; J. F. Greinig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; R. W. Pearson; W. J. Purcell; G. H. G. Stewart; F. Walley.....£1,730 to £2,000
Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman
£1,730 to £2,000

Public Health Engineering Branch

Chief Public Health Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E.
£2,700
Superintending Public Health Engineer, R. T. Gillett
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Public Health Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson; C. H. Stevens
£1,730 to £2,000

Site Control Branch

Chief Works Engineer, R. Johnson.....£2,700
Superintending Civil Engineer, E. H. MacMillen
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Civil Engineers, J. C. Barrett; J. E. Jones; N. Lampitt; N. H. Menesse, O.B.E.; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.; C. J. Rigby, M.M.....£1,730 to £2,000

Maintenance Surveyor's Branch

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, O. P. D. Williams
£2,700
Superintending Surveyors, J. S. Cree; N. C. Hughes; J. Roberts.....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Surveyors, E. Baldwin; E. Carr; J. F. Donaldson; W. E. L. Pollard; P. R. Price; F. W. M. Pyott; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson.....£1,730 to £2,000

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Division
New Works Branch

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, A. B. Mann, C.B.E.....£3,400
Assistant Chief Engineers, P. McKearney, O.B.E.; H. Perring; W. L. Wilson, O.B.E.....£2,700
Superintending Engineers, C. L. Champion; H. H. Fairhurst; D. A. Grant; K. J. Jarvis; R. Manser; E. H. Nash; A. L. Parker....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; K. Bolton; S. J. Buckley; C. H. Byart; D. H. W. Channon; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean; C. H. Doherty; E. W. Herrington; G. Johnston; G. C. Kim; A. N. Kinkead; J. C. Knight; E. H. Lever; R. A. Lorton; E. G. Mallalieu; A. M. Palmer; J. W. M. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; C. G. Phillips; J. H. Rigby; C. E. Shelley, I.S.O.; C. Stagg; J. J. Taylor; W. C. J. Watts; E. H. Woodhall; M. Woolfson.....£1,730 to £2,000
Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams, M.B.E.
£1,410 to £2,000

Maintenance Branch

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. E. Bedford...£2,700
Superintending Engineers, H. T. Denbon; T. W. Franks.....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Engineers, L. E. Atkins; W. P. Bingham; W. J. Bull; F. T. Butler; E. B. Carter; T. J. Crews; R. G. Dale; R. Flack; D. Forbes; J. Gearey; L. H. Keeley; A. N. Robinson; O. Savage; H. A. Soper; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb.....£1,730 to £2,000

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. T. A. Brooks, C.B.E.
£3,000
Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, R. Menzies, O.B.E.; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales.....£2,700
Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; N. E. Higgitt; E. S. Leslie; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone.....£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; F. Campey; D. L. Deans; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds; T. Grimshaw; R. C.

Haddow; C. G. Howard; D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lothian; T. L. McSwiney, M.S.M.; D. J. Mason; K. R. Moore; E. Murray; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles; S. J. Robinson; C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. M. Writer
£1,730 to £2,000

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, C. R. Bossom . . £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Davies; A. W. Deller
£1,670 to £1,885

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. Glover £2,700
Deputy Controller of Supplies, A. L. Barclay, O.B.E.
(+*allce.* £120) £2,100 to £2,300
Assistant Controllers of Supplies, E. F. J. Bignell; L. Byfield; C. R. Marks . . . . £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, D. W. Cain; R. E. Hounsell; A. E. Lister . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, J. Young
£1,765 to £1,935

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdein; H. J. Clark, M.B.E.; A. H. Guiver
£1,765 to £1,935

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D.
£2,250
Assistant Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor
(+*allce.* £340) £1,224 to £1,800
Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Beer
(+*allce.* £205) £1,224 to £1,800
Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D.
£1,224 to £1,800

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C.
£1,950 to £2,150

Regional Organization

No. 2.—North Eastern (Leeds)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, B. C. Ursell (+*allce.* £140), £1,670 to £1,885; S. R. Driver, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £140); E. R. Timothy . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

No. 4.—*Eastern* (Cambridge)

Director, S. Ashburner . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, I. F. Cunliffe (+*allce.* £140); J. D. Burnell . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

No. 6.—*Southern* (Reading)

Director, W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £3,000
Asst. Directors, H. J. Spurgeon (+*allce.* £140), £1,670 to £1,885; R. P. Mills, £2,150 to £2,350; L. G. Stevens, £1,730 to £2,000; S. House . . . . . £1,670 to £1,885

No. 7.—*South Western* (Bristol)

Director, W. T. Lewis . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+*allce.* £140) £1,670 to £1,885; R. G. Tee (+*allce.* £140); A. H. Healy . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

No. 9.—*Midland* (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, K. P. L. Bergin (+*allce.* £140), £1,670 to £1,885; F. R. McCutcheon, £1,670 to £1,885; A. C. Quarmby . . . £1,730 to £2,000

No. 10.—*North Western* (Manchester)

Director, D. F. Mann . . . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+*allce.* £140), £1,670 to £1,885; H. J. Muir (+*allce.* £140), £1,730 to £2,000; J. P. Hatfield (*Liverpool*); B. F. B. Verchild . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters, C.B.E. . . . £2,150 to £2,650
Asst. Directors, E. G. Trent (+*allce.* £140), £1,670 to £1,885; C. F. Fox (+*allce.* £140); N. W. Chappell . . . . . £1,730 to £2,000

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, D. L. MacIntyre, V.C., C.B. . . £3,350
Assistant Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E.
£2,150 to £2,650
Principals, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.; J. M. Ross
£1,410 to £2,000

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Estate Surveyor, K. Ryden, M.C.
£1,730 to £2,000

Directorate General of Works

Director of Works and Services, J. E. R. G. Kean C.B.E. £2,650
Chief Architect's Division: Architects' Branch
Superintending Architect, C. Gorrod
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Saddler; A. C. Shallis; S. Sim; H. G. White, M.V.O.
£1,730 to £2,000
Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
£1,730 to £2,000
Public Health Engineer, R. H. Shepherd
£1,242 to £1,670

Maintenance Branch

Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter . . . £1,730 to £2,000

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Superintending Engineer, D. Wilkie
£2,150 to £2,350

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Superintending Quantity Surveyor, J. Tindale
£2,150 to £2,350
Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. A. S. Jamieson; J. Morrison; A. M. Murdoch . . £1,730 to £2,000

Materials Division

Chief Materials and Building Industries Officer, W. A. Millar, O.B.E. . . . . £1,670 to £1,885

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
£1,340 to £1,560

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Regius Keeper, H. R. Fletcher, Ph.D., D.Sc.
£2,450 to £2,750
Principal Scientific Officer, B. L. Burtt
£1,410 to £2,000

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

Inspector, S. H. Cruden
(+*allce.* £205), £1,224 to £1,800

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British interests. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia. Distributions are being made as sufficient funds become available from Czechoslovakia. Agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland to create similar funds have been made, and the Commission has registered British claims in Roumania. Distribution orders in respect of Polish debts and nationalization claims came into operation on April 30, 1956. Similar distribution orders for various types of Bulgarian claims came into operation on March 1, 1958, and Hungarian claims on April 14, 1958.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, N. H. Moller, O.B.E.
Commissioner, R. A. J. Mullarkey.
Secretary, H. H. Butcher.
Legal Officer, C. J. K. Churchill.

Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration

10 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]

Set up on March 29, 1957, "to consider how the levels of professional remuneration from all sources now received by doctors and dentists taking any part in the National Health Service compare with the remuneration received by members of other professions, by other members of the medical and dental professions, and by people engaged in connected occupations; what, in the light of the foregoing, should be the proper current levels of remuneration of such doctors and dentists by the National Health Service; whether, and if so, what arrangements should be made to keep that remuneration under review; and to make recommendations."

Chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington.
Members, Mrs. K. M. C. Baxter; A. D. Bonham-Carter, T.D.; J. H. Gunlake, C.B.E.; Prof. J. Jewkes, C.B.E.; I. D. McIntosh; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Hugh Watson; S. Watson, C.B.E.
Secretary, W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.

Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London

Sanctuary Buildings, 16 Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4300. Ext. 207]

Set up on December 10, 1957, "to examine the present system and working of local government in the Greater London area; to recommend whether any, and if so what, changes in the local government structure and the distribution of local authority functions in the area, or in any part of it, would better secure effective and convenient local government; and to regard, for these purposes, local government as not including the administration of police, or of water, and the Greater London area as comprising the Metropolitan Police District together with the City of London, the Boroughs of Dartford, Romford, and Watford, the Urban Districts of Caterham and Warlingham, Chorley Wood, Hornchurch, Rickmansworth, and Walton and Weybridge, and the Parish of Watford Rural in the Watford Rural District".

Chairman, Sir Edwin Herbert, K.B.E.
Members, P. S. Cadbury, C.B.E.; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; W. H. Lawson, C.B.E.; Prof. W. J. M. Mackenzie; Sir Charles Morris; Sir John Wrigley, K.B.E., C.B.
Secretary, J. R. Niven.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 290,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trerice (Cornwall); Dovedale (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Penrhyn Estates (N. Wales); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include Saltram (Devon); Mottisfont Abbey (Hants.); Berrington Hall and Croft Castle (Hereford).

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Trustees, The Right Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C. (*Chairman*); The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.;

Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls; The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to £3,154,455, yet it still retains investments with a market value of £3,297,393. In 1957 the Trustees voted grants totalling £152,035. The grants were made under the three heads: Preservation (£83,269), Art and Learning (£48,916) and Social Welfare (£19,850).

Amongst ecclesiastical buildings Ripon Cathedral received a further grant of £5,000, and grants were made for the restoration of outstanding treasures within churches, e.g.:—ancient glass in Long Melford Church, Suffolk (£3,230): monuments, etc. in the Giffard Chapel of Boyton Church, Wiltshire (£1,500): carved angels in South Creake Church, Norfolk (£550): choir stalls in Cartmel Priory, Lancashire (£400): and wall paintings in Plumpton Church, Sussex (£500) and in Sutton Bingham Church, Somerset (£250).

The largest grant in the history of the Trust (£150,000) was made (over a period of ten years) for the restoration of the historic buildings of Oxford. Other secular buildings which received financial assistance included: St. Cross Hospital, Winchester (£2,500): The Old Hall, West Bromwich (£2,000): Home House, Portman Square (£1,000): and Menstrie Castle, Clackmannan (£1,000).

In Art and Learning, the Trustees assisted a number of libraries: The John Rylands Library, Manchester (£15,000): the Leighton Library, Dunblane, Perthshire (£460): The Madrigal Society's Library (£500): and the National Library of Scotland (£500).

Other grants included: The Mermaid Theatre Trust (£2,000): The National Youth Brass Band (£1,000): King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers (£5,000): The Victoria League (£1,000): the Boy Scouts Association (£10,000).

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1958–59 amounted to £4,167,150.

The Council's activities include the formation of new, and the encouragement of existing, British cultural centres, Anglophile societies and British schools abroad; the encouragement of English language teaching and British studies in schools, universities and other institutions abroad. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In June, 1958, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand, in Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and in most British colonies. At the request of H.M. Government it set up in 1955 the Soviet Relations Committee to promote cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional and other groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodation and welfare services for the main body of colonial students in the U.K., funds for this work being provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St. James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

In addition to the Headquarters Office there are separate offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1958–59 the amount was £1,100,000.

Chairman, Sir Kenneth Clark, K.C.B.

Secretary-General, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is recognized as the organization responsible for preparing and publishing voluntary national standards for industrial and consumer products.

The Institution dates from 1901 when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Engineering Standards Association. Between 1923 and 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries joined in the work. In 1929 the organization was incorporated by Royal Charter under the title of "British Standards Institution."

British Standards are arrived at by common consent among authorized representatives of the industries which make and use the materials and goods concerned (mainly the engineering, chemical, building and textile industries). The 300 new and revised British Standards published each year specify agreed manufacturing processes, dimensions, methods of test and analysis, standards of safety and performance, and glossaries of terms.

The Institution has more than 10,000 subscribing members, consisting of Commonwealth Governments, public authorities, trade and technical institutions, distributors, manufacturers, engineers and other users.

Chairman of General Council, R. E. Huffam, M.C.

Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

Incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter, the Bank of England is the central reserve bank of the country and the Government's banker. On behalf of the Government it manages the National Debt, administers the Exchange Control regulations, and manages the Note issue; the profits on the last named are paid to the Exchequer. It is also the banker of British banks and of most overseas central banks; but it no longer undertakes new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold (*1959).
Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1959).
Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1960); The Lord Bicester (*1962); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1960); Laurence John Cadbury, O.B.E. (*1959); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1962); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1959); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1960); Sir Frank Cyril Hawker (*1962); William Johnston Keswick (*1959); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1959); Maurice Henry Parsons (*1961); Sir William Henry Pilkington (*1960); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1962); Basil Sanderson, M.C. (*1961); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1961); John Melior Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*1961).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, L. K. O'Brien.
Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.
Chief of Overseas Dept., G. McO. Watson.
Secretary, A. W. C. Dascombe.
Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; J. L. Fisher, C.M.G.; L.P. Thompson-McCausland; J. St. J. Rootham.
Advisers, J. V. Bailey; E. P. Haslam; C. E. Loombe; J. B. Loynes; G. R. Raw; C. W. St. J. Turner; *R. H. Bonham Carter; J. S. Fforde; *R. I. Hallows; *R. E. Heasman; *P. L. Hogg; *P. A. Pescud; *F. J. Portsmore; *A. L. Ryan.
Deputy Chief Cashiers, J. Q. Hollom; C. R. P. Hamilton; R. A. O. Bridge; C. C. Excell; D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.
Assistant Chief Cashiers, L. G. Pearce; G. H. Tansley; P. J. Keogh, M.C.
Deputy Chief of Overseas Dept., L. F. Crick.
Assistant Chief (*do.*), R. J. Cunnell.
Deputy Chief Accountants, A. E. Barber; E. W. Geipel.
Assistant Chief Accountants, L. H. F. Bardo; B. W. Maunder.
Deputy Secretaries, H. M. Neathy; R. T. Nightingale; D. D. W. Wynn-Williams.
Assistant Secretary, A. C. Darby.
Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, D. L. Jacques; G. Noakes.
Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, H. D. Weston; C. H. H. White; J. B. Reid.
Assistant Chief of Establishments (*Women*), Miss J. Knight.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.
Deputy Principal, J. N. Waddell-Dudley.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, L. T. G. Preston.
Deputy Principals, R. C. H. Hallett; E. M. Hubbard.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, R. C. Thomas.
Deputy Principal, F. E. Weston.

Statistics Office

Principal, J. B. Selwyn.
Deputy Principals, R. L. Thomas; M. J. Thornton, M.C.

Auditor, S. Lamb.

Printing Works

General Manager, D. W. Tilley.
Deputy General Managers, W. G. Cuttle; H. L. Chadder.
Works Manager, V. T. Kalmar.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; *Bristol*, H. A. Stowe; *Leeds*, H. S. Hunt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Liverpool*, A. A. Fraser; *Manchester*, S. G. Barker; *Newcastle*, R. R. Stevens; *Southampton*, J. H. Sears. *Law Courts*, D. E. Johns.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 27, 1958

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Notes issued—		Govt. Debt	11,015,100
In Circulation	2,046,987,460	Other Govt. Securities	2,085,203,826
In Banking Department	53,372,840	Other Securities	768,501
		Coin other than gold	3,012,573
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	2,100,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion*	360,300
	£2,100,360,300		£2,100,360,300

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	224,204,550
Rest	3,896,361	Other Securities—	
Public deposits:—		Discounts & Advances	8,175,700
Public Accounts†	12,032,887		
Other Deposits—			
Bankers'	206,005,132		
Other Accts.	70,127,202	Securities	18,937,522
		Notes	53,372,840
		Coin	1,923,970
	£306,614,582		£306,614,582

* 250*s.* 5*d.* per oz. fine.
† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1959).—*Hilary*, Jan. 11 to March 25; *Easter*, April 7 to May 15; *Trinity*, May 26 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Lord Wright, G.C.M.G., Lord Normand, Lord Oaksey, Lord MacDermott, Lord Birkett, Sir John Beaumont, L. M. D. de Silva, and the following judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Grieg Latham, N. J. de Wet, H. V. Evatt, T. Rinfret, Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, Sir Owen Dixon and Sir Robert Clarkson Tredgold.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell, VISCOUNT KILMUIR, G.C.V.O., *born* 1900 (*appld.* 1954). (£8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Simonds, *born* 1881	1944
Rt. Hon. Lord Morton of Henryton, M.C., *born* 1887	1947
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, *born* 1890	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., *born* 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, *born* 1888	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen, *born* 1888	1951
Rt. Hon. Lord Keith of Avonholm, *born* 1886	1953
Rt. Hon. Lord Somervell of Harrow, O.B.E. *born* 1889	1954
Rt. Hon. Lord Denning, *born* 1899	1957

Registrar, The Clerk of The Parliaments, Sir Francis Lascelles, K.C.B., M.C.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. (Francis) Raymond, LORD EVERSHED (*born* 1899, *appld.* 1949).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; *Clerk*, F. R. Hallett, M.B.E.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir David Llewelyn Jenkins, *born* 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, M.C., *born* 1895	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir John William Morris, C.B.E., M.C., *born* 1896	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie Romer, O.B.E., *born* 1897	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked Sellers, M.C., *born* 1893	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, *born* 1890	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir (Edward) Holroyd Pearce, *born* 1901	1957

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Harry Bevir Vaisey, *born* 1877	1944
Hon. Sir Ronald Francis Roxburgh, *born* 1889	1946
Hon. Sir Henry Wynn-Parry, *born* 1899	1946
Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, *born* 1894	1947
Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, *born* 1888	1949
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, *born* 1897	1950
Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., *born* 1903	1951

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

Rt. Hon. Sir HUBERT LISTER PARKER (*born* 1900, *apptd.* 1958)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; *Clerk*, A. H. Smith, M.B.E.

Judges (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, *born* 1883	1935
Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Stable, M.C., *born* 1888	1938
Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels, *born* 1877	1939
Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C., *born* 1890	1942
Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones, M.C., *born* 1884	1945
Hon. Sir Laurence Austin Byrne, *born* 1896	1945
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finnemore, *born* 1889	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streatfeild, M.C., *born* 1897	1947
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, *born* 1891	1948
Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, *born* 1905	1948
Hon. Sir William Gorman, *b.* 1890	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., *born* 1898	1950
Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, *born* 1898	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, *born* 1892	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, *born* 1889	1951
Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., *born* 1899	1951
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, *born* 1895	1953
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., *born* 1906	1954
Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, *born* 1907	1956
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, *born* 1900	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, *born* 1896	1957
Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet Salmon, *born* 1903	1957
Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, *born* 1906	1958
Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., *born* 1901	1958

Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (*born* 1880, *apptd.* 1933)

Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; *Clerk*, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington, *born* 1875	1944
Hon. Sir Henry William Barnard, *born* 1891	1944
Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., *born* 1899	1945
Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, *born* 1887	1950
Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, *born* 1902	1951
Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, *born* 1901	1952
Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., *born* 1898.	1954
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, *born* 1902	1957
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, *born* 1900	1958

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B. £6,000

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Bourne £1,440 to £1,850

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, O.B.E. £3,400

Principal Establishment Officer, H. Boggis-Rolfe £2,200 to £2,700

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Assistant Establishment Officer, C. J. Smitten.

Welfare Officer, E. J. Brittain.

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. ..... £1,375 to £1,905

Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D. £3,000

Deputy, The Lord Clwyd ..... £1,665 to £2,200

Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Rieu; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. ..... £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. Newman; J. M. Cartwright Sharp £1,665 to £2,200

Vote Office of the Supreme Court
(Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.

Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff
(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)

Superintendent, E. A. Oldfield.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; B. S. Tatham.

Examiners of the Court
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Miss L. H. MacGarvey; T. Simpson Pedler; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling; Herbert Malone, Q.C.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

His Hon. Sir Brett Cloutman, V.C., M.C., Q.C.; His Honour Joshua David Casswell, Q.C.; His Honour Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C. ..each £4,000

Official Solicitor's Department

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. ..... £2,700 to £3,400

Asst. do., J. B. Finch ..... £2,200 to £2,700

Senior Legal Assts., R. W. D. Auld; N. H. Turner £1,665 to £2,200

Legal Assts., T. W. Swift; R. S. Dhondy; R. Andreae ..... £1,140 to £1,550

Principal Clerks, A. W. Bird; C. W. Vickery; K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson; H. Folkard £1,240 to £1,605

Staff Clerk, S. F. Bland.

Supreme Court Pay Office
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.

Chief Accountant, G. Gilchrist, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935

Senior Executive Officers, C. D. G. Cook; E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Senior Master, Q.B.D. and Queen's Remembrancer, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E. £3,600

Masters of the Q.B.D., A. H. King, C.B.E. (*Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal*); C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob each £2,700 to £3,400

Action Department

Head Clerk, D. Macbeth ..... £1,340 to £1,460

*Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section**

Chief Clerk, E. S. Davis ..... £1,160 to £1,340

Summons and Order Section‡

Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman ... £1,160 to £1,340

*Filing Department**

Chief Clerk, V. W. Judd ..... £1,160 to £1,340

*Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department**

Chief Clerk (*Secretary to the Masters*), W. H. Redman, M.B.E. ..... £1,160 to £1,340

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell £1,640

Head Clerk (*Crown Office*), H. W. K. Hills £1,340 to £1,460

Chief Associate, A. C. Elliott, M.C. £1,340 to £1,460

Criminal Appeal Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer £2,100 to £2,500

Deputy Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson £1,665 to £2,200

Courts-Martial Appeals Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer.

Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D. £3,600

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Cullis; Dennis Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall £2,700 to £3,400

Principal Clerks, C. B. Cooper; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; G. N. H. Harris; H. E. Pritchard; H. C. Aiton; E. W. Pinder; R. S. Stanton; W. E. Gadd ..... £1,240 to £1,605

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), Sir Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C. £3,600
Secretary to Chief Master, C. L. R. Dalley.

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D. Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddy; *E to K*, Sir Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C.; *L to R*, Robert Edward Ball, M.B.E.; *S to Z*, John Frederick Woodthorpe ..... £2,700 to £3,400

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D. James Stephen Neave; *E to K*, George Shorrock Ashcombe Wheatcroft; *L to R*, William Francis Spencer Hawkins; *S to Z*, William Lister Pengelly ..... £2,700 to £3,400

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, W. S. Jones, C.B.E., £2,700; *Registrars*, J. B. H. Wyman; D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd £2,100 to £2,500
Principal Clerks, P. Halliday; H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. Birks £1,130 to £1,455
Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.
Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Roxburgh and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.
Registrar, M. Berkeley ..... £2,700 to £3,400
Principal Clerks, E. L. Russell ... £1,295 to £1,595
J. G. Usher ..... £1,160 to £1,460
Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up) Department, F. M. Collins .... £2,200 to £2,500

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir Bertram Long, M.C., T.D. £3,600
Registrars, C. T. A. Wilkinson, C.B.E.; J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E., T.D.; C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T. Millers; J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell £2,700 to £3,400
Secretary, D. A. Newton ..... £1,445 to £1,700
Establishment Officer, W. D. S. Caird £1,350 to £1,605
Principal Clerks, W. R. Ralph; W. J. Salmon; A. G. Widdicombe; F. Barton; M. V. Ashforth; C. Kenworthy; T. B. Williams; B. W. Campbell; D. R. L. Holloway; H. S. Savage; A. R. Lee ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice) J. L. Truscott ..... £1,350 to £1,605

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and *Northampton*, G. H. Haydon.
Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.
Bristol, *Gloucester* and *Hereford*, E. J. B. Harris.
Chester, *Bangor* and *St. Asaph*, S. J. Sibley.
Exeter, F. C. Ottway.
Lancaster and *Carlisle*, W. Bushby.
Lewes, W. A. Worrell.
Liverpool, K. R. Young.
Llandaff and *Carmarthen*, F. J. Taylor.
Manchester, H. A. Gurney.
Newcastle and *Durham*, F. B. Birdsall.
Norwich, *Peterborough* and *Ipswich*, A. C. Stone.
Nottingham, *Leicester*, *Lincoln* and *Derby*, L. E. Eggleton.
Oxford, F. W. Lockstone.
Wakefield, F. J. E. Bools.
Winchester and *Salisbury*, C. F. Walker.
York, E. E. Smart.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie ..... £2,700 to £3,400
Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray £1,325 to £1,580

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Harman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Danckwerts and the Hon. Mr. Justice Upjohn.
Chief Registrar, John Francis Bowyer £3,600
Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; Maurice Berkeley £2,700 to £3,400
Principal Clerk, F. L. White ..... £1,160 to £1,460

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, G. F. Morris £2,200 to £2,500
Official Receiver, A. A. Walter .. £1,900 to £2,200
Assistant do. G. W. Maile; W. W. Jordan; R. G. Goddard ..... £1,720 to £1,995

OFFICE OF THE MASTER IN LUNACY

The Court of Protection.

25 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1

Master, R. W. Jennings, Q.C. £3,600
Assistant Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E. £2,100 to £2,500
Assistants to the Master, T. W. Willbourne, O.B.E., M.M.; E. C. Foote; W. J. Tabner; W. J. K. McDonald ..... £1,735 to £2,065
Chief Clerk, W. E. Cane ..... £1,715 to £1,820
Assistant Chief Clerk, E. F. Atkinson £1,240 to £1,605
Principal Clerks, D. G. Hunt; R. H. Phillips; P. Jones; G. F. Porter ..... £1,240 to £1,605

Office of the Lord Chancellor's Visitors

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. £2,800
Medical Visitors, R. G. Anderson; W. D. Nicol £2,800
Secretary, D'A. F. Thuillier.

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices Court: Mr. Justice Devlin (*President*); Mr. Justice Pearson; Mr. Justice Upjohn; Mr. Justice McVeigh.

Lay Members, W. G. Campbell; Sir Stanford Cooper; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.; Sir Godfrey Mitchell (*part-time*); G. H. E. Parr, C.B., C.B.E. (*part time*); W. Wallace, C.B.E.
Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Bowyer.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions are heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are

presided over by a paid Judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, *e.g.*, those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants, estates, and company and bankruptcy cases are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

COUNTY COURTS

In 1957 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,090,929 (as against 913,524 for the year 1956). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act*, 1869, was 1,669 (1956) and 2,539 (1957) and of the last number 1,818 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt to Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £3,750)

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."*]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the Judges sit.

Andrew, William Monro, M.B.E. (40), Bow.
Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.
Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (47), Southwark.
Bassett, John Henry, Q.C. (58), Essex.
Batt, Francis Raleigh (8), Lancs.
Baxter Herbert James, O.B.E. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.
Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.
Briant, Bruce Edgar Dutton, Q.C. (50), Brighton, etc.
Brown, Harold (6), Lancs.
Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire.
Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs.
Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
Clothier, Wilfrid, Q.C. (48), Lambeth.
Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D. (2), Durham.
Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (43), Marylebone.
Dale, Sir Edgar Thornley (44), Westminster.
Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (1), Northumberland.
Evans, Carey (32), Norwich.
Evans, David Effion, Q.C. (28), Shropshire.
Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire.
Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington-, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Fenwick, Christian Bedford, Q.C. (3), Cumberland.
Flint, Abraham John (18), Nottingham, etc.
Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (56), Kent.
Hamilton, Allister McNicoll (23), Warwickshire.
Hardiag, Rowe (30), Glamorgan.
Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (51), Hampshire.
Harper, Norman (12), Yorkshire.
Harrison, James Fraser (6), Lancs.
Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (62), Southend, etc.
Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
Hodgson, Arthur John (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Howard, Geoffrey (37), West London, etc.
Hurst, Sir (James Henry) Donald (36), Berks., Glos. and Oxon.
Jones, Benjamin Rowland Rice- (56), Croydon.
Jones, Hugh Emlyn- (7), Cheshire.
Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.
Kennan, John Melville (12), Bradford.
Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden.
McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.
MacMillan, James (39), Shoreditch, etc.
Maddocks, George (5), Lancs.
Morgan, Hopkin Trevor, M.C., Q.C. (31), Carmarthenshire.
Morris, O. Temple-, Q.C. (24), Cardiff, etc.
Neal, John, M.C. (49), Kent.
Nicholas, Montagu Richmond (40), Bow.
Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.
Norris, Richard Hill (25 and 21), Staffs.
Ould, Ernest (13), Yorks.
Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.
Pratt, Hugh MacDonald (57), Devon.
Pugh, John Alun (42), Bloomsbury.
Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (61), Aldershot, etc.
Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Rewcastle, Cuthbert Snowball, Q.C. (39), Shoreditch.
Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicestershire, etc.
Shepherd, Harold Richard Bowman, Q.C. (59), Cornwall, etc.
Shove, Ralph Samuel (17), Lincolnshire.
Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Southall, Thomas Frederick (33), Suffolk.
Steel, Edward (10), Cheshire and Lancs.
Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 and 21), Staffs.
Vick, Sir Godfrey Russell, Q.C. (38), Edmonton.
Walmsley, Allan, Q.C. (4), Lancs.
Wells, Henry Bensley, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.
Wright, Percy Malcolm, M.B.E., Q.C. (56), Croydon.

County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)

Superintendent, F. Mayell, O.B.E. £2,400
Asst. Supt. and Clerk of Accounts, A. J. Cole, O.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Establishment Inspectors, J. W. Twiss; S. A. G. Nowell ..... £1,350 to £1,605
Auditors, A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; T. Taberner; H. E. Patterson; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Holle; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; F. Hobson; G. F. Allen; H. Rusbridge; R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees; C. F. Stratton; O. M. Hopkins; H. Mark; J. C. White; F. Poppleston; W. A. Evans ..... £1,195 to £1,605

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E.C.2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen: The Recorder; The Common Serjeant.
Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D. £4,000
John Cyril Maude, Q.C. £4,000
Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C. £3,750
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, E. E. Stammers £2,450
Serjeant at Mace, E. W. Humphries £1,260
Chief Accounts Clerk, A. A. Coles £1,200

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.1.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.
Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.
Deputy, William Hugh Corbett Lowe.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1958-59), Brigadier Claude Max Vallentin, M.C., 30 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.8, and Col. Colin Fraser Tod, The Old Mill House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1959).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. . £1,370 to £2,075
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.
Associate, H. N. Collinson.
Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett.
Clerk of Indictments, T. Watkin-Jones.
Associate, B. H. Sayer.
Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; D. S. Currie.
Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A. (for Spring Assize County No. 2).
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay. Liverpool. £1,100 to £1,620
Associates, W. H. McNeile; R. O. Jones.
Circuit Clerks, E. Lord; H. S. Osselton.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W. S. and A.
Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Radcliffe, Castle of York, York. . . . . £1,100 to £1,620
Associates, A. L. Edwards; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading*, *Oxford*, *Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Newport* (*Mon.*), *Hereford*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.
Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D. £2,100 to £2,500
Associate, Frederick George Fuller.
Clerk of Indictments, Edward J. Carpenter.
Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; F. Taylor; Circuit Office, Oxford Circuit, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. *Divorce* is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.
Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1959 Devizes; *Dorset* (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1959 Taunton; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).
Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. . . . . £1,570 to £2,400
Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.
Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W. and S.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)—W. and S.
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwes. (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan £1,100 to £1,875
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.
Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

RECORDERS

(*The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship."*)

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).
Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).
Bath, Humfrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
Birkenhead, Gerard Gustave Lind-Smith (1958).
Birmingham, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).
Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1952).
Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).
Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).
Bradford, Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Bridgwater, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson (1954).
Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. (1955).
Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).
Burton on Trent, Howard William Maitland Coley (1956).
Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan (1949).
Cambridge, Frederick Horace Lawton, Q.C. (1957).
Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Cardiff, Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1958).
Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).
Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
Coventry, Archie Pellow Marshall, Q.C. (1952).
Croydon, Roy Mickel Wilson, Q.C. (1957).
Deal, Neville Major Ginner Faulks (1956).
Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton (1957).
Doncaster, William Alan Belcher Goss (1958).
Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
**Durham*, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.
Exeter, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1954).
Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C. (1939).
Gloucester, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1956).
Grantham, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C. (1957).
Gravesend, John Constantine Phipps (1957).
Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).
Guildford, Travers Christmas Humphreys (1956).
Halifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).
**Hartlepool*, W. M. Mell.
Hastings, Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner (1958).
Hereford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).
Huddersfield, Reginald Withers Payne (1957).
Hull, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1958).
Ipswich, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1947).
King's Lynn, Harold John Brown, M.C., Q.C. (1958).
**Kingston*, R.t. Hon. Sir Hartley William Shawcross, Q.C. (1946).
Leeds, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Leicester, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstall, Q.C. (1957).
Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth (1939).
Lincoln, Graham Russell Swanwick, Q.C. (1957).
Liverpool (*Crown Court*), Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).
London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
Maidstone, Reginald Ethelbert Seaton (1951).
Manchester (*Crown Court*), Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Margate, Malcolm John Morris (1956).
Merthyr Tydfil, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
Middlesbrough, John Megaw, C.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).
Newcastle upon Tyne, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1956).
Northampton, John Gardiner Sumner Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1958).
Norwich, Frederick William Beney, Q.C. (1944).
Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Oldham, Bazil Sylvester Wingate-Saul (1950).
Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Penzance, Norman John Lee Brodrick (1957).
Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).
Pontefract, Gilbert Frank Leslie (1958).
Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).
Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
**Preston*, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).
Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
Rochester, Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. (1950).
Rotherham, John Brooke Willis (1955).
Salford, Richard Haddow Forrest, Q.C. (1956).
Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
Sheffield, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
Southampton, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C. (1951).
Southend, Gerald Alfred Thesinger, M.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Stoke on Trent, Edward Ryder Richardson, Q.C. (1954).
Sunderland, Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, Q.C. (1957).
Swansea, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
**Wells*, William Mack Huntley.
West Bromwich, George Thomas Meredith (1951).
West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
Winchester, Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., Q.C. (1954).
Windsor, New, Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E. (1958).
Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C. (1952).
Worcester, Robert Gore Micklethwait, Q.C. (1946).
**Wycombe*, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstall, T.D., Q.C. (1949).
Yarmouth, Great, John Huxley Buzzard (1958).
York, Hon. James Roualeyn Armstrong-Bruce (1958).

*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, M.C. £3,750
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Robert Henderson Blundell; Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C. ..... *each* £3,400
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes, C.B.E. £2,550
Chief Clerks, J. H. Craine; C. J. Collinge £2,285
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, L. G. Banwell (+*allce.* £200) £2,010 to £2,285

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick Davis.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles.....£2,285

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Eugene Paul Bennett, *VC*, M.C.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones.....£2,285

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Adeodato Anthony Pereira; Alan Leslie Stevenson.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw.....£2,010 to £2,285

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Geoffrey Keith Rose, M.C.; Humphrey Wolseley Wightwick, M.C.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, D. Sutton.....£2,285

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett Frampton.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, L. S. Penfold.....£2,285

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Seymour John Collins; Frank Milton each £3,400
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen.....£2,285

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Harold Francis Ralph Sturge; Richard Geraint Rees.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes.....£2,285

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.; Cecil Campion.....*each* £3,400
Chief Clerk, Stanley French.....£2,285

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Hollingdrake Maddocks.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, P. J. Hornby.....£2,285

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough, O.B.E., T.D....*each* £3,400
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green.....£2,010 to £2,285

South Western, 217 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John Cameron, Bt.....each £3,400
Chief Clerk, E. F. Turrill.....£2,010 to £2,285

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, generally in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, are held at 79A Bishops Way, E.2; Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2; Church Hall, Ashburnham Place, Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
Huddersfield, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1956).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, Joshua David Davies, Q.C. (1944).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C. (1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
Swansea, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Wolverhampton, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1951).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Burman.....£2,300
Assistant Clerk, J. H. Tratt.....£1,775

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler.....£2,300
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby.....£1,525

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C...£5,000
Deputy Director, G. R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E...£3,400
Assistant Directors, W. M. E. Crump; F. D. Barry; J. F. Claxton.....£2,200 to £2,700
Assistant Solicitor, E. C. J. Jones..£2,200 to £2,700
Senior Legal Assistants, K. S. Lewis, T.D.; R. L. D. Thomas; I. H. L. Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D. Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M. Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes; D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes.....£1,585 to £2,100
Legal Assistants, J. E. Leck; T. J. Taylor; C. J. I. Bourke; F. E. Beezley; A. M. Forbes; J. H. Robbins; J. Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn; J. R. L. Southam £1,010 to £1,550
Establishment Officer, R. L. D. Thomas.
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. King £1,350 to £1,605

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(*Lord Chancellor's Establishment.*)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle, Q.C.....£4,250
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E., Q.C.....£3,400
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning, O.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan, M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £2,400 to £2,700; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; Hon. A. J. P. F. Acland-Hood; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne £2,200 to £2,400
Deputy Judge Advocates, C. E. Depinna; A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; C. Van R. Barry; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills; J. Stuart-Smith; B. R. Allen.....£1,585 to £2,100
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, J. Simpson, O.B.E.....£5,500
Deputy Commissioner, A. Robertson, D.C.M...£3,480

"A" Department

Administration and Operations
Assistant Commissioner (vacant).

Commander, A. Townsend, M.B.E., B.E.M. £2,305 to £2,515
Assistant Secretary, R. A. Bearman £1,720 to £1,935
Deputy Commander, G. C. F. Duncan £1,825 to £2,000
Chief Superintendents, D. A. Bowen; J. M. Hill, D.F.C.; R. Linge £1,610 to £1,720
Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss E. C. Bather, O.B.E. £1,450 to £1,550
Principal Executive Officer, C. L. Newman, M.B.E., T.D. £1,350 to £1,605

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, D. E. Webb, O.B.E. £3,085
Commander, A. G. P. Way £2,305 to £2,515
Assistant Secretaries, S. J. Chamberlain, O.B.E., D.F.C.; A. R. Pike £1,720 to £1,935
Deputy Commander, N. Radford £1,825 to £2,000
Chief Superintendents, J. C. Bidgood; S. C. Firman; R. A. Fairbank £1,610 to £1,720
Principal Executive Officers, S. Cload; C. W. Hutchings; G. H. T. Shrimpton, T.D.; W. J. Porter; R. A. Root £1,350 to £1,605

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson, C.B.E. £3,085
Commander, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E. £2,305 to £2,515
Deputy Commanders, W. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., M.C.; E. W. Jones; R. W. L. Spooner £1,825 to £2,000
Chief Superintendents, W. H. Rudkin; J. Livings, M.B.E.; C. L. MacDougall; A. G. C. Findlay; G. W. C. Davis; J. N. Smale; H. W. Sparks; D. C. Grant; A. S. G. Crayfourd £1,610 to £1,720

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C. £3,085
Commander, G. F. Payne, B.E.M. £2,305 to £2,515
Assistant Secretaries, S. J. Hobson; A. E. Cattle £1,720 to £1,935
Chief Superintendents, J. J. Miller, M.B.E.; P. R. Broad; C. Kitch; J. C. Murray, B.E.M. £1,610 to £1,720
Principal Executive Officers, H. R. F. Wastie, M.B.E.; H. J. Coleman, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,605
Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N. £1,350 to £1,605

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. C. Richardson £3,000
Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, E. R. Hooper, O.B.E. £1,700 to £2,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E.; J. L. Carter, M.B.E. £1,720 to £1,935
Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley £1,720 to £1,935
Principal Executive Officers, R. A. Cousins; G. R. Peel; R. D. Orr-Ewing; S. E. Belcher; G. A. Perry £1,350 to £1,605

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, C.B.E., T.D. £3,400
Assistant Solicitors, C. M. Melville, C.B.E., M.C.; W. C. Sharpe; J. S. Williams; R. I. Graham £2,200 to £2,700
Senior Legal Assistants, E. O. Lanc, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; C. N. Winston £1,585 to £2,100
Miss A. W. Knight £1,504 to £2,011
Legal Assistants, N. M. Weston; R. G. Mays; D. W. Warran; A. H. Lewin; R. A. C. Holden; D. M. O'Shea; P. N. Badge; W. H. S. Relton £1,045 to £1,550
Chief Managing Clerk, G. J. Sheriff £1,350 to £1,605

Research and Planning Branch

Commander, H. W. Hawkyard, M.B.E. £2,305 to £2,515
Chief Superintendents, E. W. Daws; J. R. Wray £1,610 to £1,720
Principal Executive Officer, G. S. Downes £1,350 to £1,605

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, J. S. Richardson, M.V.O.
Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory.

Director, L. C. Nickolls £2,500 to £2,800
Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; I. G. Holden £1,450 to £2,050

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, H. J. Evans, M.B.E. £2,305 to £2,515
Deputy Commander, J. T. Manuel £1,825 to £2,000
Detective Chief Superintendent, E. Greeno, M.B.E. £1,610 to £1,720

No. 2 District

Commander, F. W. C. Pennington £2,305 to £2,515
Deputy Commander, E. W. J. Osborne, O.B.E., B.E.M. £1,825 to £2,000
Detective Chief Superintendent, S. A. Glander £1,610 to £1,720

No. 3 District

Commander, J. A. Cole, M.B.E. £2,305 to £2,515
Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson, O.B.E. £1,825 to £2,000
Detective Chief Superintendent, A. V. Griffin £1,610 to £1,720

No. 4 District

Commander, T. E. Mahir, G.M. £2,305 to £2,515
Deputy Commander, W. Watt £1,825 to £2,000
Detective Chief Superintendent, W. R. Stone £1,610 to £1,720

Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Chief Commandant, Capt. C. D. Jackman, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Receiver, Sir Joseph Baker, C.B. £3,600
Secretary and Deputy Receiver, A. T. Shepherd, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. F. Marshall, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200
Accountant, W. D. Cooper £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, S. R. Walker; P. W. Carthew £1,720 to £1,935
Senior Executive Officers, F. T. Allaway; A. E. Baine; P. J. G. Buckley; J. W. Syms £1,350 to £1,605
Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott £2,700
Deputy do., G. B. Townsend £2,200 to £2,400
Senior Surveyors, W. J. Triggs; J. H. B. Heath £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; D. T. Edwards; G. B. Vint £1,780 to £2,050
Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E. £2,550

Deputy Chief Engr., W. M. S. Cawley (+*allce.*) £1,780 to £2,050
Senior Engineers, W. J. Salisbury; J. L. Breese £1,780 to £2,050

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G. £3,480
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. H. P. Griffiths, O.B.E. £2,515

"A" Department

Chief Superintendent, J. Goyder ... £1,610 to £1,720
Superintendent, W. Willis ..... £1,360 to £1,430

"B" Department

Chief Superintendent, F. Shannon £1,610 to £1,720
Superintendent, J. Vennard ..... £1,245 to £1,315

Criminal Investigation Department

Chief Superintendent, F. Dormer .. £1,610 to £1,720
Superintendents, I. Davies (*C.I.D.*); G. W. French (*C.I.D.*); B. Platt ("*B*" *Divn.*); G. Stone ("*C*" *Divn.*); A. Lucas ("*D*" *Divn.*) £1,360 to £1,430

City of London Special Constabulary.
Cloak Lane Police Station, E.C.4.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.
Chief Staff Officer, C. T. Firth Osman.

LONDON CORONERS

Northern District, Sir Bentley Purchase, C.B.E., M.C.
Western District, Gavin Thurston.
Southern District, R. Ian Milne.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

President, The Hon. Mr. Justice Willmer.
Member, F. G. Hogg.
Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, Room 742, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal.

(3 Hanover Square, W.1)

President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C.
Members, J. P. C. Done; Erskine Simes, Q.C.; H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson; R. C. G. Fennell.
Registrar, R. F. C. Roach, O.B.E.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal.

(Room 269, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Performing Right Tribunal.

(Somerles House, Regent's Park, N.W.1.)
Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.
Members, W. Evans, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; J. A. Walker, C.B.E.
Secretary, J. Cowen, C.B.E.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915–27

(Room 552 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Prescribed Officer, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E. (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court*).
Clerk to do., W. H. Redman, M.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)
President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C. £1,705
Secretary, H. J. Knapman, M.B.E. £1,350 to £1,625

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar of the Court, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E. (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court*).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1
Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.]
Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.
Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville Wigglesworth.
Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary (vacant).
Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
Registrar and Receiver, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O., The Chapter House, St. Paul's, E.C.4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, W. S. Wigglesworth.
Registrar, Graham D. Heath.

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

LAW SITTINGS (1957) Jan. 8 to March 23; May 2 to July 20; Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

Lord President, Lord Clyde (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £8,000
Lord Carmont, John Francis Carmont £6,600
Lord Russell, Albert Russell £6,600
Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre £6,600

Second Division.

Lord Thomson; Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson, *Lord Justice Clerk* £7,800
Lord Patrick, Rt. Hon. William Donald Patrick £6,600
Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh, M.C. £6,600
Lord Blades, Daniel Patterson Blades £6,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Strachan, James Frederick Strachan £6,600
Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie £6,600
Lord Migdale, J. F. Gordon Thomson £6,600
Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley £6,600
Lord Walker, James Walker £6,600
Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, D.S.C. £6,600
Lord Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest £6,600

Principal Clerk of Session, George Watson, M.C. £2,200
Deputy Principal Clerk, George MacDonald ..... £1,635 to £1,845
Depute Clerks, Inner House, John McKenzie; T. I. McWhannell ..... £1,285 to £1,530
Depute Clerks, Outer House, John Lessels; N. D. Richardson; G. H. Robertson; H. G. Manson; Walter Steele; J. Watson ..... £1,285 to £1,530

Assistant Clerks, A. S. D. Rodger; P. Whitten; H. Macpherson; D. Mooney; E. Smith; A. Wylie; R. Sibbald.

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Circuit Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Auditor, A. A. Innes Wedderburn, W.S.
Principal Clerk, George P. Graham, M.B.E.

Extracts Department

Extractor of the Court of Session, D. M. Candlish.

Minute Book Office and Records of Edictal Citations, etc., Office.

H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, D. M. Candlish ..... £1,285 to £1,530

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Cameron, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, James H. Watt ..... £1,285 to £1,530

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, R. C. Paul £2,200
Assistant, do., A. L. Borthwick ..... £1,635 to £1,845

Lord Advocate's Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Rankine Milligan, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. William Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Advocates Depute, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.; V. D. B. Skae; M. G. Gillies; D. W. R. Brand; G. C. Carmichael (*Glasgow Circuit*); J. Law (*Sheriff Court*).

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Crown Agent, Lionel I. Gordon, O.B.E. £2,800
Principal Assistant, Stanley Bowen ..... £1,700 to £2,200
Clerks, Roland R. Wright; Miss A. C. McGibbon; Miss H. Collet; Miss A. Pollock.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Clerk of Justiciary, James G. Leechman, Q.C. (*part time*) £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson ..... £1,720 to £1,935
Depute & 2nd Asst., Robert Johnston ..... £1,350 to £1,605

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Walker.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, P. Jamieson, I.S.O. £2,200
Chief Clerk, W. Steel ..... £1,670 to £1,885
Senior Executive Officers, J. T. Pirie, M.B.E.; J. B. I. McTavish.
Higher Executive Officers, J. Hardie; A. T. M. Anderson; D. E. D. Robertson.

Companies Registration Office

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Registrar (*also of Limited Partnership and of Business Names*), P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Keeper, P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh.

Sheriff of Chancery, Sir James Gilchrist, Q.C. [W.S.
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,
Sheriff Clerk Deputes, A. H. Crerar, W.S.; G. T. Walker, S.S.C.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Alexander M. Clark.
Depute do., Alexander E. McRae.

Lord Clerk Register's Department.

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.

Great Seal Office.

Keeper of the Great Seal, The Secretary of State for Scotland.
Deputy Keeper, G. Black, Keeper of the Registers of Scotland.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.

Crown Estate Receiver, J. B. Brotherston.
Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, Lord Gibson (*Chairman*); M. Montgomery; M. G. McDiarmid; C. M. S. Grant; A. McDiarmid.
Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.
Depute Clerks of Court and Senior Legal Assessors, S. Forrest; D. H. Cameron.
Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, J. T. Aitken; J. D. Shepherd.
Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landels.

SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Sheriffs	Sheriffs Substitute	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland.—	*Wick*, P. Thomson.....	J. H. Thomson...	C. J. H. Campbell
Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 3 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.	*Kirkwall*, D. B. Keith, M.C.....	D. McMillan....	F. McGinn.
	Lerwick, R. J. Wallace.....	R. A. Johnson...	L. H. Mathewson.
	Dornoch, D. V. Irvine-Jones ...	J. McGhee.....	G. A. Mackenzie.
Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty.—	*Fort William*, R. R. Kerr.....	G. Proctor.....	W. J. Cuthbert.
Douglas Mason Campbell, Q.C., 10 Forres Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Inverness*, D. A. Donald.....	G. Proctor.....	W. M. Paterson.
	Elgin, D. A. Guild	R. J. Macdonald.	J. Houston.
	Nairn, D. A. Guild.	W. J. Cruickshank	J. Houston.
	Portree, R. R. Kerr.....	G. Proctor.....	D. Macmillan.
	Lochmaddy, C. C. Ross.....	G. Proctor.....	D. S. Shaw.
	Dingwall & Tain, D. V. Irvine-Jones.	J. A. Johnston ...	A. J. Ross.
Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff.—	*Stornoway*, C. C. Ross.....	J. A. Johnston....	C. S. Mackenzie.
Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 68 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	*Aberdeen*, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith; W. R. Walker	T. Muirhead.....	A. L. Nixon.
	Stonehaven, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith	Miss L. E. Cameron	W. B. Agnew.
	Peterhead, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith	T. Muirhead.....	
	Banff, W. R. Walker.....	D. Moir.....	A. L. Nixon.
	Perth & Dunblane, A. M. Prain.	J. D. Penny.....	W. S. Heatlie.
Perth & Angus.—	*Dundee*, J. B. W. Christie (*and Perth*); R. A. Inglis (*and Perth*)	J. D. Cochrane...	W. R. D. Macmillan.
Hector McKechnie, Q.C., LL.D., 64 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Forfar*, H. F. Ford.....	J. D. Cochrane...	J. Clark.
	Arbroath, H. F. Ford.....	J. D. Cochrane...	J. W. Gibb.
	Cupar, J. W. More.....	P. Manzie.....	J. Clark.
Fife and Kinross.—	*Kirkcaldy*, J. W. More.....	P. Manzie.....	A. S. McNicol.
John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Dunfermline*, R. R. Kydd (*and Kirkcaldy*)	P. Manzie.....	A. S. McNicol.
	Kinross, R. R. Kydd.....	P. Manzie.....	J. G. McLean.
		D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	J. G. McLean.
Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.—	*Stirling and Alloa*, C. D. L. Murray.	J. W. Small.....	W. Hawthorn. V. E. Cuthbert.
Sir Robert Henry Maconochie, O.B.E., Q.C., 15 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	*Dumbarton*, J. M. Mackay.....	T. R. Marshall:..	W. F. Irvine.
	Falkirk, E. J. Keith.....	J. W. Small.....	R. J. Cruickshank.
Renfrew and Argyll.—	*Paisley*, J. G. Wilson; A. K. F. Hunter.	G. S. Stirling	H. Herron.
William Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	*Greenock*, W. T. Hook.....	G. S. Stirling	A. W. Wishart.
	Campbeltown, R. B. Miller	W. Wallace.....	A. I. B. Stewart.
	Dunoon, G. M. Bryson.....	W. Wallace.....	D. B. Copeland.
	Oban, S. G. Kermack, C.B.E.	W. Wallace.....	J. Stevenson.
The Lothians and Peebles.—	*Edinburgh*, W. Garrett; G. W. I. C. Cohen; A. J. Stevenson (and *Linlithgow*); K. W. B. Middleton.	A. M. Clark.....	A. Macleod.
Sir James Albert Gilchrist, Q.C., 30 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Haddington*, K. W. B. Middleton	D. McMillan....	D. S. Burnet.
	Linlithgow, E. J. Keith.....	I. F. MacKenzie..	P. F. Hamilton.
	Peebles, D. I. Macleod (*and Selkirk*).	A. M. Clark.....	E. Laverock.
Lanark.—	*Glasgow*, N. M. L. Walker; E. O. Inglis; J. C. E. Hay, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; A. G. Walker; W. J. Bryden; H. W. Pirie; A. K. F. Hunter; F. Middleton; H. S. Wilson; J. Wellwood Johnston.	W. R. Docherty.	R. MacDonald.
Sir Robert Henry Sherwood Calver, Q.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	*Airdrie*, T. Young, C.B.E., T.D...	W. R. Docherty.	J. Farrell.
	Lanark, J. Wellwood Johnston.	W. R. Docherty.	W. Tennant.
	Hamilton, T. A. U. Wood; L. Sangster	T. S. Neilson.... [ham	J. C. Patterson.
Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk.—	*Duns*, C. de B. Murray.....	Miss J. S. Cunning-	G. S. Morrison.
Harald Robert Leslie, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C., 8 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	*Jedburgh*, C. de B. Murray.....	J. R. Cowie.....	R. S. Clark.
	Hawick, C. de B. Murray.....	J. R. Cowie.....	R. S. Clark.
	Selkirk, D. I. Macleod.....	J. R. Cowie.....	F. Woodward.
Ayr and Bute.—	*Ayr*, G. S. Reid; J. Frame..... [T.D.	J. Reid.....	W. K. MacFadyean.
John Oswald Mair Hunter, Q.C., 42 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Kilmarnock*, R. N. Levitt, M.B.E.,	E. P. Grant.....	J. Brown.
	Rothesay, G. M. Bryson.....	H. McMartin....	J. M. Cullen.
Dumfries & Galloway.—	*Dumfries*, W. E. R. Hendry....	R. D. Gould....	C. F. M. Burrell.
Charles Milne, Q.C., 9 Howe Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Kirkcudbright*, S. A. Lockhart...	J. A. C. Weir	A. Henry.
	Wigtown, S. A. Lockhart	J. A. C. Weir....	A. D. Forster.
	Stranraer, S. A. Lockhart.....	J. A. C. Weir....	A. D. Forster.

The Royal Navy

THE QUEEN

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9000]

First Lord of the Admiralty, THE EARL OF SELKIRK, P.C., O.B.E., A.F.C. ..... *(with house)* £5,000
Naval Secretary, Rear Admiral J. G. Hamilton, C.B.E.
Principal Private Secretary, D. M. Dell.
Asst. Private Secretary, G. F. C. Plowden.
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... *Service pay*
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Admiral D. E. Holland-Martin, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. *Service pay*
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Admiral Sir Peter Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. ..... *Service pay*
Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller, Vice-Admiral Sir Gordon Hubback, K.B.E., C.B. ..... *Service pay*
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. *Service pay*
Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Caspar John, K.C.B. ..... *Service pay*
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Civil Lord, The Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir John G. Lang, G.C.B. £6,000

Deputy Controller, (vacant).
Assistant Controller, Rear-Admiral T. V. Briggs, O.B.E.
Deputy Controller (Research and Development), Sir John Carroll, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. £4,250
Director, W.R.N.S., Commandant E. L. E. Hoyer-Millar, O.B.E., Hon. A.D.C.

The Secretary's Department

Deputy Secretary (General Policy and Finance), Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B. £4,250
Deputy Secretary (Personnel), P. N. N. Synott, C.B. £4,250
Under Secretaries, N. J. Abercombie; S. T. Divers, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; P. H. Jones; J. M. MacKay; P. S. Newell; H. D. Samuel; E. A. Shillito £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, F. W. Baldock, M.B.E.; J. V. Battersby; C. G. H. Cardo; G. C. B. Dodds; P. Grose *(Director of Navy Accounts)*; W. N. Hanna, M.V.O.; J. E. Makin; W. Marshall; K. T. Nash; A. S. Osley; S. P. Osmond; E. S. Roberts; R. C. Shawyer; F. N. Smith, O.B.E.; L. Solomon; J. H. Taylor; M. W. Tebby *(Director of Expenses Accounts)*; E. A. Turner; C. Wallworth; P. T. Williams ..... £2,100 to £2,700
Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts, H. G. Blair; D. F. Fahy, I.S.O.; F. W. J. Lawrance; J. G. Ross £1,900 to £2,100
Assistant Directors of Expense Accounts, W. L. G. Harris; C. B. Hutchings ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Principals, R. J. E. Abraham; A. B. Birnie; T. Cullen; W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; R. A. Devereux; M. M. Du Merton; D. N. Forbes; S. Gilmour, I.S.O.; W. J. Hanman; A. P. Hockaday; A. R. M. Jaffray; J. P. Kelly; P. Lawrence; R. N. P. Lewin; W. R. Lewin; P. B. C. Moore; G. Moses; P. Nailor; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; I. K. Petre; A. A. Pritchard; K. J. Pritchard; R. N. Simeone; C. H. Southorn; W. I. Tupman; B. A. Watson ..... £1,450 to £2,050
Archivist-Librarian and Head of Historical Section, Lieut.-Cdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. *(ret.)* (+ *allce.* £250) £1,720 to £1,935

The Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral K. St. B. Collins, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Chief Civil Superintendent, C. Jowsey, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,100
Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Charts, N. Atherton £2,015 to £2,400

Department of Naval Weather Service

Director of Naval Weather Service, Instr. Capt. A. E. Johnston, R.N.
Deputy Director, Instr. Capt. J. A. Burnett, R.N.

Personnel Services

Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Officers), Rear-Admiral C. L. G. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services), Rear-Admiral G. A. F. Norfolk, D.S.O.
Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Training and Manning), Rear-Admiral N. E. Denning, O.B.E.

Manning, Welfare and Service Conditions Services Departments

Director of Manning, Captain G. B. Teale, C.B.E., R.N.
Deputy Director of Manning, Captain T. D. Herrick, D.S.C., R.N.
Director of Welfare and Service Conditions, Capt. W. E. Brockman, R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. J. F. B. Brown, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Medical Departments

Director-General, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril May, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
Deputy Do., Surgeon Rear-Admiral W. P. E. McIntyre, M.D., Q.H.P.
Deputy Do. for Dental Services, Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D.) C. J. Finnigan, Q.H.D.S.

The Chaplain of the Fleet

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon F. D. Bunt, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.C.

Naval Education Service

Director, Instructor Rear-Admiral J. Fleming, D.S.C.
Deputy Director, Instructor Captain H. E. Dykes, R.N.

Naval Training Department

Director, Capt. D. H. F. Hetherington, D.S.C., R.N.

Naval Electrical Department

Director, Rear-Admiral K. R. Buckley.
Deputy Directors, Capt. J. S. Raven, R.N.; Capt. R. L. Clode, R.N.

Naval Construction Department

Director, Sir Victor Shepheard, K.C.B. £5,000
Principal Deputy Director, J. H. B. Chapman, C.B. (+ *allce.* £250) £3,350
Director-General, Ships, A. J. Sims, O.B.E. £3,400

Deputy Directors of Naval Construction, G. Bryant; N. G. Holt, C.B.E.; H. T. Johnson, C.B.E.; L. G. Stevens.....£3,400
Assistant Directors, R. Baker, O.B.E.; J. L. Bessant; L. T. Carter; A. N. Harrison, C.V.O., O.B.E.; W. G. John; A. J. Merrington, C.B.E.; R. N. Newton; G. W. Pamplin; H. S. Peake; W. R. Perrett; R. H. Richards....£2,500 to £2,800
Managers, Constructive, E. F. Craggs; S. I. Hill, C.B.E.; A. T. Lemmon; F. S. Sutherby; S. H. Watson.....£2,500 to £2,800
Chief Constructors, W. R. Andrew; D. M. Baker; I. McD. Black; F. G. Bogie; L. J. Brooks; S. R. Cannon, O.B.E.; H. W. J. Chislett; G. S. Ferris; H. J. Fulthorpe; A. J. T. Gibbons; E. S. Gibbons; N. Hancock; J. W. Harrington; J. C. Lawrence; E. McCallin; M. McMurray; H. R. Mason; F. W. Matthews; A. Mitchell; J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.; J. H. Narbeth; H. E. Newnham; S. J. Palmer, O.B.E.; W. G. Perry; J. Phillips; E. C. Pound; M. K. Purvis; L. W. A. Rayner; C. E. Sherwin; H. E. Skinner, O.B.E.; F. P. Skinner; J. F. Starks; G. J. Stunden; H. J. Tabb; T. Thorpe; R. E. Tozer; J. E. S. Vincent; A. J. Vosper; W. G. Warren; R. H. Wright £2,100 to £2,400

Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral N. E. Dalton, C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy Engineers-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral G. A. M. Wilson; Rear-Admiral W. F. B. Lane, D.S.C.
Assistant Engineers-in-Chief, Captains H. G. H. Tracy, D.S.C.; J. F. Shiffner; K. H. Smith, O.B.E.; T. H. Maxwell, D.S.C.; R. C. Paige; H. White, D.S.C.; W. T. C. Ridley, O.B.E.; R. H. Tribe, M.B.E.
Managers, Engineering, Capts. H. C. Hogger, D.S.C.; A. E. Turner, O.B.E.; D. P. Sparham, O.B.E.; V. St. C. L. Magniac; R. L. Jordan, O.B.E.

Electrical Engineering Department

Director, Sir Hamish D. MacLaren, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.....£4,250
Deputy Directors, W. C. M. Couch, C.B., C.B.E. (£3,400); A. McL. Mooney, C.B.E.; J. C. Thompson, C.B.E.....£3,000
Assistant Directors, F. B. Allcock; H. A. L. Dawson; F. J. Jenvey; W. E. C. Lampert; Capt. G. R. B. Pattison.....£2,350 to £2,700
Supig. Elec. Engineers, Capt. W. J. Whittle; A. A. Beach; Capt. A. W. Bradshaw (*acting*); E. A. Chambers; H. Duckworth; H. Fitzer, O.B.E.; T. G. Hewitson; W. T. Johnson; R. F. Nagle; P. Smith; E. Waldron, I.S.O., M.B.E.; B. C. Caddy, M.B.E.; H. D. Spittcler; C. R. Allen; T. G. Barber; E. W. Satchell; Capt. L. Hix; Capt. P. P. M. Green.....£1,950 to £2,200

Naval Ordnance Department

Director (D.N.O.), Rear-Admiral G. C. de Jersey.
Deputy Directors, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. R. D. Ritchie, M.V.O., R.N.

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance

Chief Inspector, Capt. R. W. Armytage, R.N. (*ret.*) £2,700
Deputy Inspector (*G*), Col. B. J. Ralfs, R.M. (*ret.*) £2,200 to £2,400
Deputy Inspector (*U/W.*), Capt. W. R. J. Redman, R.N. (*ret.*).....£2,200 to £2,400

Armament Supply Department

Director, R. L. Lawson, C.B.E.....£3,400
Deputy Directors, R. G. Gatehouse; N. P. Luscombe; W. F. Woods.....£2,400
Assistant Directors, G. Ashworth; G. E. Ballyn; J. C. Crocme, O.B.E.; P. J. Hawkins, O.B.E.; C. R. Howe; P. J. Rafferty; W. E. S. Trigg; J. M. Widdecombe.....£1,900 to £2,100

Underwater Weapons Material Department

Director, Capt. R. E. Portlock, O.B.E., R.N.
Deputy Directors, Capt. M. R. G. Wingfield, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. K. M. Symonds, D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Directors, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, D.S.C., R.N.; A. W. Miller.

Boom Defence and Marine Salvage Department

Director, Capt. J. S. M. Richardson, D.S.O., R.N.

Naval Equipment Department

Director, Capt. M. L. Hardie, D.S.C., R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. T. N. Catlow, R.N.

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, H. F. Willis £3,750
Chief Scientific Officers, J. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Buckingham, C.B.; A. W. Ross, O.B.E. £3,400
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, S. Bolshaw; W. L. Borrows; F. S. Burt; H. C. Calpine, M.B.E.; C. Crampton, O.B.E.; G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., F.R.S.; I. Fagelston; W. W. Jackson; A. C. Law; D. G. S. Lewis; G. W. Morgan, C.B.E.; W. E. Pretty; J. W. Robertson; R. W. Sutton, O.B.E.; E. J. Vaughan; N. H. A. Warren, O.B.E.; D. S. Watson, O.B.E.....£2,500 to £2,800

Compass Department

Director, Capt. C. J. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).....£2,100 to £2,350
Deputy Director, Commdr. A. V. Thomas, R.N. (*ret.*).....£1,675 to £1,965

Department of Dockyards and Maintenance

Director General, Rear-Admiral P. D. H. R. Pelly, C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Dockyard Division, I. E. King, C.B.E. £3,400
Director of Fleet Maintenance, Rear-Admiral R. T. Sandars.
Director of Marine Services Division, Capt. J. Waterhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Deputy Director of Dockyard Division, C. J. Manning £3,000
Assistant Director (*Ships*), D. W. Smithers £2,500 to £2,800
Assistant Director (*Management Techniques*), L. A. Sansbury.....£2,350 to £2,700
Assistant Director (*Personnel*), A. H. Couzens, C.B.E. £1,845 to £2,200
Assistant Director (*General*), H. R. Mann, O.B.E. £2,500 to £2,800
Assistant Director of Electrical Engineering, W. Ford £2,350 to £2,700
Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations, E. W. Tucker.....£2,350 to £2,700
Chief Constructors, M. C. Dunstan; W. R. N. Hughes; L. Kirkpatrick, O.B.E.; C. V. Paige £2,100 to £2,400
Supig. Elec. Engineers, Capt. H. H. Hughes; H. J. Steggall; C. H. Stubbings; G. P. Swift £1,950 to £2,200

Radio Equipment Department

Director, Capt. N. J. Wagstaff, R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. G. C. Turner, R.N.
Assistant Directors, Commanders M. R. Collins, R.N.; A. E. P. Deane, R.N.; H. W. Young, V.R.D., R.N.

Naval Store Department

Director, R. Henderson, O.B.E.....£3,400
Deputy Directors, E. J. Braybrook; J. A. Brown; A. W. Holden; J. P. Lovett, M.B.E.; M. E. Mahony, C.B.E.; F. C. Wilkins.....£2,400

Assistant Directors, A. S. Borrie; P. Boyle; S. G. Cooper; L. S. Davis, O.B.E.; G. T. Glue; W. H. Hurden; J. A. W. Peter; F. R. Pidler; W. J. Robinson, O.B.E.; H. F. Skinner; P. A. Sexton; L. J. S. Spry; A. T. J. Thomas; R. J. Thornton £1,900 to £2,100

Victualling Department

Director, O. S. N. Rickards, C.B.E. £2,700
Deputy Director, L. R. Palmer £2,400
Assistant Directors, W. B. Balkwill; L. J. L. Harrold; K. A. Hayward; J. G. Marsden, O.B.E.; S. Wilsdon, O.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,100
Head of Technical Branch, F. Brookhouse, O.B.E. £2,400

Movements Department

Director, L. J. Osborne, C.B.E.
Deputy Director, D. R. S. Pursey.

Department of the Director General, Aircraft

Director General, Rear-Admiral J. P. W. Furse, C.B., O.B.E.
Director of Air Equipment and Naval Photography, Capt. J. C. Cockburn, D.S.C., R.N.
Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Capt. D. J. Hoare, R.N.
Assistant Directors, Capt. L. E. D. Walthall, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. A. W. L. Humphrey-Salway, R.N.; Capt. C. F. Kemp, R.N.; Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N. (*acting*); Capt. H. A. I. Luard, D.S.C., R.N. (*acting*); Cdr. M. Bruce, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Capt. A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) £2,400
Deputy Director, W. Hayes £1,720

Greenwich Hospital Department

Director of Greenwich Hospital, R. Millar £2,400

Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Sir Maurice Adams, K.B.E. £4,750
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, C. F. Marshall, O.B.E.; W. G. Harris; J. W. Hunter £3,000
Assistant Civil Engineers-in-Chief, W. J. Wight; J. Martin, O.B.E.; G. L. Wilson; J. S. Crichton; T. A. Burnside; G. L. Hargreaves; A. E. Chatterton £2,700
Superintending Civil Engineers, *A. G. Allnutt; *C. F. Armstrong; A. McK. Baird; *C. V. Berry; R. W. Bishop; J. Callagin; C. Carruthers; *F. E. P. Clear; *A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.; *J. Dunbar; A. J. Farrington; *A. F. J. Grant; L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.; E. C. Hall; J. L. Harris; J. M. P. Hooley; J. W. Hooper; J. W. Hugman; J. E. Johnson; G. V. Kibblewhite; E. G. Lee; *D. H. Little; G. J. Mills; C. C. Mavity, O.B.E.; W. Morley-Scott; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; I. Shombrot; *J. H. Siddons; J. F. Stanbury; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickars; D. J. M. Williamson; H. Wolf £2,100 to £2,400 (**Higher Grade*) £1,690 to £1,950 (*Lower Grade*)
Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. Rishworth £2,700
Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer £2,700

Production Pool

Superintendent, G. W. A. Birkett £2,550

Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs Department

Director (D.M.S.R.), B. P. Ingamells, C.B.E. £2,500
Deputy Director, G. R. Weir £2,200

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), B. Pool, C.B., C.B.E. £2,800
Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), J. S. Kay; B. E. Orren; L. W. Smith £2,400
Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), F. W. Bishop; H. G. Clement; F. A. Entwistle; L. R. Guidon; L. A. D. Halliday; E. F. Hedger; B. H. Nevard, M.B.E.; H. A. Reynolds; S. A. Varney £1,900 to £2,100

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton £2,700

Reserves Office

Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting, Vice-Admiral W. K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.
Chief Naval Judge Advocate, Capt. E. N. Hickson, O.B.E., R.N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Matron-in-Chief, Miss B. Nockolds, C.B.E., R.R.C. Q.H.N.S.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D., *born* Jan. 22, 1865 ..... Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.C.L., *born* Sept. 27, 1873 ..... May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., *born* June 23, 1894 ..... Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* Nov. 30, 1873 ..... Jan. 21, 1938
Sir Charles M. Forbes, G.C.B., D.S.O., *born* Nov. 22, 1880 ..... May 8, 1940
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., LL.D., *born* Jan. 7, 1883 ..... Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* Mar. 7, 1885 ..... Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunninghame, G.C.B., M.V.O., *born* April 13, 1885 ..... Jan. 21, 1948
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., *born* Feb. 5, 1888 ..... Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* May 17, 1889 ..... Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Arthur J. Power, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O., *born* April 12, 1889 ..... April 22, 1952
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* June 15, 1894 ..... June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., *born* June 10, 1921 ..... Jan. 15, 1953
Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O., *born* April 12, 1893 ..... May 1, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., *born* Oct. 13, 1895 ..... April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff*), *born* June 25, 1900 ..... Oct. 21, 1956

ADMIRALS

Sir Michael M. Denny, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Chairman, British Joint Services Mission, Washington*).

Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*First and Principal Naval A.D.C.*) (*Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, and Allied C.-in-C., Channel and Southern North Sea*).

Sir Charles E. Lambe, G.C.B., C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean*).

Sir Frederick R. Parham, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Sir William W. Davis, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, and C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Eastern Atlantic*).

Sir Caspar John, K.C.B. (*Vice Chief of Naval Staff*).
Sir J. Peter L. Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy*).
Sir Gerald V. Gladstone, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station*).

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir Geoffrey Barnard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sir A. Gordon V. Hubback, K.B.E., C.B. (*Fourth Sea Lord and Vice Controller*).
Sir Stephen H. Carlill, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Robert F. Elkins, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Sir Richard G. Onslow, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth*).
Sir Walter T. Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*F.O., Air (Home)*).
Sir Hilary W. Biggs, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Leonard F. Durnford-Slater, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief, The Nore*).
Sir Manley L. Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Fifth Sea Lord and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff*).
Arthur R. Pedder, C.B. (*Commander, Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe*).
Guy B. Sayer, C.B., D.S.C. (*F.O., Commanding Reserve Fleet*).
Alexander N. C. Bingley, C.B., O.B.E. (*F.O., Aircraft Carriers*).
Robert D. Watson, C.B., C.B.E. (*Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America*).
Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith, C.B., G.M. (*Admiral British Joint Services Mission, Washington*).
William K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E. (*Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting*).
John G. T. Inglis, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director of Naval Intelligence*).
John D. Luce, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*F.O., Scotland*).
Wilfrid J. W. Woods, C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Supreme Commander, Atlantic*).
Lawrence G. Durlacher, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Douglas E. Holland-Martin, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel*).
L. A. B. Peile, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.

REAR-ADMIRALS

George V. M. Dolphin, C.B., D.S.O.
Sir St. John A. J. Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean*).
Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., C.B. (*F.O., Malta*).
Roy S. Foster-Brown, C.B. (*F.O. and Admiral Superintendent, Gibraltar*).
Roger S. Wellby, C.B., D.S.O. (*Head of U.K.S.L.S., Australia*).
Peter Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (*F.O., Royal Yachts*).
Royston H. Wright, C.B., D.S.C. (*F.O., Flotillas, Home Fleet*).
Anthony C. C. Miers, V.C., C.B., D.S.O. (*F.O., Middle East*).
Charles L. G. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Officers), and Head of Directorate of Officer Appointments*).
Peter D. H. R. Pelly, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director-General of Dockyards and Maintenance*).
A. S. Bolt, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Deputy Controller of Aircraft*).
William G. Crawford, C.B., D.S.C. (*F.O., Sea Training*).
Michael S. Townsend, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (*F.O., Germany*).
Nicholas A. Copeman, D.S.C.
Varyl C. Begg, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*F.O., Commanding Fifth Cruiser Squadron and Second-in-Command, Far East*).
George A. F. Norfolk, D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)*).
Kenneth St. B. Collins, O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Hydrographer of the Navy*).
John Lee-Barber, D.S.O. (*Admiral Superintendent, Malta*).
Bertram W. Taylor, D.S.C. (*F.O., Submarines*).
Robert A. Ewing, D.S.C. (*F.O. (Flotillas), Mediterranean*).
Walter Evershed, D.S.O. (*Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth*).
Henry C. N. Rolfe (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)*).
John H. Unwin, D.S.C. (*Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth*).
Christopher D. Bonham Carter (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Malta*).
Nigel S. Henderson, O.B.E. (*Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander (Europe)*).
John Y. Thompson (*Admiral Superintendent, Chatham*).
Hector C. D. Maclean, D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Home Fleet*).
John M. Villiers, O.B.E. (*Chief of Staff, Navy Board, R.N.Z.N.*).
Dennis R. F. Cambell, D.S.C. (*F.O., Flying Training*).
Desmond P. Dreyer, C.B.E., D.S.C. (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff*).
Peter W. Gretton, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Edmund N. V. Currey, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
The Earl Cairns (*President, R.N. College, Greenwich*).
John Graham Hamilton, C.B.E. (*Naval Secretary*).
Michael Le Fanu, D.S.C. (*Director General, Weapons and Radio*).
Kenneth R. Buckley (*Director of Naval Electrical Department*).
Ernest Mill, O.B.E.
Norman E. Denning, O.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Training and Manning)*).

ENGINEER OFFICERS

Vice-Admiral

N. E. Dalton, C.B., O.B.E., (*Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet*).

Rear-Admirals

G. O. Naish, C.B.
J. P. W. Furse, C.B., O.B.E.
G. A. M. Wilson, C.B.
R. T. Sandars.
A. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, O.B.E.
W. F. B. Lane, D.S.C.
N. E. H. Clarke.
R. F. Storrs.
G. C. de Jersey.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Surgeon Vice-Admiral

Sir Cyril May, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S. (*Medical Director-General*).

Surgeon Rear-Admirals

D. M. Beaton, O.B.E., Q.H.P.
D. F. Walsh, O.B.E., Q.H.S.
W. R. S. Pankridge, Q.H.P.
G. Phillips, Q.H.S.
W. P. E. McIntyre, M.D., Q.H.P.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D).

C. J. Finnigan, Q.H.D.S.

SUPPLY OFFICERS

Vice-Admiral

H. P. Koelle, C.B.

Rear-Admirals

J. Dent, C.B., O.B.E.
J. S. Lancaster, C.B.
J. K. Highton, C.B.E.
R. W. Paffard, C.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides minor landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments required for amphibious operations. On land, the Corps provides the only British commando units (one commando at home and two overseas). Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1958–9, 8,700 all ranks.

Commandant-General, Royal Marines, General Sir Campbell R. Hardy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Major-Generals, J. L. Moulton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; A. W. Madoc, D.S.O., O.B.E.; I. H. Riches, D.S.O.; R. C. de M. Leathes.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1958–59

Ships shown in *italic* type have been launched on the dates shown but not accepted into H.M. Service by March 31, 1958.

Ship (with date of completion)	Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)
Battleship:—		
Vanguard (1946)§	44,500	30
Aircraft Carriers:—		
Ark Royal (1955)§	43,060	32
Eagle (1952)	43,060	32
Victorious (1941)	30,530	31
Albion (1954)	23,170	25
Centaur (1953)	23,170	25
Bulwark (1954)§	23,170	25
Leviathan (*l.* 1945)†	23,170	25
Hermes (*l.* 1953)	23,170	25
Magnificent (1948)§	15,700	24·5
Triumph (1946)§	13,350	25
Warrior (1946)§	15,690	25
Cruisers:—		
Superb (1945)§	8,000	31·5
Swiftsure (1944)§	8,000	31·5
Lion (*l.* 1944)	8,000	31·5
Tiger (*l.* 1945)	8,000	31·5
Blake (*l.* 1945)	8,000	31·5
Uganda Class:—		
Ceylon (1943)	8,000	31·5
Newfoundland (1943)	8,000	31·5
Dido Class:—		
Euryalus (1941)§	5,450	33
Fiji Class:—		
Bermuda (1942)	8,000	33
Gambia (1942)	8,000	33
Jamaica (1942)§	8,000	33
Kenya (1940)§	8,000	33
Mauritius (1941)§	8,000	33
Southampton Class:—		
Belfast (1939)§	10,000	32·5
Birmingham (1937)	9,100	32
Newcastle (1937)§	9,100	32
Sheffield (1937)	9,100	32
Trials Ship:—		
Cumberland (1928)	10,000	31·5

§ Reserve. † Construction suspended in 1946.

Ship (with date of completion)	Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)
Daring Class Vessels:—		
	2,810 tons	34·75 knots
Dainty (1953)§		Delight (1953)§
Daring (1952)§		Diamond (1952)
Decoy (1953)		Diana (1954)
Defender (1952)§		Duchess (1952)
Destroyers:—		
	1,980 tons	34·75 knots
Weapon Class:—		
Battleaxe (1947)§		Crossbow (1948)§
Broadsword (1948)§		Scorpion (1947)§
Battle Class (Early):—		
	2,315 tons	35·75 knots
Armada (1945)		Saintes (1946)§
Barfleur (1945)		St. James (1946)§
Camperdown (1945)		St. Kitts (1946)§
Finisterre (1945)§		Sluys (1946)§
Gravelines (1945)§		Solebay (1945)
Hogue (1945)		Trafalgar (1945)
Lagos (1945)		Vigo (1946)
Battle Class (Later)		
	2,460 tons	35·75 knots
Agincourt (1947)		Corunna (1947)
Aisne (1947)§		Dunkirk (1946)
Alamein (1948)		Jutland (1947)
Barrosa (1947)		Matapan (1947)§
Anti-Submarine and Minelaying ("C" Group):—		
	1,710–2,055* tons	36·75 knots
Caesar (1944)§		Chevron (1945)§
Cambrian (1944)§		Chieftain (1946)§
Caprice (1944)§		Childers (1945)*§
Carron (1944)		Cockade (1945)§
Carysfort (1945)		Comet (1945)§
Cassandra (1944)§		Comus (1946)§
Cavalier (1944)		Concord (1946)§
Cavendish (1944)		Consort (1946)§
Chaplet (1945)§		Contest (1945)
Chequers (1945)§		Cossack (1945)
Cheviot (1945)		
"O" Class:—		
Orwell (1942)		1,900 tons

THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron-in-Chief: H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
Patroness-in-Chief: H.R.H. The Princess Royal.
President: Admiral Sir William James, G.C.B.
Vice-President: Major.-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Hon. Treasurer: Capt. S. J. L. Egerton.
Comptroller and Secretary: Major R. S. Walker, M.B.E.

THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel.: Waterloo 6401.

This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiards Room, Television, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. It is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 940 beds.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War and other campaigns, and was opened in 1907. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. Officers and men may also be elected members.

THE UNION JACK FAMILIES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Warden: Miss M. C. Purdy.

This Club was established in 1913, largely as a result of grants made by the South African Garrison Institutes, and provides board and temporary accommodation at moderate rates for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank.

THE UNION JACK WOMEN'S SERVICES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Opened October, 1952. Adjoins the Families Club.)

All serving W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., and W.R.A.F. below commissioned rank are members of this Club which has 44 beds and all facilities of a residential club.

SERVICE PAY

Details of increases in pay of H.M. forces, granted in 1950, 1954 and 1956, appeared in *Whitaker's Almanack* for 1951 1955 and 1957. A White Paper published in February 1958 (Cmd. 365) gave details of new rates of pay and allowances for United Kingdom-based regulars of all ranks of the three Services, which came into effect on April 5, 1958. The altered rates of pay, marriage allowance and quartering charges are included below. No change in retired pay, pensions or terminal grants or pay and allowances of National Service officers and men was made in the White Paper.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES

Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Cadet at Dartmouth	10 0	182
Cadet in Ship of the Fleet	11 6	209
Midshipman at Dartmouth	15 0	273
Midshipman in Ship of the Fleet	19 0	346
Acting Sub-Lieutenant	24 0	438
Sub-Lieutenant	28 0	511
Lieutenant	34 0	620
After 3 years	46 0	839
After 6 years	48 0	876
Lieut.-Commander	61 0	1,113
After 3 years	65 0	1,186
After 6 years	69 0	1,259
After 9 years	75 0	1,368
Commander	85 0	1,551
After 2 years	88 0	1,606
After 4 years	91 0	1,660
After 6 years	94 0	1,715
After 8 years	97 0	1,770
Captain	106 0	1,934
After 2 years	111 0	2,025
After 4 years	116 0	2,117
After 6 years	121 0	2,208
After 8 years	126 0	2,299
Rear-Admiral	166 0	3,029
Vice-Admiral	206 0	3,759
Admiral	246 0	4,489
Admiral of the Fleet	286 0	5,219

ARMY

Officers

Rank	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Second-Lieutenant	25 0	456
Lieutenant	30 0	547
After 1 year	32 0	584
After 2 years	34 0	620
After 3 years	36 0	657
Captain	42 0	766
After 1 year	44 0	803
After 2 years	46 0	839
After 3 years	48 0	876
After 4 years	50 0	912
After 5 years	52 0	949
After 6 years	54 0	985
Major	63 0	1,149
After 1 year	65 0	1,186
After 2 years	67 0	1,222
After 3 years	69 0	1,259
After 4 years	71 0	1,295
After 6 years	73 0	1,332
After 8 years	75 0	1,368

ARMY

Officers (*contd.*)

Rank	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Lieutenant-Colonel with less than 19 years' service	84 0	1,533
After 2 years or with 19 years' service	87 0	1,587
After 4 years or with 21 years' service	90 0	1,642
After 6 years or with 23 years' service	93 0	1,697
After 8 years or with 25 years' service	96 0	1,752
Colonel	106 0	1,934
After 2 years	111 0	2,025
After 4 years	116 0	2,117
After 6 years	121 0	2,208
Brigadier	126 0	2,299
Major-General	166 0	3,029
Lieutenant-Colonel	206 0	3,759
General	246 0	4,489
Field-Marshal	286 0	5,219
Quarter-master Rates		
Lieutenant	42 0	766
After 2 years' service	44 0	803
After 4 years' service	46 0	839
Captain—		
After 6 years' service	54 0	985
After 8 years' service	56 0	1,022
After 10 years' service	58 0	1,058
Major—		
After 12 years' service	67 0	1,222
After 14 years' service	69 0	1,259
After 16 years' service	71 0	1,295
After 18 years' service	73 0	1,332
Lieutenant-Colonel	80 0	1,460

NOTE:—A subaltern holding the temporary rank of captain will draw a rate of 40*s.* 0*d.* a day (£730 a year) in his first year in that rank.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Officers

Rank	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Acting Pilot Officer	19 0	346
After 6 months (Aircrew officers only)	21 0	383
After 1 year (other officers)	21 0	383
Pilot Officer	25 0	456
Flying Officer	28 0	511
After 1 year* or 2 years' service	30 0	547
After 2 years* or 3 years' service	32 0	584
After 3 years* or 4 years' service	34 0	620
After 4 years* or 5 years' service	36 0	657

ROYAL AIR FORCE—Officers (*contd.*)

Rank	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Flight Lieutenant	40 0	730
After 1 year* or 6 years' service	42 0	766
After 2 years* or 7 years' service	44 0	803
After 3 years* or 8 years' service	46 0	839
After 4 years* or 9 years' service	48 0	876
After 5 years* or 10 years' service	50 0	912
After 6 years* or 11 years' service	52 0	949
After 7 years* or 12 years' service	54 0	985
Squadron Leader	63 0	1,149
After 1 year*	65 0	1,186
After 2 years*	67 0	1,222
After 3 years*	69 0	1,259
After 4 years*	71 0	1,295
After 6 years*	73 0	1,332
After 8 years*	75 0	1,368
Wing Commander	84 0	1,533
After 2 years* or 19 years' service	87 0	1,587
Wing Commander (*contd.*)	*s. d.*	£
After 4 years* or 21 years' service	90 0	1,642
After 6 years* or 23 years' service	93 0	1,697
After 8 years* or 25 years' service	96 0	1,752
Group Captain	106 0	1,934
After 2 years*	111 0	2,025
After 4 years*	116 0	2,117
After 6 years*	121 0	2,208
Air Commodore	126 0	2,299
Air Vice-Marshal	166 0	3,029
Air Marshal	206 0	3,759
Air Chief Marshal	246 0	4,489
Marshal of the Royal Air Force	286 0	5,219

* In this rank

Officer Cadets Army and R.A.F.	Basic Pay Weekly
	s. d.
Cadet at R.M.A., Sandhurst, R.A.F. College or R.A.F. Technical College	84 0
On completion of 1 year's service	105 0
Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools	84 0

OFFICERS' MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES AND QUARTERING CHARGES

Rank	Marriage Allowance				Annual Charge for Furnished Quarter
	In Married Quarters		Not in Married Quarters		
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual	
	s. d.	£	*s. d.*	£	£
Lieutenant, R.N. Captain, Flight Lieutenant and lower commissioned ranks	19 6	355	22 6	410	150
Lieutenant Commander, Major and Squadron Leader	22 0	401	25 0	456	180
Captain R.N. with less than 6 years' service, Colonel, Group Captain, Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel and Wing Commander	25 0	456	28 0	511	210
Captain R.N. with 6 years' service, Brigadier and Air Commodore	28 6	520	31 6	574	240
Rear-Admiral, Major-General, Air Vice-Marshal and officers of higher rank	33 6	611	36 6	666	270

NOTES: (i) Married Officers under 25 years of age will receive Marriage Allowance at the "In Married Quarters" rate applicable to a Warrant Officer Class I, *i.e.* 84*s. od.* per week. (ii) The charge for a sub-standard furnished quarter is £115 per annum for all officers irrespective of rank.

ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M. (General duties, tradesmen and musicians) Weekly rates	C		B		A	
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class	—	—	—	—	101 6	122 6
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class	—	—	115 6	140 0	126 0	150 6
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.	150 6	175 0	155 9	180 3	161 0	185 6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.	192 6	217 0	197 9	222 3	203 0	227 6
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.	217 0	241 6	222 3	246 9	227 6	252 0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.	—	—	—	—	245 0	269 6
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.	—	—	—	—	259 0	283 6

ROYAL NAVY—(*contd.*)

Artificers*	7-year Rate s.	d.	9-year Rate s.	d.
Artificer 5th Class (Leading Rating)	150	6	175	0
Artificer Acting 4th Class (Acting Petty Officer)	199	6	224	0
Artificer 4th Class (Petty Officer)	210	0	234	6
Artificer 3rd Class (Chief Petty Officer)	227	6	252	0
Artificer 2nd Class / Artificer 1st Class (C.P.O.)	238	0	262	6
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer)	252	0	276	6

* Trade and Charge Pay are included where applicable.

Mechanicians	s.	d.	s.	d.
Mechanician 3rd Class / Mechanician 2nd Class (P.O.)	203	0	227	6
Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)	227	6	252	0
After 3 years as Mechanician	234	6	259	0
After 5 years as Mechanician	238	0	262	6
Chief Mechanician (Chief Petty Officer)	252	0	276	6

Artisans	s.	d.	s.	d.
Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating)	150	6		
Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)	175	0		
Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating)	185	6		
Artisan 3rd Class / Artisan 2nd Class / Artisan 1st Class (Petty Officer)	227	6		
Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer)	252	0		

Aircrew (*including Flying Pay*)	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aircrewman II (Petty Officer)	297	6		
Aircrewman I (Chief Petty Officer)	336	0		

ARMY

Other Ranks

Rank	Weekly Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for: Scale A* s.	d.	Scale B* s.	d.	Scale C* s.	d.	Scale D* s.	d.	Scale E* s.	d.
Private	84	0	101	6	122	6	122	6	122	6
1 star	87	6	105	0	129	6	129	6	129	6
2 star	98	0	115	6	140	0	140	0	140	0
3 star	101	6	119	0	147	0	147	0	147	0
4 star	108	6	126	0	154	0	154	0	154	0
5 star	119	0	136	6	161	0	161	0	161	0
6 star	133	0	147	0	171	6	171	6	171	6
7 star	98	0	115	6	136	6	136	6	136	6
Lance-Corporal, 1 star	101	6	119	0	143	6	143	6	143	6
2 star	112	0	129	6	154	0	154	0	154	0
3 star	115	6	133	0	161	0	161	0	161	0
4 star	122	6	140	6	168	0	168	0	168	0
5 star	133	0	150	6	175	0	175	0	175	0
6 star	147	0	161	0	185	6	185	6	185	6
7 star	112	0	129	6	150	6	161	0	161	0
Corporal, 1 star	115	6	133	0	157	6	168	0	168	0
2 star	126	0	143	6	168	0	178	6	178	6
3 star	129	6	147	0	175	0	185	6	185	6
4 star	136	6	154	0	182	0	192	6	192	6
5 star	147	0	164	6	189	0	199	6	199	6
6 star	161	0	175	0	199	6	210	0	210	0
7 star			182	0	206	6	220	6	227	6
Sergeant, other than Class I tradesman	178	6	192	6	217	0	231	0	238	0
Group B, Class I tradesman			203	0	227	6	241	6	248	6
Group A, Class I tradesman			213	6	238	0	252	0	259	0
Group X, Class I tradesman										
Staff-Sergeant			203	0	227	6	241	6	248	6
Other than Class I tradesman	199	6	213	6	238	0	252	0	259	0
Group B, Class I tradesman			224	0	248	6	262	6	269	6
Group A, Class I tradesman			234	6	259	0	273	0	280	0
Group X, Class I tradesman										
Warrant Officer, Class II					238	0	259	0	269	6
Other than Class I tradesman	231	0	234	6	248	6	269	6	280	0
Group B, Class I tradesman					259	0	280	0	290	6
Group A, Class I tradesman			245	0	269	6	290	6	301	0
Group X, Class I tradesman										
Warrant Officer, Class II (R.Q.M.S.)					245	0	266	0	276	6
Other than Class I tradesman	238	0	241	6	255	6	276	6	287	0
Group B, Class I tradesman					266	0	287	0	297	6
Group A, Class I tradesman			252	0	276	6	297	6	308	0
Group X, Class I tradesman										
Warrant Officer, Class I					252	0	273	0	283	6
Other than Class I tradesman	245	0	248	6	262	6	283	6	294	0
Group B, Class I tradesman					273	0	294	0	304	6
Group A, Class I tradesman			259	0	283	6	304	6	315	0
Group X, Class I tradesman										

* Scales.—A=Less than 6 years; B=6 years but less than 9 years; C=9 years or more; D=15 years, having completed 9 years' service; E=21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Aircrew

Rank	Rates of Basic Pay Weekly for those committed to serve for: Less than 5 years	Less than 9 years but not less than 5 years	Not less than 9 years
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i) *Pilots and Navigators:*			
Sergeant	182 0	203 0	227 6
Flight Sergeant	203 0	224 0	248 6
Master Aircrew	231 0	248 6	273 0
(ii) *Air Signallers (A), Air Engineers (A), Air Gunners (A) and Air Meteorological Observers:*			
Sergeant	182 0	203 0	227 6
Flight Sergeant	203 0	224 0	248 6
Master Aircrew	231 0	248 6	273 0
(iii) *Air Signallers, Air Engineers, Air Gunners and Radio Observers:*			
Sergeant	168 0	185 6	210 0
Flight Sergeant	189 0	206 6	231 0
Master Aircrew	213 6	231 0	255 6
Ground Tradesmen			
(i) *Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants:*			
Aircraftman 2	84 0	101 6	122 6
Aircraftman 1	91 0	108 6	133 0
Leading Aircraftman	98 0	115 6	140 0
Senior Aircraftman	108 6	126 0	154 0
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.)	126 0	143 6	168 0
Corporal	133 0	150 6	175 0
Sergeant	168 0	185 6	210 0
Flight Sergeant	189 0	206 6	231 0
Warrant Officer	213 6	231 0	255 6

Ground Tradesmen—*continued*

Rank	Rates of Basic Pay Weekly for those committed to serve for: Less than 5 years	Less than 9 years but not less than 5 years	Not less than 9 years
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(ii) *Advanced Trades (Aircraft Engineering, Radio Engineering, Armament Engineering and Electrical and Instrument Trade Groups):**			
Junior Technician	136 6	154 0	178 6
Corporal	157 6	175 0	199 6
Corporal Technician	168 0	185 6	210 0
Sergeant	192 6	213 6	238 0
Senior Technician	192 6	213 6	238 0
Flight Sergeant	213 6	234 6	259 0
Chief Technician	213 6	234 6	259 0
Warrant Officer	241 6	259 0	283 6
Master Technician	241 6	259 0	283 6
(iii) *Advanced Trades (other Trade Groups):*			
Junior Technician	126 0	143 6	168 0
Corporal	147 0	164 6	189 0
Corporal Technician	157 6	175 0	199 6
Sergeant	182 0	203 0	227 6
Senior Technician	182 0	203 0	227 6
Flight Sergeant	203 0	224 0	248 6
Chief Technician	203 0	224 0	248 6
Warrant Officer	231 0	248 6	273 0
Master Technician	231 0	248 6	273 0

* Includes Trade Pay of 10*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Marriage Allowance

Ratings, Other Ranks and Airmen

Rank	In Married Quarters: Daily	In Married Quarters: Weekly	Not in Married Quarters: Daily	Not in Married Quarters: Weekly
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leading Seaman, Corporal, Corporal R.A.F., and below	8 0	56 0	11 0	77 0
Petty Officer, Sergeant, and Sergeant R.A.F.	9 6	66 6	12 6	87 6
Chief Petty Officer, Staff Sergeant and Flight Sergeant	10 0	70 0	13 0	91 0
Warrant Officer Class II	10 6	73 6	13 6	94 6
Warrant Officer, Class I, Warrant Officer R.A.F., Regimental Sergeant Major R.M., and Quarter Master Sergeant R.M.	12 0	84 0	15 0	105 0

Quartering Charges

Type of Furnished Quarter	Weekly s. d.
Sub-standard	20 0
Type A	25 0
Type B	28 6
Type C	30 0
Warrant Officer	44 0

Notes:—(i) Married Ratings, Other Ranks and Airmen under 21 years of age will receive Marriage Allowance at the "In Married Quarters" rate appropriate to their rank. (ii) Local Overseas Allowance at the unaccommodated, married, accompanied rate will be reduced to take account of the increases in Marriage Allowance.

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Officers of W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F.

Rank	W.R.N.S. Basic Pay Daily	W.R.N.S. Basic Pay Annual	W.R.A.C. and W.R.A.F. Basic Pay Daily	W.R.A.C. and W.R.A.F. Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£	*s. d.*	£
Acting Pilot Officer	—	—	16 0	292
After 1 year in the rank	—	—	18 0	328
Proby. 3rd Officer/2nd Lieut./Pilot Officer	20 6	374	21 6	392
3rd Officer on confirmation	23 0	419	—	—
3rd Officer after 3 years/Lieut./Flying Officer	25 0	456	25 0	456
Lieut./Flying Officer after 2 years in the rank	—	—	28 0	511
Lieut./Flying Officer after 3 years in the rank	—	—	30 0	547
Second Officer/Captain/Flight Officer	28 6	520	35 0	638
After 2 years in the rank	31 6	574	38 0	693
After 4 years in the rank	36 0	657	41 0	748
After 6 years in the rank	39 6	720	44 0	803
First Officer/Major/Squadron Officer	52 0	949	53 6	976
After 2 years in the rank	55 0	1,003	57 0	1,040
After 4 years in the rank	58 0	1,058	60 0	1,095
After 6 years in the rank	61 0	1,113	62 0	1,131
After 8 years in the rank	64 0	1,168	64 0	1,168
Chief Officer/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer	71 0	1,295	71 0	1,295
After 2 years in the rank or 19 years' service	74 0	1,350	74 0	1,350
After 4 years in the rank or 21 years' service	77 0	1,405	77 0	1,405
After 6 years in the rank or 23 years' service	79 0	1,441	79 0	1,441
After 8 years in the rank or 25 years' service	81 0	1,478	81 0	1,478
Superintendent/Colonel/Group Officer	90 0	1,642	90 0	1,642
After 2 years in the rank	94 0	1,715	94 0	1,715
After 4 years in the rank	98 0	1,788	98 0	1,788
After 6 years in the rank	102 0	1,861	102 0	1,861
Commandant/Brigadier/Air Commandant	107 0	1,952	107 0	1,952

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer	28*s.*–32*s.* 6*d.*	£511–£593
Senior Nursing Sister/Captain Flight Officer	35*s.*–44*s.*	£638–£803
Superintending Sister/Matron/Major Squadron Officer	53*s.* 6*d.*–64*s.*	£976–£1,168
Principal Matron/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer	71*s.*–81*s.*	£1,295–£1,478
Colonel/Group Officer	90*s.*–102*s.*	£1,642–£1,861
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant	107*s.*	£1,952

W.R.N.S.

	B *s. d.*	A *s. d.*		B *s. d.*	A *s. d.*
Wren Ordinary)	—	70 0	Petty Officer Wren	147 0	161 0
Wren (Able)	84 0	91 0	Chief Wren	171 6	182 0
Leading Wren	112 0	126 0			

W.R.A.C.

Privates, Lance-Corporals and Corporals

Rank	Basic Pay Weekly 1 Star	2 Star	3 Star	4 Star	5 Star	6 Star	7 Star
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Private	70 0	73 6	84 0	87 6	91 0	101 6	112 0
Lance-Corporal	80 6	84 0	94 6	98 0	101 6	112 0	122 6
Corporal	94 6	98 0	108 6	112 0	115 6	126 0	136 6

W.R.A.C.

Sergeants and Higher Ranks

Rank	Basic Pay Weekly			
	Tradeswomen (other than Class I) and non-tradeswomen	Group B Class I	Group A Class I	Group X Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sergeant	143 6	150 6	161 0	171 6
Staff-Sergeant	161 0	168 0	178 6	189 0
Warrant Officer Class II	175 0	182 0	192 6	203 0
Warrant Officer Class II (R.Q.M.S.)	182 0	189 0	199 6	210 0
Warrant Officer Class I	189 0	196 0	206 6	217 0

W.R.A.F.

Rank	Basic Pay Weekly		
	Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants	Advanced Trades	
		Aircraft Engineering, Radio Engineering, Armament Engineering, Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups	Other Trade Groups
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aircraftwoman 2	70 0	—	—
Aircraftwoman 1	77 0	—	—
Leading Aircraftwoman	84 0	—	—
Senior Aircraftwoman	91 0	—	—
Junior Technician	—	115 6	105 0
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.W.)	105 0	—	—
Corporal	115 6	136 6	126 0
Corporal Technician	—	147 0	136 6
Sergeant	147 0	171 6	161 0
Senior Technician	—	171 6	161 0
Flight Sergeant	164 6	189 0	178 6
Chief Technician	—	189 0	178 6
Warrant Officer	189 0	217 0	206 6
Master Technician	—	217 0	206 6

NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICERS

Increased rates of pay on completion of 18 months' whole-time service are shown in *italic* figures.

Rank	R.N. and R.M.		Army		R.A.F.	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Midshipman, A/Pilot Officer	10 6 (*14 6*)	191 (*264*)	—	—	10 0 (*14 0*)	182 (*255*)
A/Pilot Officer, after 6 months*	—	—	—	—	12 6 (*16 0*)	228 (*292*)
A/Sub-Lieut., and Lieut., Pilot Officer	13 0 (*17 6*)	237 (*319*)	15 0 (*19 6*)	273 (*355*)	15 0 (*19 6*)	273 (*355*)
Sub-Lieut., Lieut., Flying Officer	16 0 (*20 6*)	292 (*374*)	18 0 (*22 6*)	328 (*410*)	18 0 (*22 6*)	328 (*410*)
Lieut., Captain, Flight Lieut.	21 0 (*25 6*)	383 (*465*)	26 6 (*31 0*)	483 (*565*)	26 6 (*31 0*)	483 (*565*)
Major, Squadron Leader	—	—	40 6 (*45 0*)	739 (*821*)	40 6 (*45 0*)	739 (*821*)

* Aircrew officers only.

Marriage Allowance.—Married National Service officers are eligible to receive regular rates of marriage allowance.

The Army

THE QUEEN

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9400]

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Rt. Hon. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office (*Vice-President of the Army Council*), J. Amery, M.P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*).

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Charles Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*).

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Cecil Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (*Secretary of the Army Council*), Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.

The Secretary of State for War

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, F. W. Armstrong, M.V.O.

Assistant Private Secretary, H. F. Ellis-Rees.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. D. Williams, M.P. ..... *unpaid*

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Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War (*Secretary of the Selection Board*), General Sir Hugh Stockwell, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, J. Amery, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, J. N. H. Blelloch.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. E. V. Rochfort-Rae.

Military Assistants, Lt.-Col. C. H. Blacker, M.C.; Maj. R. C. P. Jefferies.

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Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

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Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. R. Walker, O.B.E.

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Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, Brig. Dame Monica Johnson, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. Mary K. R. Colvin, O.B.E., T.D.

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Military Assistant, Maj. R. J. Bishop, M.C.

Vice-Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. T. B. L. Churchill, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

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Army Council Secretariat, Brigadier G. L. Pethick, D.S.O.

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Deputy Under-Secretary of State (*B*), A. C. W. Drew, C.B.

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Director-General of Works, D. E. E. Gibson, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Williams; L. V. Sumner; H. E. Smith, C.B.E.; T. A. G. Charlton; G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.; A. J. Hall; H. T. Fry, C.B.E.; C. H. W. Murphy, C.B.E.; F. S. Brown; P. F. R. Beards; D. M. Evans; R. W. Barrow; R. G. Alexander, O.B.E.; A. D. Harvey; N. G. Morrison; P. C. Thomson; E. D. Wright; C. E. Starling; J. F. Hosie, O.B.E.; H. B. Brenan, O.B.E.; J. E. Gale; W. C. Day, O.B.E.; J. H. Thomas; G. R. R. East; G. F. Carpenter, E.R.D.

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Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. Navin.

Director of Public Relations, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Shortt, C.B., O.B.E. (*ret.*).

Controller of Audit and Accounts, J. W. Hall, C.B.E.

Director of Army Contracts, J. S. Tamblin, O.B.E.

Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services, Maj.-Gen. O. P. J. Rooney, C.B., C.B.E.

FIELD-MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O. M.C., *born* June 23, 1894 ..... Jan. 21, 1936

The Lord Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* May 6, 1880 ..... July 20, 1940

The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* July 23, 1883 ..... Jan. 1, 1944

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.), Hon. Col. O.T.C., *born* Dec. 10, 1891 ..... June 4, 1944

The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick, R., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C., *born* Nov. 17, 1887 ..... Sept. 1, 1944

The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (*Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*), *born* Sept. 5, 1881 ..... Dec. 29, 1944

Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, *born* June 21, 1884 ..... June 1, 1946

Sir William J. Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (*Governor-General of Australia*), *born* Aug. 6, 1891 ..... Jan. 4, 1949

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, 8 H., Wilts, Camerons, A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., The Hawkes Bay Regt. and the Otago and Southland Regt., New Zealand, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Col. W. G., Hon. Col. L. D. Y. (T.A.) and Edin. O.T.C., *born* June 10, 1921 ..... Jan. 15, 1953

The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. L. G., Som. L.I., and 6 G.R., *born* Feb. 10, 1896 ..... July 21, 1953

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 10 H., R. Inniskns., Glosters, Gordons, R.B., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Col. S. G. (*Hon. Col., R.A. (T.A.) and O.T.C.*) (*Personal A.D.C. to the Queen*) *born* March 31, 1900 ..... March 31, 1955

Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. Ir. F., 7 G.R. and Federation Regt. (Malaya), *born* Sept. 11, 1898 ..... Nov. 27, 1956

GENERALS

Sir George W. E. J. Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. 2 Bn. K.R.R.C., Hon. Col. K.R.R.C. (T.A.).

Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.H.A., A.D.C. (*Gen.*).

Sir Nevil C. D. Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E., A.D.C. (*Gen.*).

Sir Charles F. Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A., A.D.C. (*Gen.*) (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.N.F., A.D.C. (*Gen.*) (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).

Sir Dudley Ward, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E.

Sir Hugh C. Stockwell, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.W.F. and Royal Malay Regt., Col. Comdt., A.A.C. (*Military Secretary*).

Sir Geoffrey K. Bourne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., Col. Comdt., R.A. (*Commandant, Imperial Defence College*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

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Sir E. Otway Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.

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Sir Richard A. Hull, K.C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col., O.T.C.

Sir Horatius Murray, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Cameronians.

Sir Gerald W. Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Sir William H. Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Vice-C.I.G.S.*).

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Sir C. F. Charles Coleman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Welch.

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Sir Edric M. Bastyan, K.B.E., C.B.

Sir John G. Cowley, K.B.E., C.B.

Sir Roderick W. McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E., Col. Comdt., R.A. (*Deputy Chief of Staff to Minister of Defence*).

M. M. A. R. West, C.B., D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERALS

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H. R. B. Foote, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R. Tks.

P. N. White, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Foresters.

C. P. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Vice-Adjutant-General*).

C. L. Firbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Hon. Col. Som. L.I. (T.A.).

J. B. Churcher, C.B., D.S.O.

E. K. G. Sixsmith, C.B., C.B.E.

H. H. C. Sugden, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Engineer-in-Chief*).

P. St. Clair-Ford, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

R. G. Collingwood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Governor of Edinburgh Castle*).

G. S. Thompson, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

K. G. Exham, C.B., D.S.O., Col. D.W.R.

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J. R. Cochrane, C.B., C.B.E.

V. Boucher, C.B., C.B.E., Col. Buffs.

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W. G. Roe, C.B., C.B.E.
O. P. J. Rooney, C.B., C.B.E. (*Paymaster-in-Chief*).
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R. A. Bramwell-Davies, C.B., D.S.O.
J. D'A. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. P. D. Blacker, C.B., C.B.E.
J. R. C. Hamilton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
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J. F. M. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E.
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P. J. L. Capon, Q.H.P.
B. D. Jones, C.B.E.
R. E. Goodwin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Details of the re-organization of the Army, published in July, 1957 (Cmd. 230), showed a reduction in the number of units, effected in the case of regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps and Infantry of the Line by permanent amalgamation of units. Composition of the re-organized infantry brigades appears below, units amalgamated being shown in *italics*. Most of the amalgamations were expected to be completed in Phase I (1957–59) and those so marked in Phase II (1959–62). Titles of regiments to be created by amalgamation (approved by H.M. the Queen in June, 1958) are included below, marked *.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. Amalgamations in Phase I: *1st Queen's Dragoon Guards (*1st K.D.G. —The Queen's Bays (*and Dragoon Guards*)); *The Queen's Own Hussars (*3rd King's Own Hussars—The Queen's Own Hussars*); *The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (*4th Queen's Own Hussars—8th King's Royal Irish Hussars*); *3rd Royal Tank Regiment (*3rd and 6th R.T.R.*); *4th Royal Tank Regiment (*4th and 7th R.T.R.*); *5th Royal Tank Regiment (*5th and 8th R.T.R.*). *Records*, Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middlesex.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery (to be reduced in Phase I by 18 regiments and minor units equivalent to another regiment, and in Phase II by a further two regiments) and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Records*, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers (to be reduced by the equivalent of 4 engineer regiments in Phase I and one regiment in Phase II, with a consequent reduction in engineer supporting units). *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals (number of regiments to be reduced when the Command structure of the Army at home and abroad has been reorganized). *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards: Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. (Reduced by one battalion of Coldstream Guards (Phase I) and Grenadier Guards (Phase II).) *Records*, Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1.

The Lowland Brigade: The Royal Scots; *The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment) (*The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The Highland Light Infantry*); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, S. Methven Street, Perth.

The Home Counties Brigade: *The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (*The Queen's Royal Regiment—The East Surrey Regiment*); *The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)—*The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment* (Phase II); The Royal Sussex Regiment; The Middlesex Regiment. *Depôt*, Howe Barracks, Canterbury. *Records*, St. John's House, Warwick.

The Lancastrian Brigade: *The King's Own Royal Border Regiment (*The King's Own Royal Regiment—The Border Regiment*); The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool) (*The King's Regiment—The Manchester Regiment*); *The East Lancashire Regiment—The South Lancashire Regiment*; The Loyal Regiment. *Depôt*, Fulwood Barracks, Preston. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Fusilier Brigade: The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Fusiliers; The Lancashire Fusiliers. *Depôt*, Sutton Coldfield. *Records*, St. John's House, Warwick.

The Forester Brigade: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters. *Depôt*, Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The East Anglian Brigade: *1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (*Royal Norfolk Regiment—Suffolk Regiment*); *2nd East Anglian Regiment (Royal 10/48th Foot) (*Royal Lincolnshire Regiment—Northamptonshire Regiment*); 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16/44th Foot),

Depôt, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, St. John's House, Warwick.

The Wessex Brigade: The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; *The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) (*Royal Berkshire Regiment—The Wiltshire Regiment*). *Depôt*, Topsham Barracks, Exeter. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Light Infantry Brigade: *The Somerset Light Infantry—The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*; The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, The Durham Light Infantry. *Depôt*, Copthorne Barracks, Shrewsbury. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Yorkshire Brigade: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards; The Duke of Wellington's Regiment; The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Mercian Brigade: The Cheshire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; *The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) (*The South Staffordshire Regiment—The North Staffordshire Regiment*). *Depôt*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Welsh Brigade: The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The South Wales Borderers; The Welch Regiment. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The North Irish Brigade: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Highland Brigade: The Black Watch (*Seaforth Highlanders—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders* (Phase II)); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. *Depôt*, Gordon Barracks, Aberdeen. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Green Jackets Brigade: *1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd (*Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry*); *2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; *3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade. *Depôt*, Upper Barracks, Winchester. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas. *G.H.Q.* Records, Singapore.

Army Air Corps. Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent.

Services. (Reductions noted above will have their counterparts in the administrative services, which will in future employ a larger number of civilians.)

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Bushfield Camp, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.

Royal Army Pay Corps. *Records*, Waller Barracks, Devizes.

General Service Corps. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army has now reverted to its traditional all volunteer status and consists of both men and women. National Service men on completion of their two years with the Regular Army continue to have their 3½ years' reserve liability with the Territorial Army, but compulsory part-time training for them has been suspended.

The *rôle* of the Territorial Army is to form a reserve of trained and disciplined manpower in the country, trained to fight in any emergency.

The Territorial Army has retained the organization of divisions, but in the event of war would operate in independent brigades like the Regular Army. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries out 15 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at week-ends.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men who are allotted to units but do no part-time training. This Reserve is not organized on a territorial but on a national basis, units drawing men from all over the United Kingdom. Its *rôle* is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peace-time emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 15 days annually. (*See also* Mobile Defence Corps.)

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

Royal Navy	Army	Royal Air Force
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (*Commandant*).	5. Brigadier.	5. Air Commodore (*Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.*).
6. Captain (*Superintendent*).	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain (*Group Officer*).
7. Commander (*Chief Officer*).	7. Lieutenant-Colonel.	7. Wing Commander (*Wing Officer*).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (*First Officer*).	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader (*Squadron Officer*).
9. Lieutenant (*Second Officer*).	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant (*Flight Officer*).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (*Third Officer*).	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (*Flying Officer*).
11. Senior Commissioned Gunner, etc.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer (*Pilot Officer*).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his First Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN

THE AIR COUNCIL

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. GEORGE REGINALD WARD, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Additional Members, Air Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*); Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*).
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Adastral House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
[Holborn: 3434]
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.
[Trafalgar: 8811]

Secretary of State

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. GEORGE REGINALD WARD, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, E. Broadbent.
Assistant Private Secretary, D. Hanson.
Personal Air Secretary, Squadron Leader H. T. Murley, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P. ..... £2,500.
Private Secretary, M. Holton.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, K. C. Macdonald.
Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, R. H. Melville, C.B.; H. T. Smith, C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. S. Whittuck; F. Wood; J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; B. Humphreys-Davies; R. C. Kent; A. L. M. Cary.
Assistant Secretaries, K. H. S. Edwards; C. J. Kirk, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.; S. W. Warran; R. F. Jenkins, C.B.E.; H. A. Shaw; F. C. Fayers; H. Harvey, C.B.E.; F. W. Verry, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. M. Hussey; J. F. McGlennon, O.B.E.; R. H. Prince; J. H. Francis; W. J. B. Crotch; T. C. G. James; R. Haynes; L. T. G. Sully; F. Cooper; H. A. Cridland; R. F. Havell; R. J. Penney; P. W. Hubbard, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Stanford; M. McF. Davis; P. J. Hudson; W. E. Dowling.
Director-General, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Directors, H. Harvey, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.
Chief Information Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
Private Secretary, R. F. Butler.
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Sir George Harvey, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal W. M. L. MacDonald, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal J. N. T. Stephenson, C.B., C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E.
Scientific Adviser to the Air Ministry, S. Scott Hall, C.B.
Commandant-General, Air Vice-Marshal J. L. F. Fuller-Good, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Directors, Air Commodores W. R. Brotherhood, C.B.E.; R. T. Gething, O.B.E., A.F.C.; J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E.; H. G. Leonard-Williams, C.B.E.; J. C. Millar, D.S.O.; L. P. Moore, C.B.E.; C. J. Mount, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; G. J. C. Paul, C.B., D.F.C.; P. T. Philpott, C.B.E.; F. E. Rosier, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.; C. Scragg, C.B.E., A.F.C.; J. H. Searby, D.S.O., D.F.C.; W. P. Sutcliffe, C.B., D.F.C.; S. C. Widdows, D.F.C.; C. M. Wight-Boycott, C.B.E., D.S.O.; P. G. Wykeham, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Group Captains D. L. Amlot, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; N. G. Goodman, C.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir John Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Air Secretary, Air Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Deputy Air Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal R. A. R. Rae, O.B.E.
Directors-General, Air Marshal Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S.; Air Vice-Marshals R. W. L. Glenn, C.B.E.; D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B.
Deputy Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal G. A. M Knight, C.B.E.
Directors, Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Kermode, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Vice-Marshal W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.); Air Commodores R. A. C. Carter, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.; P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; W. I. G. Kerby, C.B.E.; E. L. G. Le Dieu, C.B.E.; C. V. Mears, C.B.E.; A. D. Messenger, C.B.E.; M. W. Palmer; J. S. Wilson; Air Commandant Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E., A.D.C. (*Director, W.R.A.F.*); Air Commandant Dame Alice M. Williamson, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (*Matron-in-Chief*); G. A. Roberts, C.B.E.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E.
Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshals L. W. Cannon, C.B., C.B.E.; G. L. Worthington, C.B., C.B.E.; G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B.E., A.F.C., and Sir George H. Fretwell, K.B.E., C.B.
Directors, Air Vice-Marshals W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Commodores O. D. Allerton, C.B.E.; H. G. Blair, C.B.E.; H. J. Butler, C.B.E.; H. Feles, C.B., C.B.E.; C. E. Hartley, C.B.E.; W. S.

Hebden; A. H. McM. Hely, O.B.E., A.D.C.; J. M. D. Ker, C.B.E.; D. N. Kington-Blair-Oliphant, O.B.E.; J. D. Melvin, C.B., O.B.E.; J. R. Mutch, C.B.; V. H. B. Roth, C.B.E.; R. G. Seymour, C.B.E.; J. E. R. Sowman, C.B.E.; N. A. Tait, O.B.E.; Group Capt. W. H. Canniford; W. G. M. Anderson, C.B.E.; C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; J. W. Moncur, C.B.E.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, A. Watson, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1215]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service and forms part of the Air Ministry. The Meteorological Committee of which the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air is Chairman, advises the Secretary of State for Air on matters referred to it concerning the Meteorological Service. Almost all those Government departments, to which the Meteorological Office provides services, are represented on the Committee, and there are also representatives of the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and British Universities. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, Ministry of Supply, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets; liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; meteorological services to other Government departments, public corporations, local authorities, the press and the general public; organization of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; collection, distribution and publication of meteorological information from all parts of the world; maintenance of certain British observatories, and publication and distribution of magnetic and seismological information obtained from them; research in meteorology and geophysics.

Chairman of the Meteorological Committee, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Director General of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Scientific Officers, J. M. Stagg, C.B., O.B.E.; R. C. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, A. C. Best, O.B.E.; G. D. Robinson; R. G. Veryard.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, W. H. Bigg, O.B.E.; J. S. Sawyer; T. W. V. Jones; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; B. C. V. Oddie; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; V. R. Coles; R. J. Murgatroyd; L. Jacobs; A. L. Maidens; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; R. H. Clements.

Principal Scientific Officers, C. J. M. Aanensen; R. Almond; J. K. Bannon; G. R. R. Benwell; A. Bleasdale; N. Bradbury; J. H. Brazell; J. Briggs; R. A. Buchanan; G. A. Bull; L. S. Clarkson; F. E. Coles; R. H. Collingbourne; J. G. G. Conybeare; E. A. Cope; G. A. Corby; J. G. Cottis; J. M. Craddock; R. Cranna; S. G. Crawford; A. F. Crossley; N. E. Davis; F. H. Dight; L. Dods; E. Evans; R. E. Farms; M. H. Freeman, O.B.E.; R. Frith, O.B.E.; R. Frost; W. R. Galloway; H. Garnett; W. S. Garriock; R. W. Gloyne; A. H. Gordon; B. J. Gorst; R. A. Hamilton, O.B.E.; J. Harding; D. G. Harley; W. G. Harper; D. N. Harrison, O.B.E.; T. N. S. Harrower; R. F. M. Hay; W. H. Hogg; H. T. D. Holgate; G. W. Hurst; P. F. Illsley; D. W. Johnston; D. C. E. Jones; R. F. Jones; T. H. Kirk; E. Knighting; H. H. Lamb; E. N. Lawrence; F. E. Lumb; W. D. S. McCaffery; A. G. Matthewman; M. K. Miles; R. Murray; G. Needham; J. Pepper; R. A. S. Ratcliffe; N. E. Rider; H. B. Rowles; H. C. Shellard; G. T. Smith; K. H. Smith; L. P. Smith; K. H. Stewart; L. Sugden; E. J. Sumner; A. P. Taylor; M. J. Thomas, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo; A. A. Worthington; R. F. Zobel.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* July 17, 1881 ..... Jan. 1, 1933
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.S.O., M.C., *born* June 23, 1894 ..... Jan. 21, 1936
Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *born* Dec. 30, 1877 ..... Jan. 1, 1937
The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *born* Feb. 15, 1886 ..... Oct. 4, 1940
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* May 21, 1893 ..... Jan. 1, 1941
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* July 11, 1890 ..... Sept. 12, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., *born* Dec. 23, 1893 ..... Jan. 1, 1946
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., *born* April 13, 1892 ..... Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *born* June 3, 1897 ..... June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (*Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.*), *born* June 10, 1921 ..... Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Chief of the Defence Staff*), *born* Sept. 24, 1898 ..... June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C. (*Chief of the Air Staff*), *born* Oct. 2, 1904 Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen*), *born* March 31, 1900 ..... June 12, 1958

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

Sir Walter L. Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Air Member for Supply and Organization*).

Sir George H. Mills, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. (*Commander, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe*).

Sir Harry Broadhurst, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command*).

Sir Claude B. R. Pelly, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (*Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Supply*).

Sir Thomas G. Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command*).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C.-in-C. Home Command*).

Sir Bryan V. Reynolds, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command*).

Sir Gilbert E. Nicholetts, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (*Inspector-General, R.A.F.*).

Sir Theodore N. McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief of Staff, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe*).

Sir Richard L. R. Atcherley, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Flying Training Command*).

Sir Richard B. Jordan, K.C.B., D.F.C.

Sir Hubert L. Patch, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force*).

Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Personnel*).

Sir Andrew McKee, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command*).

The Earl of Bandon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*C.-in-C., Far East Air Force*).

Sir Raymund G. Hart, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*).

Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S. (*Director-General of Medical Services*).

Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*).

Sir Hugh A. Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of Staff, S.H.A.P.E.*).

Sir Arthur W. B. McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command*).

Sir Humphrey Edwardes Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*C.-in-C., 2nd Tactical Air Force*).

H. D. Jackman, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command*).

AIR VICE-MARSHALS

Sir George D. Harvey, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (*Asst. Chief of the Air Staff (Training)*).

A. D. Gillmore, C.B., C.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Home Command*).

Sir Laurence F. Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Commandant, Joint Services Staff College*).

H. V. Satterley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 64 Group*).

S. O. Bufton, C.B., D.F.C.

H. H. Brookes, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., (*A.O.C., No. 25 Group*).

L. W. Cannon, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Organization*).

M. J. Pigott, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.

W. H. Merton, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.A., Bomber Command*).

H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 12 Group*).

Rev. Canon A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.C. (*Chaplain-in-Chief*).

Sir Denis H. F. Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Air Secretary—Acting Air Marshal*).

L. Dalton-Morris, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 90 Group*).

W. G. Cheshire, C.B., C.B.E. (*R.A.F. Instructor, Imperial Defence College*).

J. G. Elton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, Standing Group, Washington*).

C. E. Chilton, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., Malta—Acting Air Marshal*).

G. I. L. Saye, C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 19 Group*).

J. G. Franks, C.B., C.B.E.

J. L. F. Fuller-Good, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regiment and Inspector of Ground Combat Training*).

W. J. Crisham, C.B., C.B.E.

J. N. T. Stephenson, C.B., C.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy)*).

P. D. Cracroft, C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 18 Group*).

S. R. Ubee, C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 2 Group*).

H. D. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*S.H.A.P.E.*).

W. M. L. MacDonald, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)*).

J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. (*Asst. Chief of the Air Staff (Signals)*).

P. S. Blockey, C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), Ministry of Supply*).

J. Cox, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command*).

E. M. F. Grundy, O.B.E.

A. D. Selway, C.B., D.F.C.

A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 13 Group*).

L. W. C. Bower, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Deputy C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force*).

A. F. Hutton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

J. C. Neely, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.

G. P. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E. (*Deputy Controller of Electronics, Ministry of Supply*).

W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)*).

W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Commander, British Joint Services Mission, U.S.A.*).

R. B. Lees, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Air Defence)*).

H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E. (*Controller of Engineering and Equipment—Acting Air Marshal*).

W. A. Opie, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 41 Group*).

W. P. G. Pretty, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.A., 2nd Tactical Air Force*).

K. B. B. Cross, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 3 Group*).

M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E. (*Commander, Arabian Peninsula*).

A. C. Kermode, C.B.E. (*Director of Educational Services*).

G. L. Worthington, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Equipment*).

G. Bearne, C.B. (*A.O.A., Technical Training Command*).

V. S. Bowling, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 11 Group*).

H. A. V. Hogan, C.B., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 83 Group*).

H. R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 23 Group*).

C. G. Lott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare*).

G. B. Beardsworth, C.B. (*S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command*).

F. G. S. Mitchell, C.B., C.B.E.

F. W. Felgate, C.B., C.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command*).

A. A. Adams, C.B., D.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, Far East Air Force*).

J. F. Hobler, C.B., C.B.E.

J. D. Baker-Carr, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*S.T.S.O., Fighter Command*).

E. S. Butler, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.A., Fighter Command*).

H. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., 2nd Tactical Air Force*).

S. C. Elworthy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell*).

W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Director of Work Study*).

F. W. P. Dixon, C.B.E., Q.H.S.

A. F. Cook, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (*P.M.O., Middle East Air Force*).

G. A. Walker, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 1 Group*).

W. E. Oulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Coastal Command*).

J. Worrall, D.F.C. (*A.O.A., Flying Training Command*).

D. W. R. Ryley, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.A., Maintenance Command*).

J. Hill, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (*P.M.O., Home Command*).

M. H. Dwyer, C.B.E.

T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E.

J. Grandy, C.B., D.S.O. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)*).

J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 24 Group*).

G. A. M. Knight, C.B.E. (*Deputy Director-General of Medical Services*).

R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Director, R.A.F. Dental Services*).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Director-General of Engineering*).

C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E. (*Asst. Controller (Aircraft) Ministry of Supply*).

E. C. Bates, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.A., Far East Air Force*).

E. J. Corbally, C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 61 Group*).

D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B., (*Director-General of Manning*).

R. A. R. Rae, O.B.E. (*Deputy Air Secretary*).

R. Faville, C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 22 Group*).

D. R. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Fighter Command*).

J. G. Davis, C.B., O.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Bomber Command*).

E. N. Lowe, C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 40 Group*).

R. W. L. Glenn, C.B.E. (*Director-General of Personal Services*).

RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES

Royal Air Force Reserve

The Royal Air Force Reserve (including W.R.A.F. Reserve of Officers) consists of officers and men who have served in the regular air force; officers employed on air force duties under special conditions of service; and officers commissioned in ground branches during National Service and transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve of Officers (N.S. List); airmen liable to recall under the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1954 (Class G.); airmen transferred to Class H. of the Reserve for part-time service under the National Service Acts. The Royal Air Force Reserve also includes the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a pool of officers, airmen and airwomen who train voluntarily on a part-time basis.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Home Command, Air Marshal Sir Douglas Macfadyen, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Royal Observer Corps

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Raised during the First World War and officially established in 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a voluntary civilian organization. A part of Fighter Command, it has the task in war of identifying and plotting the movements of aircraft, and since 1955 has had the additional *rôle* of reporting and tracking radioactive "fall-out" for the Services and for the National Warning System.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.
Commandant, Air Commodore J. H. T. Simpson, D.S.O., A.F.C.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Under the *Civil Defence Act*, 1948, all necessary steps, short of actual combat, may be taken to afford protection against enemy attack and to mitigate the effects of any such attack. Ministers are by Order in Council made responsible for different functions in the organization and the general responsibility over the whole field of civil defence is that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whose duty it is to co-ordinate all the Government's civil defence preparations. The Secretary of State for Scotland is similarly responsible for the co-ordination of all civil defence matters in Scotland. Examples of civil defence functions of individual Government Departments are :—

Ministry of Health (in Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Measures to deal with casualties and disease; welfare in shelters.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government (in Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Evacuation of civil population; accommodation of the homeless and refugees; demolition or repair of damaged property; disposal of the dead; maintenance of water supplies and sewerage; public information centres.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provision, storage and distribution of food, animal feeding stuffs and soap; emergency feeding services. (In Scotland emergency feeding centres are the responsibility of the Dept. of Health for Scotland.)

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Maintenance of the road system; operation of railways, road transport, canals, docks and merchant shipping. (In Scotland maintenance of the road system is the responsibility of the Scottish Home Dept.)

Ministry of Power. Maintenance of supplies of fuel and power. (In Scotland the Scottish Home Dept. is responsible for the maintenance of electricity supplies.)

The Home Secretary is responsible for the national warning and monitoring system which is intended to provide warnings to the public of hostile attack and radioactive fall-out.

As was the case during the Second World War, local authorities have a large responsibility for civil defence, including the following functions:—Recruitment, organization and training of local divisions of the Civil Defence Corps; Collection of information and the control of civil defence operations: Protection of the public against gas and other toxic agents; Rescue work; Issue of instructions and advice to the public; Arrangements for the reception and billeting of official evacuees; Care of the homeless; Information centres for the public; Removal of casualties to hospital; Disposal of the dead; Emergency water supplies and sewerage; War damage repairs.

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Defence Corps

The Civil Defence Corps is a voluntary force whose duty it is to assist local and other authorities in Great Britain to discharge their civil defence functions. It is organized in Local Divisions and by local authorities.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.—Composed in peace-time of men and women who have volunteered to undergo civil defence training in their spare time. In England and Wales each Division has five sections.

(1) *Headquarters*: Organized in Sub-Sections for (*a*) Intelligence and Operations; (*b*) Scientific and Reconnaissance; and (*c*) Signals.
(2) *Warden Section*: Organized in most areas by the Chief Constable, its main duties are: Assistance and advice to the public; reconnaissance and reporting; control of operations within warden's post areas; organization of street parties.
(3) *Rescue Section*: Composed of a number of Rescue Parties, each of eight men trained in rescue work and first aid.
(4) *Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section*: Built up on the normal peace-time ambulance service provided by county and county borough councils, its duties in war-time include maintenance of the normal ambulance service and removal of war casualties to hospitals and other centres for treatment. Members of the Casualty Collecting Service are specially trained in first aid and in the organization of stretcher-bearing parties.
(5) *Welfare Section*: To assist the local authority in matters such as evacuation, reception, billeting, care of homeless, welfare in shelters, emergency feeding and information services for the public.

Scotland.—Local Divisions are composed of four sections, *i.e.* excluding the Ambulance Casualty Collection Section. The duties of casualty collection fall to the Warden Section and the additional manpower for the civil defence requirements of the Scottish Ambulance Service come from the National Hospital Service Reserve, not the Civil Defence Corps.

London.—Divisions organized by Metropolitan boroughs consist of three sections, (1) Headquarters, (2) Warden Section, (3) Welfare Section. Divisions organized by London County Council are (1) Rescue Section, (2) Ambulance Section, (3) Welfare Section. Allocation of duties to the respective Welfare Sections follows broadly the

separate peace-time functions of the L.C.C. and the London boroughs.

INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICE.—To supplement the Civil Defence Corps the larger employers of labour in the country have been invited to form units of the Industrial Civil Defence Service in their premises. Each unit comprises Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and First Aid Sections having much the same responsibilities as the corresponding section of the Corps. It is intended that the Industrial Civil Defence Service should operate in the closest association with the Civil Defence Corps and the other public civil defence services.

TRAINING.—Members of the Civil Defence Corps are required to undertake the training necessary to enable them to carry out the duties of an ordinary member of one of the five sections of the Corps. This training is known as "standard training." When a volunteer has completed this stage, he may, if he wishes, take additional training in order to increase his knowledge of civil defence and his usefulness as a member of the Corps. Thereafter "advanced" training is available if he wishes to attain a higher degree of proficiency and/or technical skill. Proficiency badges are awarded to mark the satisfactory completion of each of these three stages of training. All members of the Corps who have completed standard, or any additional or advanced training for which they volunteered, are required to attend for a few hours refresher training each year and to take part in exercises. Similar arrangements apply to the Industrial Civil Defence Service.

Civil defence instructors are trained either at one of three central training schools or locally, under arrangements made by local authorities in accordance with directions given by the Home Office or Scottish Home Department. Courses and studies for senior officials concerned with civil defence (*see* page 389) are held at the Civil Defence Staff College.

Mobile Defence Corps

To provide direct support to the local civil defence forces a Mobile Defence Corps specially trained in, and equipped for, rescue and ambulance duties has been established as part of the Army Emergency Reserve, with a planned strength of 36 battalions, composed partly of volunteers and partly of National Servicemen.

Police

In war, police forces, with the support of the special constabulary, will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and traffic control. They will also be responsible for giving assistance in certain additional tasks, such as the evacuation of the civil population and the care and control of the homeless, in support of the civil defence organization.

By virtue of regulations made under the *Special Constables Acts*, 1914 and 1923, special constables may be appointed at any time for the preservation of the public peace and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in a police district. The assistance thus afforded to the regular force is of particular value in times of war. Strengths of the Special Constabulary appear on p. 628.

Fire Service

The Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established under the provisions of the *Civil Defence Act*, 1948, and is organized by the local fire brigades on a voluntary basis. In the event of war the Fire Service would be brought under central control and formed into a N.F.S., which would be greatly expanded by the mobilization of certain R.A.F. reservists who have been trained in firefighting and by the mobilization of such members of the A.F.S. who were available for whole-time service. A proportion of the personnel and firefighting appliances of this service would remain in existing fire stations and would be available to deal with fires arising from normal causes, but the greater part of its resources would be organized in mobile columns, each of about 700 men and 100 pumping and other appliances. These columns would be stationed outside the main built-up areas but would be immediately available to operate wherever required.

National Health Service

Regional Hospital Boards are responsible for provision of hospital treatment of air raid casualties, first aid services and cleansing services for contaminated casualties, including both static posts and mobile units based on selected hospitals.

National Hospital Service Reserve.—Provides a reserve of trained nurses and nursing auxiliaries to reinforce the nursing staffs of hospitals and to provide the requisite staff for first aid units in war-time. Trained nurses are recruited by the hospital authorities and are required in peace-time to give at least 48 hours service a year in hospitals. Nursing auxiliaries are trained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade or British Red Cross Society, followed by a short period of training in hospital nursing and are then required to give a minimum of 48 hours a year hospital service in peace-time.

Strengths of Civil Defence Organizations

	June, 1957	June, 1958
Civil Defence Corps	352,879	357,846
Auxiliary Fire Service	19,907	19,759
National Hospital Service Reserve	(May) 43,775	(June) 56,560
Industrial Civil Defence Service	(Oct.) 1956 209,539	(Oct.) 1957 209,323

Regional Directors

Regional Directors were appointed by the Home Secretary on August 16, 1955, to co-ordinate civil defence activities in the regions. They are responsible for planning training exercises, including combined exercises between the Armed Services and local civil defence divisions.

London.—Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

South-Eastern (*Tunbridge Wells*).—Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Southern (*Reading*).—Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.

South-Western (*Bristol*).—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Eastern (*Cambridge*).—Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.

North Midland (*Nottingham*).—Rear Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.

North-Eastern (*Leeds*).—J. R. S. Watson.

Northern (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*).—Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.

Midlands (*Birmingham*).—Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

North-Western (*Manchester*).—Lt.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.

Wales (*Cardiff*).—Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

90th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), *cons.* 1932. [Signs Geoffrey Cantuar:] 1945

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lenman, *cons.* 1943 1955
Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A., *cons.* 1935 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Lewis Evans Meredith, M.A. .. 1957
Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. 1956
Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. 1956

Dean (£2,000 nominal).
Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc.. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).
F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | A. O. Standen, M.A.. 1946
Archdn. Sargent .. 1939 |
Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A. 1942
Croydon, Ven. J. A. M. Clayson, A.K.C. 1957
Maidstone (vacant).

Beneficed Clergy, 267; *Curates, &c.*, 66.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, J. Neville Gray, Q.C. .. 1944
Registrar of the Province, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A.
Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, J. G. Pembrook, Burgate Street, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

113th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, M.C., D.D., *cons.* 1940, *trs.* 1942, 1949 and 1956 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Henry Londin:] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (*cons.* 1949) .. 1955
Kensington, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (29 Campden Hill Square, W.8) 1950
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1) 1957
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (222 Lambeth Road, S.E.1) (*cons.* 1951) 1957

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).
Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4 .. 1934

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

M. Knight, B.D. 1944	Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev.
Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947	J. W. C. Wand,
L. J. Collins, M.A. .. 1948	K.C.V.O., D.D. 1955

Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1936
Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. 1947
Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1953
Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A. 1950
Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 553; *Curates, &c.*, 597.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. ... 1954
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter (vacant).
Registrar, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. 1939
Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)
Dean, Very Rev. Alan Campbell Don, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1946

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)
S. J. Marriott, M.A. (*Sub-Dean*) 1951
E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D. 1951
Archd. Fox 1941
M. S. Stancliffe, M.A. 1957
Archdeacon, Ven. Adam Fox, D.D. 1951
Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright 1938
Registrar General and Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O. 1938
Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A. 1951
Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

92nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., *cons.* 1939. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) (Prelate of the Order of the Garter) [Signs Alwyn Winton:] 1952
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (*cons.* 1936) 1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester) ... 1951

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Norman Sykes, D.D., D.Phil., F.B.A. . 1958

Dean of Jersey (vacant).
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).
R. B. Lloyd, M.A. .. 1937 | Bp. of Southampton 1951
Bp. Lang ..... 1947 | F. R. Money, M.A.. 1955
Precentor, Rev. Canon J. P. Boden 1939
Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O. 1949

Archdeacons

Winchester, Bp. Lang 1947
Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D. .. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 289; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, M.A. 1958
Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester .. 1939
Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold William Bradfield, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs William Bath: et Well:] 1946
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938) 1956
Rt. Rev. Fabian Menteath Elliot Jackson, M.A. (*cons.* 1946) 1950

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (Dinder Rectory, Wells) 1956

Dean (£1,200).
Very Rev. Frederic Percy Harton, B.D. 1950

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
J. S. L. Jones, B.A. .. 1947 | R. V. Sellers, D.D. .. 1955
Archd. Salmon .... 1951 | Bp. Wilson 1956
Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. . 1936

Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. E. A. Cook, M.A. 1947
Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A. 1951
Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. .. 1942
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *cons.* 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham] 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Aston, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (139 Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13).....1954
Provost, Very Rev. Harold George Michael Clarke, M.A.....1951

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A.....1955
Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A.....1947
Beneficed Clergy, 170; *Curates, &c.*, 36.
Organist, T. N. Tunnard, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.O..1958
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.....1957
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. £2,200.

52*nd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol].....1958

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, M.A.....1956

Dean.

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A.....1957

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Millbourn, M.A. | J. R. Peacey, M.C., M.A. 1939 | 1945
Archd. Reddick.....1955
Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A.....1950
Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D.....1947
Beneficed Clergy, 156; *Curates, &c.*, 60.
Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A.....1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A.....1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

4*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Falkner Chelmsford].....1951

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1946
Barking, Rt. Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E., T.D., M.A. (Coppid Hall, North Stifford).....1948
Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A..1951
Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O...1953

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester.....1946
West Ham, Ven. J. E. Elvin.....1957
Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A.....1953
Beneficed Clergy, 433; *Curates, &c.*, 133.
Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C..1950
Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1.....1934

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

98*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (*cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958) (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.].....1958

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Hodgson Warde, M.A. (Barons Down, Lewes).....1946

Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, M.A.....1938 | W. K. L. Clarke, D.D. 1945
Archd. Mason.....1949
Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O.....1958

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason M.A.....1946
Lewes, Ven. J. H. L. Morrell, M.A.....1940
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A.....1956

Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 133.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.1922
Joint Legal Secretaries to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrars, T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., Chichester (*Chapter Clerk*) (1933) and J. S. Widdows, M.B.E. (*Deputy Chapter Clerk*) (1951).

COVENTRY. £2,200.

5*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry.].....1956
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel William Newnham Davis, M.A. (*cons.* 1944).....1952
Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A.....1958
Organist (vacant).

Canon Residentiary.

E. H. Patey, M.A.....1958

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A.....1946
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 164, *Curates. &c.*, 42.
Chancellor, Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A.....1948
Registrar, G. C. W. Large, Leamington.....1936

DERBY. £2,200.

2*nd Bishop*. Rt. Rev. Alfred Edward John Rawlinson, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs John Derby].....1936
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A. (*cons.* 1949).....1954
Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson. 1955 | W. James.....1955

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.....1952
Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. 1934
Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 252; *Curates, &c.*, 37.
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B....1944
Registrar, H. S. Rees, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

64*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1932, *trans.* 1941 *and* 1956) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Signs Noel Ely].....1956
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (*cons.* 1927).....1942

Dean (£2,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A.....1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Bp. Walsh.....1942 | F. N. Robathan, O.B.E., M.A.....1953
S. L. Greenslade, D.D. (*Ely Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge*).....1958 | E. L. Randall, M.A..1957
Organist, M. Howard.....1953

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.....1947
Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A.....1954
Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A.....1953
Beneficed Clergy, 250; *Curates, &c.*, 85.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1924
Registrar, E. R. Evans, High St. Passage, Ely..1930
Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

67*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs Robert Exon:].1949

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter).....1954
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A. (Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth) 1950

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Alexander Ross Wallace, M.A. 1950
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archd. Hall.....1934 | Archd. Babington. 1958
H. Balmforth, M.A.1956.
Organist, L. Dakers.....1957
Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham, B.A.....1932
Archdeacons.
Barnstaple, Ven. Denis James, M.A.....1946
Totnes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A.....1948
Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth.....1950
Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babington, M.A.....1958

Beneficed Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 69
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B...1941
Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin Michelmore, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 28 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500

35*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gloucester), *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1954 (Signs Wilfred Gloucestr:) 1954
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Augustine John Hodson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938).....1955
Rt. Rev. Douglas Henry Crick, D.D. (*cons.* 1934).....1957
Bishop Suffragan.
Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., M.A. (Tibberton Rectory, Gloucester) 1955
Dean (about £1,500).
Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A., F.S.A.....1953
Canons Residentiary (each about £750).
J. McIntyre, D.D...1946 | G. H. Fendick, M.A. 1948
Archdn. Wardle ...1948 | D. D. Thomas, M.A. 1957
Organist, Herbert Sumsion, D.Mus., F.R.C.O... 1923
Archdeacons.
Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. 1948
Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A.....1951
Beneficed Clergy, 277; *Curates, &c.*, 40.
Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1957
Registrar & Sec., H. A. Gibson, Pitt Street, Gloucester.....1957
Legal. Sec., D. M. M. Carey, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD. £2,500.

4*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D. (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guildford), *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1956. [Signs Ivor Guildford].....1956
Provost, Very Rev. Walter Boulton, M.A. 1952
Canon Residentiary.
(vacant).
Organist, Ronald Dussek, F.R.C.O.....1952
Archdeacons.
Surrey, Ven. A. J. de C. Studdert, M.A.....1957
Dorking, Ven. W. Roberts, B.A.....1957
Beneficed Clergy, 157; *Curates, &c.*, 111.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.
Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.
Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.
Registrar of the Archdeaconries, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,500.

101*st Bishop*, Right Rev. Tom Longworth, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford), *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1949. [Signs T. Hereford].....1949
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, D.D. (*cons.* 1937).....1946
Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Hedley Robert Burrows, M.A.....1947
Canons Residentiary (£933).
H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. 1935 | J. H. Jordan, M.A...1940
A. J. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.....1945
Organist, Melville Cook, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1956
Archdeacons.
Hereford (vacant).
Ludlow, Ven. Hugh H. M. Bevan, M.A. 1948
Beneficed Clergy, 226; *Curates, &c.*, 14.
Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone.....1952
Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald Leicester].....1953
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Maxwell, M.A. (*cons.* 1943).....1950
Provost, Very Rev. Richard John Forrester Mayson, M.A.....1958
Canons Residentiary.
*F. M. Cray, B.A. .1951 | H. Lockley, Ph.D. .1958
*R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A., 1954 | F. W. Pratt, B.A. ...1958
*Without residence or stipend.
Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O... 1930
Archdeacons.
Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A.....1956
Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole.....1953
Beneficed Clergy, 218; *Curates, &c.*, 32.
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.....1953

LICHFIELD. £2,500.

95*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton Lichfield].....1953
Bishops Suffragan.
Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. Robert Leighton Hodson, M.A. (Drapers Hall, 10 St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury).....1944
Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A. (Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter)....1958
Dean (£1,400).
Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A.. 1953
Canons Residentiary (each £800).
Archd. Parker.....1955 | A. T. Jenkins, M.A. 1955
Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O... 1925
Archdeacons.
Stafford, Ven. W. A. Parker, M.A.....1945
Salop, Ven. H. J. Carpenter, M.A.....1946
Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell.....1956
Beneficed Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 141.
Chancellor, C. H. Gage.....1954
Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £2,200.

68*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (*cons.* 1952, *trans.* 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln:].....1956
Bishops Suffragan.
Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A.....1958
Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke Rectory, Grantham).....1949
Dean (£2,000).
Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A.....1949
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Rt. Rev. A. I. Greaves, D.D.....1934 | A. M. Cook, M.A...1946
Archd. Marsden...1951
Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc.....1930
Archdeacons.
Lindsey, Ven. E. L. Marsden, M.A.....1948
Stow, Ven. L. Ashcroft.....1954
Lincoln (vacant).
Beneficed Clergy, 370; *Curates, &c.*, 110.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.....1937
Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

67th Bishop (*108th of East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D. (*Clerk of the Closet*) (*cons.* 1922) (The Palace, Norwich). [Signs Percy Norvic]..... 1942

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard, D.S.O., M.A..... 1953

Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A. 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 | Archd. Baggott (£450)
J. Waring, M.A..... 1951 | 1955
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc. 1928

Archdeacons.

Norwich, Ven. R. Meiklejohn, B.D., LL.B..... 1954
Lynn, Ven. H. K. P. Smith, M.A..... 1956
Norfolk, Ven. L. J. Baggott, M.A..... 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 415; *Curates*, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A..... 1955
Registrar & Sec., O. H. Prior..... 1955

OXFORD. £2,500.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D. (12 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.) [Signs Harry Oxon]..... 1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ Church Vicarage, Reading)..... 1955
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, B.D. (Lauderdale, Bourne End)..... 1944
Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday, M.A..... 1957
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D. (*cons.* 1921)..... 1950
Rt. Rev. Arthur Groom Parham, M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1942)..... 1954

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Lowe, M.A..... 1939

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the University of Oxford.

C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A. 1934 | C. A. Simpson, D.D. 1953
F. L. Cross, D.Phil.. 1944 | Archd. Witton-Davies 1956
V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 | H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958
Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus.... 1955

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A..... 1956
Berks, Bishop of Reading 1954
Bucks, Ven. G. D. Savage, M.A..... 1957

Beneficed Clergy, 542; *Curates*, &c., 310.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell..... 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean. Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A..... 1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

C. H. Ritchie, M.A. 1954 | R. H. Hawkins, M.A.
G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | 1958
Organist, Sir William Harris, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,200.

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L. (Bishop's House, Peterborough) [Signs Robert Petriburg] (*cons.* 1955) 1956

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William Aylen, M.A. (*cons.* 1930)..... 1952

Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D. (*cons.* 1943)..... 1957

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A. 1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archd. Grimes .... 1941 | J. L. Cartwright, M.A.,
Archd. Millard..... 1946 | 1951
Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons. 1953

Northampton, Ven. C. J. Grimes, D.D..... 1941
Oakham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A..... 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 250; *Curates*, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, B.A..... 1956
Registrar, A. F. Percival, M.A., 37 Priestgate, Peterborough..... 1956

PORTSMOUTH.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs Launcelot Portsmouth] 1949
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Leonard Kitching, M.A. (*cons.* 1926)..... 1939
Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939
Organist, J. A. Davison, M.A., Mus.Bac.

Canon Residentiary.

The Provost..... 1939

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. M. D. S. Peck, M.A..... 1956
I. of Wight, Ven. A. Cory, M.A..... 1952

Beneficed Clergy, 110; *Curates*, &c., 69.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.... 1940
Registrar, T. B. Birkett, 132 High Street, Portsmouth..... 1957
Legal Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

ROCHESTER. £2,500.

103rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D. (Bishopscourt, Rochester.) [Signs Christopher Roffen.].. 1940
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D. (*cons.* 1935)..... 1950

Dean (£2,000).

(vacant).

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

Archdeacon Harland..... 1951
K. V. J. Ball, M.A..... 1952
Rt. Rev. H. C. Read, M.A..... 1957
A. G. G. C. Pentreath, M.A..... 1958
Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.Mus., F.R.C.O..... 1956

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. ..1951
Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. 1952
Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCahearty, M.A.... 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Curates*, &c., 76.

Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A..... 1955
Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949), and O. R. Woodfield (1955), Rochester.
Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D. (*High Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen*) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] (*cons.* 1942)..... 1950
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claud Thomas Thellusson Wood, M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1948)..... 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A..... 1957

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A..... 1955
Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1958

Archdeacons.

St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A..... 1951
Bedford, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A..... 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 269; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.....1922
Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little College Street, S.W.1.....1934

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.
5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1954. [Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich].....1954
Bishop Suffragan.
Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore, B.A.....1955
Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D.....1958
Canon Residentiary, Archd. Norton.....1958
Archdeacons.
Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D.....1946
Suffolk, Ven. C. O. George, M.A.....1947
Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A.....1945
Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O...1957
Beneficed Clergy, 285; *Curates, &c.*, 15.
Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., M.A.....1955
Registrars, S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M. and G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY. £2,200.
98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1937, *trans.* 1949) (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William Sarum.].....1949
Bishop Suffragan.
Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, M.A. (The Close, Salisbury).....1947
Dean (£1,200).
Rt. Rev. Robert Hamilton Moberly, M.A. ..1952
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
C. Jackson.....1947 | R. S. Dawson, M.A. 1958
E. W. Heaton, M.A.1953 |
Organist, C. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O....1957
Archdeacons.
Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A.....1956
Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A.....1951
Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A.....1951
Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A.....1941
Beneficed Clergy, 321; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....1955
Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,200.
Bishop (vacant).
Bishops Suffragan.
Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4).....1952
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard, M.A. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3)..1947
Provost, Very Rev. George Edmund Reindorp, M.A.....1957
Canons Residentiary.
G. D. Barker, M.A. ..1936 | W. F. Morley, M.A., Archd. Brown.....1950 | B.D.....1956
C. Cuttell, B.A.....1954 | I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. 1957
Organist, H. Dexter.....1956
Archdeacons.
Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A.....1955
Lewisham, Ven. L. A. Brown, M.A.....1955
Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A.....1953
Beneficed Clergy, 295; *Curates, &c.*, 221.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1948
Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little College Street, S.W.1.....1927

TRURO. £2,360.
9th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Edmund Robert Morgan, D.D. (*cons.* 1943).
[Signs Edmund Truron:].....1951
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wellington, B.D. (*cons.* 1940).....1951
Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Boreham ..1947 | J. A. Simcock.....1952
G. A. G. Bowden, M.A. 1951 | J. E. Fison, M.A. (*Sub-Dean*).....1952
Archdeacons.
Cornwall, Ven. F. Boreham, M.A.....1949
Bodmin, Ven. W. H. Prior, A.K.C.....1957
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.....1929
Beneficed Clergy, 216; *Curates, &c.*, 19.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1957
Registrar, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.
Secretary, L. J. Carlyon, 78 Lemon Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200
109th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (Froxmere Court, Crowle, Worcester) [Signs Mervyn Worcester].....1956
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A. (*cons.* 1932).....1953
Dean (£1,750).
Very Rev. Robert Leslie Pollington Milburn, M.A. 1957
Canons (each £875).
A. P. Shepherd, D.D.1945 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A., E. F. Braley, LL.D..1947 | B.D.....1947
Bishop Stuart.....1956
Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O.....1957
Archdeacons.
Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A.....1944
Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A...1951
Beneficed Clergy, 175; *Curates, &c.*, 106.
Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, D.S.O., Q.C., M.A...1943
Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £5,000.
92nd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D., *cons.* 1952, *trs.* 1956. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Michael Ebor:].....1956
Bishops Suffragan.
Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E., M.A. (Bolton Percy Rectory, York).....1941
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Philip William Wheeldon, O.B.E., M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington, Thirsk).....1954
Hull, Rt. Rev. George Frederick Townley, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull).....1957
Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.
Canons Residentiary (each £800). 1941
G. W. O. Addleshaw, B.D.....1946
T. H. Tardrew, LL.B.....1954
Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A.....1957
East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A.....1957
Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A.....1947
Beneficed Clergy, 363; *Curates, &c.*, 54.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B....1944
Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D.. 1940

DURHAM. £4,000.
89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland, D.D. (*cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1949 and 1956). (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice Dunelm.].....1956
Bishop Suffragan.
Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.F., M.A. (The College, Durham).....1958

Dean (£3,000).
Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A...1951
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
H. E. W. Turner, D.D. 1950 | Archd. Stranks....1954
C. F. Evans, M.A...1958
Archd. Cobham...1953
Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.....1936
Archdeacons.
Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A. 1953
Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 256; *Curates, &c.*, 120.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1954
Registrar (1948) *and Legal Secretary* (1929), H. C. Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., S.T.D. (*cons.* 1932, *trans.* 1947 and 1954). (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Walter Blackburn].....1954
Provost, Very Rev. William Kay, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.....1936
Bishops Suffragan.
Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abrahall.....1955
Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A.
Archdeacons (each £500). - 1955
Blackburn, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A.....1946
Lancaster, Ven. W. G. Fallows, M.A.....1955
Organist, T. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac. 1939
Beneficed Clergy, 267; *Curates, &c.*, 52.
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.....1949
Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B. (Cathedral Close, Blackburn).....1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road, Heaton, Bradford) [Signs Donald Bradford].....1956
Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A.. 1944
Archdeacons.
Bradford, Ven. H. L. Higgs, M.A.....1957
Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A. 1956
Beneficed Clergy, 142; *Curates, &c.*, 29.
Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A.....1957
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, General Buildings, 91 Kirkgate, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,600.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carlisle].....1946
Bishop Suffragan.
Penrith, Rt. Rev. Herbert Victor Turner, M.A. (Copt Hill, Windermere).....1944
Dean (about £1,800).
Very Rev. William Cyril Mayne, M.A.....1942
Canons Residentiary (about £900).
Archd. Nurse.....1958 | R. T. Holtby, M.A. 1958
Organist, F. W. Wadely, O.B.E., Mus.Doc.....1910
Archdeacons.
Furness, Bishop of Penrith.....1944
Westmorland, Ven. S. C. Bulley, M.A.....1951
Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 280; *Curates, &c.*, 57.
Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950
Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle.....1929

CHESTER. £2,500.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) *cons.* 1950 [Signs Gerald Cestr:].....1955
Bishop Suffragan.
Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders Davies, M.A. (Toft House, Gough's Lane, Knutsford) 1950
Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Michael McCausland Gibbs, M.A...1954
Canons Residentiary (each £900).
Archdn. Burne....1940 | W. S. Coad, M.A...1944
C. E. Jarman.....1943 | B. A. Hardy, M.A.. 1946
Organist, Roland Middleton, Mus. Doc.....1948
Archdeacons.
Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.....1937
Macclesfield, Ven. J. T. Whittle.....1950
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 60.
Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone.....1950
Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool].....1944
Bishop Suffragan.
Warrington, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, M.A. (Halsall, Ormskirk).....1946
Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D...1956
Canons Residentiary.
F. H. Perkins, M.A.....1955
C. B. Naylor, M.A.....1956
R. B. Parker, M.A.....1958
Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O.....1955
Archdeacons (each £300).
Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A.....1951
Warrington. Ven. Arthur White.....1947
Beneficed Clergy, 227; *Curates, &c.*, 103.
Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B.....1957
Registrar, E. C. Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road, Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947
Bishops Suffragan.
Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D. 1953
Middleton, Rt. Rev. Robert Nelson, M.A. 1958
Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc.....1954
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archdn. Bean.....1934 | H. Hodkin, M.A...1957
H. F. Woolnough, M.A. 1934 | R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958
Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A.....1954
Archdeacons.
Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D.. 1934
Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D.. 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 383; *Curates, &c.*, 65.
Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A.....1948
Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester.....1933

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle].....1957
Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A.1947
Canons Residentiary.
P. M. Martin, M.A. 1948 | Archd. White-Thomson 1955
Archdeacons
Northumberland, Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A. 1955
Lindisfarne, Ven. W. D. Pawson, M.A.....1956
Organist, Colin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O.....1956
Beneficed Clergy, 187; *Curates, &c.*, 52.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.....1942
Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Armitage Chase, M.C., D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs George Ripon].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de Candole, M.A. (4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate)

Dean (£1,200) 1949

Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.....1951

Canons Residentiary (each £900)

D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. 1940 | W. E. Wilkinson, B.A. 1948 | Archd. Graham....1954

Organist (vacant).

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc.....1950

Richmond, Ven. H. B. Graham.....1954

Benefced Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 58

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A.....1957

Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £2,200.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.). [Signs Leslie Sheffield].....1939

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1938).....1947

Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A..1949

Archdeacons

Doncaster, Ven. J. M. Nicholson, M.A.....1955

Sheffield, Ven. R. W. Woods, M.A.....1958

Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.

Benefced Clergy, 165; *Curates, &c.*, 61

Chancellor, R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950

Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £3,250 *gross.*

75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man) (*cons.*1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man]1954

Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1958

Benefced Clergy, 31; *Curates, &c.*, 17

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell). [Signs F.R. Southwell].....1941

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Geisthorpe, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (*cons.* 1933).....1952

Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere Heywood, M.A.....1945

Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. F. H. West, M.A.....1946

Nottingham, Ven. J. H. L. Phillips, M.A.....1949

Organist, D. Lumsden.....1956

Benefced Clergy, 205; *Curates, &c.*, 88

Chancellor, J. Neville Gray, Q.C., M.A. 1936

Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.

WAKEFIELD. £2,500.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield.) (*cons.* 1949) [Signs John Wakefield].....1958

Provost, Very Rev. Noel Thomas Hopkins, M.A. 1933

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A.....1954

Archdeacons

Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract.....1954

Halifax, Ven. E. Treacy, M.B.E.....1949

Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Benefced Clergy, 212; *Curates, &c.*, 44

Chancellor, J. N. Gray, Q.C., M.A.....1944

Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street, Wakefield.....1912

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Secretary, J. A. Guillum Scott.

The House of Bishops

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy

Chairman, Rev. Canon J. Brierley, M.A.
Vice-Chairman, Rev. Canon E. T. Kerby, M.C., M.A.

The House of Laity

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, C.H.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.

CONVOCATION

Synodical Secretary, Rev. H. Riley, B.A.

Canterbury, Upper House

President.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.
Apparitor-General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Taunton.
Actuary, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.
Assistant Actuary, R. M. Hollis, M.A.

York, Upper House

President.—The Archbishop of York.
Registrar, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Manchester.
Synodal Secretary, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (*Disestablished* March 31, 1920)

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

4th Bishop of Monmouth and *5th Archbishop of Wales*, Most Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D., *b.* 1894, *cons.* Bishop of Monmouth, 1945; *elected* Archbishop of Wales, 1957 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.). [Signs Edwin Cambrensis] 1945

BANGOR. £1,600.

78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., *b.* 1913. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor].....1957

LLANDAFF. £2,000.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon, D.D., *b.* 1903, *cons.* Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1954, *translated* 1957 (Llys-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glyn Landav]

ST. ASAPH. £2,000. 1957

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., *b.* 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph). [Signs David St. Asaph].....1950

ST. DAVID'S. £2,600.

122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., *b.* 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids].....1956

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., *b.* 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs John Swansea & Brecon].....1958

CANADA

Primate of All Canada.

The Most Rev. Walter Foster Barfoot, *b.* 1893, *cons.* Bp. of Edmonton 1941, *trs.* to Ruperts Land, 1953. Elected Primate of All Canada 1951.

Province of Canada.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
The Most Rev. Archbishop.		
Quebec, Philip Carrington, *b.* 1892 (*cons.* 1935), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*	1944	60
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Fredericton, A. H. O'Neil	1957	80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon, *b.* 1889	1945	113
Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden	1956	68
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, *b.* 1897 (*cons.* 1948)	1951	119

Province of Ruperts Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

See above.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, *b.* 1903	1950	13
Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, *b.* 1909	1950	23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, *b.* 1901	1950	45
Calgary, G. R. Calvert, *b.* 1900	1952	42
Edmonton, H. H. Clark, *b.* 1903	1954	43
Keewatin, H. E. Hives, *b.* 1901	1954	17
Qu' Appelle, M. E. Coleman, *b.* 1902	1950	90
Ruperts Land (*see above*)		52
Saskatchewan, H. D. Martin, *b.* 1889	1939	31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, *b.* 1900	1950	35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, *b.* 1904 (*cons.* 1944), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*	1955	66
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, *b.* 1896 (*cons.* 1953)	1955	304
Bp. Suff., G. B. Snell.		
Huron, G. N. Luxton, *b.* 1901	1948	150
Bp. Suff., W. A. Townshend.		
Moosonee, C. C. Robinson, *b.* 1893	1955	30
Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.		
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, *b.* 1903	1949	90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, *b.* 1903	1952	67
Ottawa, E. S. Reed	1954	78

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton, *b.* 1888 (*cons.* 1935) *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1952	1936	52
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Caledonia, H. G. Watts, *b.* 1903	1953	19
Cariboo, R. S. Dean, *b.* 1915	1956	14
Kootenay, P. R. Beattie, *b.* 1912	1955	36
New Westminster, G. P. Gower, *b.* 1900	1951	84
Yukon, T. Greenwood, *b.* 1907	1952	9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabinda Nath Mukerjee, *b.* 1893 (*cons.* 1944)	1950	100
Asst. Bps., J. Richardson, *b.* 1894	1950	
W. A. Partridge	1953	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Assam, J. Amritanand	1949	25
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan (*cons.* 1951)	1956	
Bhagalpur, P. Parmar	1955	19
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, *b.* 1904	1947	65
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans	1957	51
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, *b.* 1903	1948	99
Delhi, F. R. Willis, *b.* 1900	1951	18
East Pakistan, J. D. Blair, *b.* 1906 (*cons.* 1951)	1956	
Kurunagala H. L. J. de Mel, *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1945)	1947	20
Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, *b.* 1906	1949	85
Amritsar, C. R. H. Wilkinson, *b.* 1900	1950	
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, *b.* 1903	1947	79
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq	1957	
Nasik, A. W. Luther	1957	
Rangoon, V. G. Shearburn, *b.* 1901	1955	49
Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla, M.B.E.	1949	

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Sydney, 1947

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. Howard West Kilvinton Mowll, C.M.G., *b.* 1890 (*cons.* 1922)	1933	302
Bp. Coadj., W. G. Hilliard, *b.* 1887 (*cons.* 1934)	1939	
Do., R. C. Kerle	1956	
Do., M. L. Loane	1958	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Armidale, J. S. Moyes, *b.* 1884	1929	43
Bathurst (vacant).		64
Bp. Coadj., M. d'A. Collins	1951	
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, *b.* 1885	1934	63
Bp. Coadj. R. G. Arthur	1956	
Grafton, K. J. Clements, *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1949)	1955	41
Newcastle, F. de Witt Batty, *b.* 1879	1931	85
Riverina, H. G. Robinson, *b.* 1899	1951	25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop-Administrator.

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, *b.* 1807 (*cons.* 1952)	1957	286
Bp. Coadj. J. D. McKie (Bishop of Geelong)	1945	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, *b.* 1889	1936	62
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, *b.* 1908	1957	31
Gippsland (vacant).		37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, *b.* 1903	1951	26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour, *b.* 1890	1943	34

Province of Queensland

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald Charles Halse, *b.* 1881 (*cons.* 1925)	1943	135
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, *b.* 1869	1932	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Carpentaria, W. J. Hudson, *b.* 1904	1950	14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong, C.M.G., *b.* 1899	1936	16
Asst. Bp., G. D. Hand, *b.* 1918	1950	
N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, *b.* 1917	1953	30
Rockhampton J. A. G. Housden, *b.* 1902	1947	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William Haines Moline, *b.* 1889	1947	72
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, *b.* 1911	1957	34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, *b.* 1902	1950	8
N.W. Australia, J. Frewer, C.B.E., *b.* 1883	1929	4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Adelaide, T. T. Reed, *b.* 1902	1957	126
Tasmania, G. F. Cranswick, *b.* 1894	1944	78
Bp. Coadj. W. R. Barrett	1957	
Willochra (vacant).		19

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Archbishop and Primate

Wellington, The Most Rev. Reginald Herbert Owen, *b.* 1887 (*cons.* 1947)	1952	116
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, *b.* 1894	1952	

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Auckland, W. J. Simkin, *b.* 1883	1940	112
Christchurch, A. K. Warren, *b.* 1900	1951	112
Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, *b.* 1912	1953	42
Melanesia, A. T. Hill, M.B.E.	1953	75
Nelson, F. O. Hulme-Moir, *b.* 1910	1953	35
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., *b.* 1886	1923	9
Waiapu, N. A. Lesser, *b.* 1900	1947	65
Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E. *b.* 1898	1951	
Waikato, J. T. Holland, *b.* 1912	1951	42

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Cape Town, The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1952)	1957	113
Asst. Bp., R. W. F. Cowdry, *b.* 1915	1958	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, *b.* 1909	1950	
Bloemfontein, B. B. Burnett, *b.* 1917	1957	62
Damaraland, J. D. Vincent, *b.* 1894	1952	8
George, J. Hunter, *b.* 1897 (*cons.* 1943)	1951	24
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, *b.* 1887	1931	97
Johannesburg, R. A. Reeves, *b.* 1899	1949	117
Kimberley & Kuruman, J. Boys, *b.* 1900 (*cons.*) 1948	1951	26
Lebombo (vacant).		11
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, *b.* 1904	1951	85
Pretoria, R. S. Taylor, *b.* 1909 (*cons.* 1941)	1951	48
St. Helena, G. P. L. Turner, *b.* 1888	1930	8
St. John's, Kaffraria, J. L. Schuster	1956	84
Zululand, T. J. Savage	1958	

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

Archbishop of West Indies

Guiana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., *Archbp. & Metropolitan*, *b.* 1902 (*cons.* 1937)	1950	33
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., *b.* 1898	1953	27
Barbados, G. L. G. Mandeville, *b.* 1894	1951	54
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, *b.* 1905	1950	18
Jamaica, P. W. Gibson, *b.* 1893 (*cons.* 1947)	1955	84
Bp. Suff. (Kingston), E. L. Evans	1957	
Nassau and the Bahamas, S. Burton, *b.* 1881	1942	24
Trinidad, F. N. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E., *b.* 1900	1957	33
Windward Islds., R. N. Shapley, *b.* 1890	1949	15

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop

Freetown, Sierra Leone, The Most Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.B.E., *b.* 1898, *cons.* 1936, *elected Archp. of West Africa*, 1955		36
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones	1948	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Accra, R. R. Roseveare, *b.* 1902	1956	42
Asst. Bp., E. D. Martinson	1951	
Gambia and Rio Pongas, St. J. S. Pike	1958	8
Ibadan, D. R. Oyebode, *b.* 1898 (*cons.* 1954)	1956	47
Lagos, A. W. Howells, O.B.E., *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1952)	1955	65
Niger, C. J. Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1942)	1946	58
Asst. Bp., S. M. Nkemena	1955	
Niger Delta, E. T. Dimicari, C.B.E., *b.* 1890 (*cons.* 1949)	1952	37
Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, *b.* 1915	1952	15
Ondo-Benin, S. O. Odutola	1952	74
Asst. Bp., D. O. Awosika	1957	
Onitsha, G. E. I. Cockin	1959	

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop

Matabeleland, The Most Rev. William James Hughes, *b.* 1894 (*cons.* 1944), *elected Archbp. of Cent. Africa*, 1957	1953	32
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Mashonaland, C. W. Alderson, *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1949)	1957	57
Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkinson, C.B.E., *b.* 1913	1951	34
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, C.B.E., *b.* 1892	1936	18

UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Argentina and E. S. America with the Falkland Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1939)	1946	29
Bermuda, A. L. E. Williams, *b.* 1892	1956	14
Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, C.B.E., *b.* 1903	1949	12
Egypt and Libya (vacant).		
Gibraltar, F. W. T. Craske, *b.* 1901	1953	30
Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., *b.* 1895	1932	44
Iran, W. J. Thompson, C.B.E., *b.* 1887	1933	12
Jerusalem, A. C. MacInnes (*Archbishop*), *b.* 1901 (*cons.* 1953)	1957	24
Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cub'ain	1958	
Korea, J. C. S. Daly, *b.* 1903 (*cons.* 1935)	1955	15
Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, *b.* 1892	1951	
Madagascar, T. R. Parfitt, *b.* 1911	1952	45
Asst. Bps., J. Marcel	1956	
G. Miles	1938	
Masasi, W. L. M. Way, *b.* 1905	1952	54
Mauritius, H. van L. Otter-Barry, C.B.E. *b.* 1887	1931	19
Mombasa, L. J. Beecher, *b.* 1906 (*cons.* 1950)	1953	78
Asst. Bps., O. Kariuki	1955	
F. Olang	1955	
Singapore, H. W. Baines, *b.* 1905	1949	33
Asst. Bp., R. P. Koh	1958	
South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1945)	1952	
Sudan, O. C. Allison, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1948)	1953	
Asst. Bp., D. Deng Atong	1955	
Tanganyika, Central, A. Stanway, *b.* 1908	1951	
Asst. Bp., Y. Omari	1955	
Uganda, L. W. Brown, *b.* 1912	1953	100
Asst. Bps., A. K. Balya, O.B.E.	1947	
F. Lutaya	1951	
P. J. Brazier	1951	
K. Shalita	1957	
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, *b.* 1903	1936	45
Asst. Bps., S. S. Tomusange	1952	
J. K. Russell, *b.* 1916	1955	
Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker, *b.* 1902	1943	60

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501	Henry Dean	1663	Gilbert Sheldon	1805	Charles Manners Sutton
1503	William Warham	1678	William Sancroft	1828	William Howley
1533	Thomas Cranmer	1691	John Tillotson	1848	John Bird Sumner
1556	Cardinal Pole	1695	Thomas Tenison	1862	Charles Thomas Longley
1559	Matthew Parker	1716	William Wake	1868	Archibald Campbell Tait
1576	Edmund Grindall	1737	John Potter	1883	Edward White Benson
1583	John Whitgift	1747	Thomas Herring	1896	Frederick Temple
1604	Richard Bancroft	1757	Matthew Hutton	1903	Randall Thomas Davidson
1610	George Abbot	1758	Thomas Secker	1928	Cosmo Gordon Lang
1633	William Laud	1758	Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942	William Temple
1660	William Juxon	1783	John Moore	1945	Geoffrey Francis Fisher

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
J. O. Aglionby, *b.* 1884; *Accra*	1924	1951
A. B. Akinyele, *b.* 1875; *Ibadan*	1933	1956
G. F. Allen, *b.* 1902; *Egypt*	1946	1952
J. W. Ashton, *b.* 1864; *Grafton*	1921	1938
C. A. W Aylen, *b.* 1882; *St. Helena*	1930	1939
D. Baker, *b.* 1882; *Bendigo*	1921	1937
H. Beevor, *b.* 1903; *Lebombo*	1952	1957
W. B. Belcher, *b.* 1891; *N. Queensland*	1948	1952
G. K. A. Bell, *b.* 1883; *Chichester*	1929	1958
D. W. Bentley *b.* 1882; *Barbados*	1919	1945
K. G. Bevan, *b.* 1898; *E. Szechwan*	1940	1950
S. A. Bill, *b.* 1884; *Lucknow*	1939	1947
D. B. Blackwood, *b.* 1884; *Gippsland*	1942	1955
J. J. Booth, *b.* 1886; *Melbourne*	1934	1957
R. Brook, *b.* 1880; *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*	1940	1953
L. W. B. Broughall, *b.* 1876; *Niagara*	1933	1949
H. J. Buxton, *b.* 1880; *Gibraltar*	1933	1947
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881; *Colombo*	1924	1933
S. G. Caulton, *b.* 1895; *Melanesia*	1947	1953
G. A. Chambers, *b.* 1879; *Tanganyika*	1927	1947
F. A. Cockin, *b.* 1888; *Bristol*	1946	1958
A. C. Cooper, *b.* 1881; *Korea*	1931	1954
B. C. Corfield, *b.* 1890; *Travancore*	1938	1945
R. P. Crabbe, *b.* 1883; *Mombasa*	1936	1953
D. H. Crick, *b.* 1885; *Chester*	1934	1955
J. Curtis, *b.* 1880; *Chekiang*	1929	1950
B. M. Dale, *b.* 1905; *Jamaica*	1950	1955
S. H. Davies, *b.* 1884; *Carpentaria*	1922	1949
J. H. Dickinson, *b.* 1901; *Melanesia*	1932	1937
D. C. Dunlop, *b.* 1897; *Jarrow*	1944	1949
H. J. Embling, *b.* 1885; *Korea*	1926	1930
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872; *Singapore*	1909	1927
L. N. Fisher, *b.* 1881; *Natal*	1921	1951
R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869; *Rangoon*	1910	1923
A. M. Gelsthorpe, *b.* 1892; *Sudan*	1933	1952
G. V. Gerard, *b.* 1898; *Waiapu*	1938	1944
A. I. Greaves, *b.* 1873; *Grimsby*	1935	1958
H. L. Gwyer, *b.* 1883; *George*	1937	1951
M. G. Haigh, *b.* 1887; *Winchester*	1931	1952
W. T. T. Hallam, *b.* 1878; *Saskatoon*	1931	1940
L. D. Hammond, *b.* 1881; *Stafford*	1939	1958
E. K. C. Hamilton, *b.* 1890; *Shrewsbury*	1940	1944
A. O. Hardy; *Nagpur*	1937	1948
F. O. T. Hawkes, *b.* 1878; *Kingston on Thames*	1927	1952
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., *b.* 1868; *New Westminster*	1942	1951
B. O. F. Heywood, *b.* 1870; *Ely*	1926	1941
A. J. Hodson, *b.* 1879; *Tewkesbury*	1938	1955
H. St. B. Holland, *b.* 1882; *Wellington*	1936	1940
C. R. Hone, *b.* 1873; *Wakefield*	1931	1945
H. L. Hornby, *b.* 1888; *Hulme*	1945	1953
F. Houghton, *b.* 1891; *E. Szechwan*	1937	1940
A. H. Howe-Browne, *b.* 1881; *Bloemfontein*	1934	1951
F. M. Jackson, *b.* 1902; *Trinidad*	1946	1949
V. Jackson, *b.* 1874; *Windward Islands*	1930	1936
J. A. Jagoe, *b.* 1889; *Bermuda*	1949	1955
F. F. Johnston, *b.* 1891; *Egypt*	1952	1958
T. S. Jones, *b.* 1872; *Hulme*	1930	1945
A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874; *Southampton*	1922	1943
A. L. Kitching, *b.* 1875; *Nile*	1926	1936
E. A. Knowles, *b.* 1874; *Qu' Appelle*	1935	1950
L. H. Lang, *b.* 1889; *Woolwich*	1936	1947
B. Lasbrey; *Niger*	1922	1945
T. Lenman, *b.* 1883; *Bhagalpur*	1943	1954
J. Lyons, *b.* 1878; *Ontario*	1932	1952
J. C. Mann, *b.* 1880; *Kyushu*	1935	1941
R. H. Moberly, *b.* 1884; *Stepney*	1936	1952
E. W. Mowll, *b.* 1881; *Middleton*	1943	1951
S. C. Neill, *b.* 1901; *Tinnevelly*	1939	1945
N. W. Newnham Davis, *b.* 1903; *Antigua*	1944	1952
R. S. M. O'Ferrall, *b.* 1890; *Madagascar*	1926	1940
E. F. Paget, *b.* 1886; *Mashonaland*	1925	1957
H. Pakenham-Walsh, *b.* 1871; *Assam*	1915	1923
W. Parker, *b.* 1883; *Pretoria*	1933	1951
A. G. Parham, *b.* 1883; *Reading*	1942	1954
H. R. Ragg, *b.* 1880; *Calgary*	1943	1951
H. C. Read, *b.* 1890; *Nasik*	1944	1957
C. M. Ricketts, *b.* 1885; *Dunwich*	1945	1954
C. L. Riley, *b.* 1888; *Bendigo*	1938	1956
B. P. Robin, *b.* 1887; *Adelaide*	1941	1956
A. C. W. Rose, *b.* 1887; *Dover*	1935	1956
C. J. G. Saunders, *b.* 1888; *Lucknow*	1928	1938
B. F. Simpson, *b.* 1883, *Southwark*	1932	1958
G. Sinker, *b.* 1900; *Nagpur*	1949	1954
H. A. Skelton, *b.* 1884; *Lincoln*	1939	1946
A. W. Smith, *b.* 1875; *Lagos*	1925	1942
A. H. Sovereign, *b.* 1881; *Athabasca*	1932	1950
P. W. Stephenson, *b.* 1888; *Nelson*	1940	1954
P. Stevens, *b.* 1882; *Kwangsi and Hunan*	1933	1950
W. H. Stewart, *b.* 1888; *Jerusalem*	1943	1957
G. E. Storrs, *b.* 1889; *Grafton*	1946	1955
C. E. Stuart, *b.* 1893; *Uganda*	1932	1952
J. R. S. Taylor, *b.* 1883; *Sodor and Man*	1942	1954
G. W. R. Tobias, *b.* 1882; *Damaraland*	1939	1949
H. N. V. Tonks, *b.* 1891; *Windward Islands*	1936	1949
E. J. Trapp, *b.* 1910; *Zululand*	1947	1957
N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879; *Rangoon*	1923	1933
G. R. Vernon, *b.* 1900; *Madagascar*	1940	1950
H. T. Vodden, *b.* 1887; *Hull*	1934	1957
G. J. Walsh, *b.* 1880; *Hokkaido*	1927	1941
J. W. C. Wand, *b.* 1885; *London*	1934	1955
J. R. Weller, *b.* 1880; *Argentina*	1934	1940
J. Wellington, *b.* 1890; *Shantung*	1940	1950
G. A. Wells, *b.* 1877; *Cariboo*	1931	1940
G. A. West, *b.* 1893; *Rangoon*	1935	1954
H. H. Williams, *b.* 1872; *Carlisle*	1920	1946
D. J. Wilson, *b.* 1903; *Trinidad*	1938	1956
H. A. Wilson, *b.* 1876; *Chelmsford*	1929	1950
C. T. T. Wood, *b.* 1885; *Bedford*	1948	1953
C. S. Woodward, *b.* 1878; *Gloucester*	1933	1953

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1452

1452 William Booth
1464 George Neville
1476 Lawrence Booth
1480 Thomas Rotherham
1501 Thomas Savage
1508 Christopher Bainbridge
1514 Thomas Wolsey
1531 Edward Lee
1545 Robert Holgate
1555 Nicholas Heath
1561 Thomas Young
1570 Edmund Grindal
1576 Edwin Sandys
1589 John Piers
1595 Matthew Hutton
1606 Tobias Matthew
1628 George Monteigne
1629 Samuel Harsnett
1632 Richard Neile
1641 John Williams
1660 Accepted Frewen
1664 Richard Sterne
1683 John Dolben
1688 Thomas Lamplеigh
1691 John Sharp
1714 William Dawes
1724 Launcelot Blackburn
1743 Thomas Herring
1747 Matthew Hutton
1757 John Gilbert
1761 Robert Hay Drummond
1777 William Markham
1808 Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt
1848 Thomas Musgrave
1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1862 William Thomson
1891 William Connor Magee
1891 William Dalrymple Maclagan
1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1929 William Temple
1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (*a*) Northern Europe, (*b*) Southern Europe, (*c*) Spain and Portugal, (*d*) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 82 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1957, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after a century of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,272; total membership 1,315,630; Sunday Schools, 2,873, with 333,631 scholars and 43,557 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission fields, there are 310 European missionaries (and in addition 146 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and over 15,000 evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Bill was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberality received by Parishes and Charges in 1957 was £4,088,503.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1958), The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1958–59), Right Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., Ll.B.

Procurator, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 30 presbyteries, 555 ministers, 557 congregations, with 135,685 communicants, 124,586 families, 7,739 Sabbath-school teachers, and 68,476 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1957, this branch contributed by congregational effort £190,308 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £1,040,691—*Moderator* (1958–59), Rt. Rev. W. McAdam, M.A., D.D. *General Sec.*, Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 325 congregations, 20 preaching stations, 70,940 members, and 8,291 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 32 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1957 the amount raised for all purposes was £605,215.

Moderator (1958–59), Rt. Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

Gen. Sec., Rev. F. G. Healey, M.A., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of See.
*Armagh**...	Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, C.H., D.D., *b.* 1873 (*cons.* 1915)	1938	71	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., *b.* 1910 (*cons.* 1952)	1956	137	2,500
	Bishops.			
Meath	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., *b.* 1897	1945	32	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. William Cecil de Pauley, D.D., *b.* 1893	1958	22	1,453
Clogher....	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., *b.* 1906	1958	51	1,443
Connor....	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, D.D., *b.* 1890	1956	127	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross..	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., *b.* 1910 (*cons.* 1954)	1957	72	1,703
Derry & Raphoe..	(vacant)	....	78	2,140
Down & Dromore.	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., *b.* 1902 (*cons.* 1950)	1955	112	1,500
Killaloe....	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., *b.* 1901	1957	21	1,500
Kilmore....	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., *b.* 1900	1956	44	2,000
Limerick....	Rt. Rev. Evelyn Charles Hodges, D.D., *b.* 1887	1942	23	1,451
Ossory.....	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., *b.* 1876	1940	55	1,535
Tuam	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., M.A.	1958	21	1,493

* *Primate.*

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.
Dean and Ordinary (vacant)

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 216 clerical and 432 lay).
Honorary Secretaries, Very Rev. H. W. Rennison, M.A.; Rev. Canon R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D.; J. D. Smyth; M. F. E. Dobbin.
Chief Officer and Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), D. W. Pratt. 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant*, D. M. Hudson. *Asst. Sec.*, E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 21 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £14,000,015, made up of *Parochial Sustentation* £10,136,852, *General Synod Funds* £871,043, *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,889,529.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £15,828,165. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £482,184.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney,	Edward Frederick Easson, M.A., *b.* 1905	1956	44	£*1,000
Argyll and The Isles,	Thomas Hannay, D.D. (*Most Rev. Primus*, 1952), *b.* 1887	1942	10	1,295
Brechin,	Eric Graham, D.D., *b.* 1888	1944	28	*904
Edinburgh,	Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1891	1947	68	*1,600
Glasgow and Galloway,	Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A., *b.* 1907	1952	74	£*1,315
Moray, Ross and Caithness,	Duncan Macinnes, M.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1897	1953	20	*1,078
St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane,	John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., *b.* 1920	1955	35	*1,219

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 374. Parsonages, 322. Clergy, 322. Communicants, 55,764.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (*born* June 17, 1703; *died* March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (*born* Dec. 18, 1707; *died* March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1958–59), Rev. N. H. Snaith, M.A., D.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1958–59), J. M. Gibbs (Penarth).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1959–60), Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D. (London).

Vice-President Designate (1959–60), Prof. C. A. Coulson, Ph.D., F.R.S. (Oxford).

Statistics.—In 1957 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and abroad) there were 5,000 Ministers, 37,934 Local Preachers, 1,081,390 Members and Probationers, 17,393 Churches, 13,524 Sunday Schools, 132,453 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 1,091,471 Sunday Scholars.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. *President*, Rev. Dr. Harold Roberts, England. *Secretaries*, Rev. Dr. E. Benson Perkins, 38 Belle Walk, Birmingham, 13; Rev. Dr. Elmer Clark, Lake Junaluska, N.C., U.S.A. The statistics of world Methodism are: members and probationers, 18,456,500; churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 60,500; local preachers, 83,000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797. The Bible Christian Methodist Church dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 256 Ministers, 379 Lay Preachers, 31,899 Adult and 16,794 Junior Members, 2,088 Sunday School Teachers and 15,750 Scholars.

President (1958–59), Rev. R. J. Wood, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

Secretary, Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher, M.A., B.D., The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1958 there were in Great Britain 307 Ministers, 8,663 Members, 153 Chapels and 11,921 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1958 there were in Great Britain 25 Ministers, 280 Lay Preachers, 5,800 Members, 168 Chapels and 10,516 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1958–59), Rev. C. Mackinder. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87–89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1956 the body numbered—churches, 1,435; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,610; ministers and preachers, 816; elders, 7,351; communicants, 147,132; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 12,633; Sunday-school scholars, 87,823; adherents (including communicants), 201,068. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £816,517.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The *Eastern Association*, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 356 chapels and 28,459 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1958)—*South Wales*, W. J. Price, Llanelly; *North Wales*, Rev. W. Morris, Caernarvon; *The East*, Rev. J. P. Williams, M.A., Oswestry.

Moderator of General Assembly (1958–59), Rev. D. Evans, B.A., Llandovery.

Chief Secretary, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., The Manse, Plas Avenue, Prestatyn, Flints.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 3,045 churches and preaching stations with 1,908 ministers and 218,205 members in England and Wales. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales* (1958–59), Rev. W. Griffith-Jones. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. *Offices*, Huntingdon Lodge, Wormley, Herts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the *Congregational Union* in 1812, which in 1896 united with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 149 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 34,694. Of the 167 Ministers, 127 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. Prof. J. Wood, M.A., B.D., Edinburgh. *Secretary*, Rev. James M. Calder, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The BAPTISTS have over 21,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1957, 2,079 pastors. The members numbered 327,048, Sunday-school teachers 43,691, and Sunday scholars 310,696. *President of the Baptist Union* (1958–59), Rev. T. G. Dunning, M.A., Ph.D. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

The *Baptist World Alliance* (founded in 1905) is a Federation of Conventions and Unions of the Baptist communion throughout the world. *Pres.*, Rev. T. F. Adams, D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev. A. T. Ohrn, D.D., *Assoc. Sec.*, Rev. Henry Cook, M.A., D.D. *Headquarters*, Washington, D.C. *London Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kielty, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,521 members in Great Britain, and has 437 places of worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament") (Dr. F. N. D. Buchman), *Hdqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 341 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,824 communicants. The New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 65 churches. The Churches of Christ have 265 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Langdale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.) have 109 organized churches, 45 companies and 8,286 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Muslims, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow. A Mosque is to be erected in the garden of Regent's Park Lodge, Park Road, Regent's Park, on land presented to the Muslim community by the British Government.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 400,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, a little more than half being domiciled in London. The *Diaspora* (Dispersion) foretold by the prophet Daniel began towards the end of the third century preceding the Christian Era, but there was no appreciable settlement in England until after the Norman Conquest and the anti-Jewish reaction resulting from the Crusades led to their expulsion by edict of Edward I in 1290, the exclusion being maintained until after the Whitehall Conference called by Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Since that date there has been a steady flow of Jewish immigrants, increased during the present century owing to Nazi persecution. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman.

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. Israel Brodie, *born* 1895, *appointed* 1948.
Secretary, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land.

Dayanim, L. Grossnass; A. Rapaport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift.
Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr (Adler House, Adler Street, E.1)
Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII (Eugenio Pacelli), Roman Pontiff, *born* in Rome, March 2, 1876; *ordained priest* April 2, 1899; *Archbishop of Sardis* May 13, 1917; *Cardinal* December 16, 1929; *Papal Secretary of State* February 7, 1930; *elected Pope* March 2, 1939; *crowned* March 12, 1939.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. In August, 1958, there were fifteen vacancies. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

IN *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 14 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 6 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Commonwealth and Republic of Ireland* there are 67 Archiepiscopal and 242 Episcopal Sees, with 42 Vicariates and 21 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,321,776, Scotland (1958) 772,330, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1956) 476,350. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,546, Australian Commonwealth (1958) 2,010,165, New Zealand (1958) 268,235, Union of South Africa (1958) 801,506, India (1958) 5,076,562, Pakistan (1958) 288,663, Ceylon (1956) 651,586, Malta (1958) 290,600, Malaya and Singapore (1957) 128,974, Trinidad (1958) 250,000, Jamaica (1958) 109,000, Tanganyika (1957) 1,089,841, Uganda (1957) 1,524,870, Nigeria (1958) 825,515, Ghana (1957) 473,893; world total (estimated) 423,000,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . . "); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . . "; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . . "

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara (*Archbishop—Bishop of Savannah*)

	CONS. CLERGY*
The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Westminster, William Godfrey (1956)	1938 822
Auxil., George Craven, M.C.	1947
Auxil., David Cashman	1958
Cardiff, Michael Joseph McGrath (1940)	1935 208
Birmingham, Francis J. Grimshaw (1954)	1947 625
Auxil., Humphrey Bright	1944
Liverpool, John Heenan (1957)	1951 673
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Brentwood, Bernard Wall	1956 177
Clifton, Joseph Rudderham	1949 283
Hexham and Newcastle, James Cunningham (1958)	1957 424
Lancaster, Thomas E. Flynn	1939 252
Auxil., Thomas Pearson	1949
Leeds, George Dwyer	1957 75
Menevia (*Wales*), John E. Petit	1947 215
Middlesbrough, George Brunner (1956)	1946 225
Northampton, Thomas L. Parker	1941 228
Nottingham, Edward Ellis	1944 307
Plymouth, Cyril Restieaux	1955 215
Portsmouth, Archbishop John H. King (1941)	1938 333
Salford, Andrew Beck (1955)	1948 555
Shrewsbury, John A. Murphy (1949)	1943 252
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy	1949 837

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops	
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray	1951 247
Glasgow, Donald A. Campbell (1945)	1939 346
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Aberdeen, Francis Walsh	1951 86
Argyll & Isles, Kenneth Grant	1946 35
Dunkeld, William Hart	1955 79
Galloway, Joseph McGee	1952 80
Motherwell, James D. Scanlan (1955)	1946 193
Paisley, James Black	1948 98

* In addition there are 53 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, *Abp.* of *Apamea*, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

	CONS. CLERGY.
The Most Revd. Archbishop	
Armagh, His Eminence Cardinal John D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946)	1942 263
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan	1943 145
Derry, Neil Farren	1939 150
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1929 299
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty	1944 71
Kilmore, Austin Quinn	1950 139

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe	CONS.
The Most Revd. Archbishop	
Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943)	1924
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Gozo, Joseph Pace	1944
Gibraltar, John F. Healy	1956
America	
Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Most Rev. Giovanni Panico (*Archbishop of Guistiniana prima*).	
The Most Revd. Archbishops	CONS.
Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938)	1934
Coadj.-Abp. Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
Halifax, Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
Moncton, Norbert Robichaud	1942
Montreal, His Eminence Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
Ottawa, Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
Port of Spain, Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
Quebec, Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1946
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill	1948
Rimouski, Charles Parent (1951)	1944
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1951)	1950
Sherbrooke, George Cabana (1952)	1941
Toronto, His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	1930
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931)	1928
Coadj.-Abp., Martin Johnson (1954)	1936
Winnipeg, Phillip F. Pocock (1951)	1944
Winnipeg (*Byzantine Rite*), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)	1951

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

The Rt. Revd. Bishops	Cons.
Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
Antigonish, John MacDonald (1950)	1943
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1950
Bathurst, N.B., Camille LeBlanc	1941
Belize, Robert Hodapp	1958
Bermuda Islands, Robert Dixler, V. A.	1956
Calgary, Francis Carroll	1936
Castries, B.W.I. Charles Gachet	1957
Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern	1955
Chicoutimi, George Melançon	1940
Edmundston, Romeo Gagnon	1949
Edmonton (*Byzantine Rite*), Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1956
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952)	1941
Gaspé, Archbishop Paul Bernier (1957)	1952
Georgetown (B.G.), Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)	1954
Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse	1953
Grouard, Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953)	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gerard Couturier	1957
Hamilton, Joseph Ryan	1937
Harbour-Grace, John M. O'Neill	1940
Hearst, Louis Levesque	1952
Hudson Bay, Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
James Bay, Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau	1928
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington	1952
Keewatin, Paul Dumouchel, V. A.	1955
Kingston (*Jamaica*), John McEleney (1956)	1950
Labrador, Lionel Scheffer, V. A.	1946
London, John Cody (1950)	1937
Mackenzie, Joseph Trocollier (1943)	1940
Mont Laurier, Archbishop Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
Nelson, Thomas McCarthy	1955
Nicolet, Albert Martin	1950
Pembroke, William Smith	1945
Peterboro', Benjamin Webster (1954)	1946
Prince Albert, Leo Blais	1952
Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A.	1956
Roseau (*Dominica*), Arnold Boghaert	1957
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers	1951
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly	1941
St. George's (*Grenada*), James Field	1957
St. Hyacinthe, Arthur Douville (1942)	1940
St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955)	1951
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette	1951
St. John, Alfred Leverman (1953)	1948
St. Paul, Louis Philip Lussier	1952
Saskatoon, Francis Klein	1952
Saskatoon (*Byzantine Rite*), Andrew Roborecki (1956)	1948
Sault Ste. Marie, Ralph H. Dignan	1935
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
Toronto (*Byzantine Rite*), Isidore Borecky (1956)	1948
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947)	1943
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois (1926)	1924
Victoria, B.C., James M. Hill	1946
White Horse John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
Yarmouth, Albert Leméger	1953

Africa

Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa, Most Rev. Gaston Mojaisky-Perrelli.
Apostolic Delegate to South Africa, Most Rev. Celestine Damiano (*Archbishop of Nicopolis in Epiro*).

The Most Revd. Archbishops	Cons.
Bloemfontein, William P. Whelan (1954)	1948
Cape Coast, William T. Porter, C.B.E. (1950)	1933
Capetown, Owen McCann (1951)	1950
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930
Durban, Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
Lagos, Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950)	1934
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953)	1946
Onitsha, Charles Heerey (1950)	1927
Pretoria, John Garner (1951)	1948
Rubaga, Joseph Cabana (1953)	1947
Salisbury, Francis Markall	1956
Tabora, Cornelius Bronsveld (1953)	1950

The Rt. Revd. Bishops	Cons.
Abercorn, Joseph van den Biesen, V. A.	1948
Accra, Joseph Bowers	1953
Aliwal, John Lueck (1951)	1947
Bathurst, Michael Molony	1958
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
Bethlehem, Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
Blantyre, John Baptist Theunissen, V. A.	1950
Bremersdorp, Constantine Barneschi (1951)	1939
Buea, Peter Rogan, O.B.E. (1950)	1939
Bukoba, Alfred Lanctot (1953)	1952
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950)	1947
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulu, V. A.	1957
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
Eshowe, Aurelius Bilgeri (1951)	1947
Fort Jameson, Firmin Coutemanche, V. A.	1953
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan	1953
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955)	1950
Iringa, Attilio Beltramino (1953)	1948
Johannesburg, Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
Jos, John Redington	1954
Kaduna, John McCarthy	1954
Kampala, Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
Karema, James Holmes Siedle (1953)	1946
Kasama, Marcel Daubechies, V. A.	1950
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A.	1956
Keimoes, Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1940
Keta, Antony Konings	1954
Kigoma, John van Sambeek	1937
Kimberley, John Boekenfoehr	1953
Kisumu, Fredrick Hall (1953)	1948
Kokstad, Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
Kroonstad, Gerard van Velsen (1951)	1950
Kumasi, Andrew van den Bronk (1952)	1946
Leribe, Emmanuel Mabathoana	1953
Likuni, Joseph Fady, V. A.	1951
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea, V. A.	1950
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowiecki, V. A.	1955
Lydenburg, Anthony Rieterer	1956
Mariannhill, Alphonsus Streit	1951
Masaka, Uganda, Joseph Kiwanuka (1953)	1939
Maseru, Delfine des Rosiers (1951)	1948
Mbarara, John Ogez	1957
Mbeya, Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
Meru, Laurence Bessone	1954
Mombasa-Zanzibar, Eugene Butler	1957
Morogoro, Herman van Elswijk	1954
Moshi, Joseph Byrne (1953)	1933
Musoma, John Rudin	1957
Mwanza, Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
Navrorgo, Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
Ndola, Francesco Mazzieri, V. A.	1949
Nyeri, Kenya, Carlo Cavaliera (1953)	1947
Ogoja, Thomas McGettrick	1955
Ondo, William Field	1958
Oudtshoorn, Bruno Hippel (1951)	1943
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
Port Elizabeth, Ernest Green	1955
Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949)	1947
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Marcel Maradan	1937
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951)	1948
Rutabo, Laurence Rugambwa (1953)	1952
Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin	1956
Tamale, Gabriel Champagne	1957
Tanga, Eugène Arthurs	1958
Toro, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953)	1951
Umtali, Daniel Lamont	1957
Umtata, Joseph Grueter (1951)	1941

	Cons.
Umzimkulu, Pius B. Dlamini	1954
Windhoek, Archbishop Joseph Gotthardt, V. A.	1926
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman, V. A.	1952

Asia

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Agra, Domenic Athaide	1956
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacamury (1953)	1940
Bombay, H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer (1924)	1921
Changanacherry, Matthaw Kavakat (1956)	1950
Colombo, Thomas Cooray (1947)	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950)	1947
Delhi and Simla, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951)	1940
Ernakulam, Joseph Parecattil (1956)	1953
Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953)	1948
Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro	1958
Madhurai, Peter Leonard (1953)	1936
Madras–Mylapore, Louis Mathias (1952)	1934
Malacca–Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953)	1947
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953)	1951
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955)	1953
Ranchi, Nicholas Kujur (1953)	1952
Trivanarum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregory Varghese (1955)	1953
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934)	1933

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto	1949
Aimer and Jaipur, Leo de Mello	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond	1947
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam	1954
Amravati, José A. Rosario	1955
Arabia, Ivzo Magliacani, V. A.	1950
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues	1953
Bellary, John Forest Hogan	1949
Caliut, Aldo Patroni	1948
Chilaw, Edmund Peiris	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edezhath	1952
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa	1950
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez	1950
Cyprus, Elias Farah	1954
Dibrugarh, Orestes Marengo	1951
Dinajpur, Giuseppe Obert	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi	1943
Hong Kong, Laurenzo Bianchi (1951)	1949
Hyderabad (Pakistan), Archbishop James van Miltenburg (1958)	1948
Indore, Francis Simons	1952
Jabalpur, Conrad Dubbelman	1954
Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950)	1949
Jalpaiguri, Ambrogio Galbiati	1952
Jesselton, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A.	1952
Jhansi, Francis Fenech	1954
Kandy, Bernard Regno	1936
Khothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhi	1956
Khulna, Dante Battaglierin	1956
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami	1939
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1952)	1945
Krishnagar, Luis La Ravoire Morrow	1939
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon	1955
Kuching, John Vos, V. A.	1952
Kumbakonam, Chinnaiyan Daniel	1955
Kuwait, Theophane Stella, V. A.	1955
Lahore, Roger Buyse	1947
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito	1947
Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956)	1952
Multan, Francis Cialeo	1939
Mysore, René Feuga	1941
Nellore, William Bouter	1929
Ootacamund, Anthony Padiyara	1955
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil	1950
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth	1947
Penang, Francis Chan	1955
Poona, Andrew Alex De Souza	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Oscar Sevrin (1951)	1934
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga	1947
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935)	1934
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram	1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly	1956
Tiruchirapally, James Mendonca	1938
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955)	1954
Trichur, George Alapatt	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie	1947
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Vincent Dereere (1937)	1936
Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953)	1950
Vellore, David Pillai	1956
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud (1947)	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953)	1951

Australia

Apostolic Delegate to Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania, Most Rev. Romolo Carboni.

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich	1940
Brisbane, James Duhig, C.M.G. (1912)	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell	1949
Canberra-Goulburn, Eris M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (1954)	1948
Hobart, Guilford Young (1955)	1948
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917)	1912
Abp.-Coadj., Justin Simonds (1942)	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935)	1933
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940)	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidale, Edward J. Doody	1948
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko	1958
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941)	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928)	1925
Bunbury, Lancelot Goody (1954)	1951
Cairns, Thomas Cahill	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin	1949
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer	1942
Kimberley, Otto Raible, V. A.	1935
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949)	1931
Maitland, John Toohey (1956)	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher	1952
Rockhampton, Andrew G. Tynan	1946
Sale, Patrick Lyons (1957)	1944
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950)	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan	1953
Townsville, Hugh Edward Ryan	1938
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939)	1937
Wilcannia-Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939)	1951

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954)	1947

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aitape, Ignatius Doggett, V. A.	1957
Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V. A. (1953)	1947
Auckland, Archbishop James Liston (1953)	1920
Christchurch, Edward Joyce	1950
Cook Islands, Ubald Lehman, V. A.	1948
Dunedin, John Kavanagh, Admin. Ap.	1949
Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A.	1944
Gilbert Islands, Octave Terrienne, V. A.	1938
Kavieng, Alfred Stemper, V. A.	1957
New Hebrides, Louis Julliard, V. A.	1955
North Solomon Islands, Thomas Wade, V. A.	1930
Port Moresby, Andrew Sorin, V. A.	1946
Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A.	1939
Samarai, Francis Doyle, V.A.	1957
Samoa and Tokelau Is., George Pearce, V. A.	1956
South Solomon Islands, John Aubin, C.B.E., V.A.	1935
Tonga Islands, John Rodgers, V. A.	1953
Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A.	1948

London Cathedrals, Churches, etc.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675–1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6*d*. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 1*s*.; golden gallery 1*s*.; ball, 1*s*.; total, 3*s*. 6*d*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m., Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050–1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1*s*., except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8, 9 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10.15 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Nave Service, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 8 and 5.30 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1. the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, Mus.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905–1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren. Restored after being gutted during Second World War and rededicated, Dec. 1957. Recent excavations have revealed remains of earlier churches on site.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Gutted in Second World War. Is being rebuilt as Royal Air Force Church.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 29, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." Since 1614 the parish church of the House of Commons.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721–6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubiliac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church. Famous for its broadcast services.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the Bank Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century; organ by Father Smith.

ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former

church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. PAUL, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (painter), Wycherley (dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (wood-carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C.1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire. The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England."

ST. STEPHEN, Walbrook, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist). Although it was much damaged by bombs, 1940–1, repairs have been carried out and it remains open.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m.

Master of the Temple, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, O.B.E., D.D., 2, Taviton Street, W.C.1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Very Rev. R. F. V. Scott, D.D., 12 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

United Congregational and Baptist

CHRIST CHURCH and UPTON CHAPEL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was partially defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War.

Congregational

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. M. W. Woodward, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susanna Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. D. A. Greeves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. Donald O. Soper, Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. H. Howard Williams, D.D.

Catholic Apostolic

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 1s.).—*Sundays*. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9; Capitular High Mass with short sermon, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 6.15. *Weekdays*. Low Masses (First Friday, 6), 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30, Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.30; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 5.15; Night prayers, 7.45. Confessions at all times. *Holydays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12 noon, 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Bank Holidays, 6 p.m.). Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, and Griffin buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel; Bishop Challoner in St. Gregory's Chapel; Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Arch over the High Altar and the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the vaults of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. A fine marble and mosaic pulpit. Exhibition of Treasures daily in Sacristy (weekdays, 11.30–12.30, 2–3. Sundays, 2–3, 5.30–6.30).

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Mass, 4.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: Masses as on Sunday mornings and 6.30 p.m.; Vespers 5.30 (Saturdays 4.30). Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 5.30; Benediction, 8 (when a Saturday, Vespers 4.30, no evening service).

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act*, 1944 (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (*a*) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 *local education authorities* (62 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs and 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of Excepted Districts : (*b*) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute and from its payment of money grants to Local Education Authorities. Detailed suggestions to L.E.A's. are issued in Ministry circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report with full statistical tables is published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The State system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. Attention has been given to the development of special schools and the school meals service, but the major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962 (more than one million more children than in 1947 were in the schools in 1954). Special attention is also being paid to the development of technical education. The National Council for Technological Awards offers a Diploma in Technology and in July, 1957, 965 students were working for it. In four years new building to the value of £60,000,000 has been authorized. Full-time students increased from 67,176 in 1955–56 to 75,994 in 1956–57, and part-time day release students from 383,846 to 417,007. Advanced students who took a degree, Higher National Diploma or Higher National Certificate increased from 9,836 to 10,297.

Local Authorities were required by the Act to prepare development plans for education in their areas (including school reorganization and necessary building), and this work is nearing completion. Plans approved become binding upon L.E.A.'s. A total of £154,419,000 of building work was under construction at the end of 1957. 117,739 major building projects for primary and secondary schools were under construction at the same date.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages :—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (*compulsory School age*); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character). *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral or " comprehensive " school. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

In 1956 Leicestershire began an important, limited experiment, transferring all children at 11 to non-selective " high schools " and transferring at 14 all children whose parents wish it and will keep them at school till 16 to grammar schools, thus doing away with the " 11 plus " examination. Nottingham has established twelve secondary modern schools providing a 5 years' course to G.C.E. standard in either grammar or technical subjects.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General Certificate of Education. The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1957 summer examination was 310,008.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18)); *Technical Schools and Schools of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects) ; *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres, etc.*

In January, 1957, 6,776,549 children were present in the primary or secondary schools maintained, aided or controlled by Local Education Authorities; there were also 23,765 in 480 maintained or grant-aided nursery schools and 51,041 in 645 (including 101 hospital) special schools. There were still 221,117 in 1,097 county all-age schools and 309,009 in 1,728 voluntary.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, where the managers of such schools can obtain half (or in some cases 75 per cent.) of funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools will remain under their partial control as " aided schools ", the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become " controlled schools " under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. In England and Wales, by Dec. 1957, of the 10,659 voluntary schools (primary and secondary) 4,723 had been given controlled, 5,564 aided and 64 special agreement status.

The Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics) occupy a semi-independent position, getting grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parent's means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent.

of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. In Jan., 1956, there were 164 such schools with 90,814 pupils (8,085 being boarders) and 29 other schools (20 being nursery) with 2,089 pupils. In Dec. 1956, the list of direct-grant grammar schools (closed since 1945) was reopened and applications from independent and transitionally assisted grammar schools can be considered. During 1957 nine schools were added. In January, 1957, there were 5 Direct Grant Secondary Technical Schools with 868 pupils.

About 90 *Public Boarding Schools* and over 5,000 *Private Schools* remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can later be closed if found inefficient. The total number of children in independent schools is estimated at 500,000. The number of pupils in the 1,419 such schools which are "recognized as efficient" is 279,041 (113,676 boarders).

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 280,841 (Mar. 31, 1957) to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. Despite an increase of the number of full-time teachers by 30,400 in the five years 1950–4, 41·3 per cent. of pupils are still being taught in classes exceeding the prescribed maximum of 40 for primary and 30 for secondary schools. Teachers are trained in a total of 176 institutions of various types. These include 23 University Departments of Education providing a one-year course for graduates. Most of the remainder provide a two-year course to be increased to three years for all students entering in 1960 and thereafter. 98 of the colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities. Teachers, other than graduates, must have satisfactorily completed a course of training. A degree or its equivalent entitles the holder to be given qualified teacher status. 19·1 per cent. of all the teachers in maintained and aided schools and establishments are graduates. Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale*, which was revised in 1956 to provide £475 to £900 *per annum* and £430 to £720 *per annum* basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school and with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc. Women's salaries are to be increased by seven instalments until they are, in 1961, equal to men's.

Cost of Education in England and Wales

Public expenditure on education (excluding universities) in the year 1958–59 is estimated at:

From Exchequer (including Ministry of Education grants to Local Education Authorities)	£389,267,000
From Rates	£223,959,000
Total	£613,226,000

The net expenditure of the Ministry for 1958–59 represents an estimated increase of £25,863,567 over the Vote for 1957–58 and is more than three times that in 1944. About 15 per cent. of the expenditure from rates will be met from Exchequer Equalization Grants. The average cost for secondary pupils in 1956–57 was £70 per head for those under 15 and £130 for those over 15. The average cost per head for primary pupils was £41 to £45.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main classes, viz. public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by education authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grant direct from the Department; and independent schools, which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and, since September 30, 1957, to registration. In the year ended July 31, 1957, there were 3,234 public schools, with a roll of 842,653, 31 grant-aided schools of various kinds with a roll of 15,564 and some 160 independent schools attended by about 21,900 pupils.

The estimated cost to the Exchequer of Education in Scotland in 1958–59 will be £58,200,000, and the estimated cost from rates will be £18,800,000.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to the system in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act primary education is provided in primary schools for children up to 11½ years of age or thereabouts when they are transferred to one or other of the types of secondary schools. Those who pass to secondary intermediate schools follow a practical curriculum and the remainder, most of whom have attained a qualifying standard at an examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, proceed to secondary grammar schools. A child who is successful at the qualifying test for entry to a grammar school is awarded a scholarship by the local education authority of the area in which he is normally resident. Reciprocal arrangements between local education authorities in the United Kingdom ensure that in the event of a change of residence of the parents of a pupil who has passed the necessary test either in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the pupil's grammar school education will be continued.

In 1957, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by local education authorities in Northern Ireland was 1,782 with 269,563 children on the rolls. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1958–59 is £13,684,590 and from rates £3,551,944.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are sixteen degree-giving universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton); one in Wales (the University of Wales with Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (the Queen's University of Belfast). There is also the University College of North Staffordshire which is empowered to grant its own B.A. degree. The total number of full-time students in these universities (excluding the Queen's University of Belfast) and other university institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1956–57 was 89,866 of whom 22,556 were women (compared with a total of 85,194 in the previous year and just over 50,000 in 1939). 75·7 per cent. of the students were assisted by scholarships from public or private funds. All these institutions are self-governing. The recurrent expenditure of university institutions in Great Britain in 1956–57 amounted to £41,841,025.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1959

Hilary, Jan. 18 to March 14
Trinity, April 26 to June 20
Michaelmas, Oct. 11 to Dec. 5

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE
Michaelmas Term, 1957, 8,212 (*approx.*)

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *All Souls* 1933
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., *New College* 1954
Vice-Chancellor, T. S. R. Boase, M.A., President of *Magdalen* 1958
Proctors, J. A. Baritrop, D.Phil., B.Sc., M.A., *Brasenose*; C. R. Ross, M.A., *Hertford* 1958
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1947
Public Orator, A. N. Bryan-Brown, M.A., *Worcester* 1958
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Arthur Ellis, O.B.E., D.M., *Ch. Ch.* 1943
Bodley's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1947
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., *Oriel* 1946
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, K. T. Parker, C.B.E., M.A., *Oriel* 1945
Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art, K. T. Parker, M.A., *Oriel* 1934
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., *Magdalen* 1957
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1950
Registrar of the University, Sir Folliott Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., *New College* 1958
Deputy Registrar (vacant).
Assistant Registrars, D. M. Hawke, M.A., *Lincoln* (1954); B. G. Campbell, M.A., *Merton* 1958
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., *Corpus* 1957
Assist. do., R. S. Anson-Owen, M.A., *Worcester* 1954
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., *Balliol* 1946
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal of Jesus* 1955
Acting Curator of the Schools, G. D. Parker, D.Phil., B.Sc., M.A., *Keble* 1957
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., *Corpus* 1947
University Counsel, Hon. C. R. Russell, Q.C., M.A., *Oriel* 1952
Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward 1952
Bedels, C. W. Hatton (*Divinity*); C. J. Bolton (*Law*); A. C. Packford (*Medicine*); J. A. C. Ward (*Arts*)
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller 1950
Land Agent to the University, N. D. G. James, M.C., M.A., *B.N.C.* 1951
Director, Department of Education, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., *Balliol* 1957
SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—
Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's*.
Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus*.
University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., *St. Catherine's*.
University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., *St. John's*.
SECRETARY OF—
Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escritt, M.A., *Keble*.
The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol*.
Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, B. G. Campbell, M.A., *Merton*.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Provost of *Worcester*; the Proctors.
Elected by Congregation—
(One vacancy); the Rector of *Exeter*; the Principal of *Somerville*; the Principal of *Jesus*; the President of *Trinity*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; the Warden of *Wadham*; the Censor of *St. Catherine's*; C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; F. M. Brewer, B.Sc., M.A.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; C. N. Ward-Perkins, M.A.; Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.; H. W. Thompson, M.A., D.Sc.

Oxford Colleges, Halls and Societies
(With date of foundation)

All Souls (1438), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., *Warden* (1952).
Balliol (1263), Sir David Keir, M.A., *Master* (1949).
Brasenose (1509), M. Platnauer, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1956).
Christ Church (1546), Very Rev. J. Lowe, M.A., *Dean* (1939).
Corpus Christi (1517), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., *President* (1950).
Exeter (1314), K. C. Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., *Rector* (1956).
Hertford (1874), N.R. Murphy, M.A., *Principal* (1939).
Jesus (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal* (1950).
Keble (1868), Rev. Canon E. S. Abbott, M.A. *Warden* (1955).
Lincoln (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., *Rector* (1953).
Magdalen (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., *President* (1947).
Merton (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A., *Warden* (1947).
New College (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., *Warden* (1958).
Oriel (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., *Provost* (1957).
Pembroke (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., *Master* (1955).
Queen's (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., *Provost* (1948).
St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., *Principal* (1951).
St. John's (1555), W. C. Costin, M.A., *President* (1957).
Trinity (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., *President* (1954).
University (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., *Master* (1951).
Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., *Warden* (1938).
Worcester (1714), J. C. Masterman, M.A., *Provost* (1946).
St. Peter's Hall (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., *Master* (1955).
St. Antony's College (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., *Warden* (1950).
St. Catherine's Society (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., *Censor* (1952).
Campion Hall, Rev. T. Corbishley, M.A., *Master* (1945).

St. Benet's Hall, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., *Master.* (1947).
Mansfield College (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., *Principal* (1953).
Regent's Park College, Rev. R. L. Child, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1942).
Greyfriars, Very Rev. P. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., *Warden* (1953).

Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., *Principal* (1945).
Somerville (1879), Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P., *Principal* (1945).
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., *Principal* (1946).
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1955).
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879)), Lady Ogilvie, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
Nuffield College (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., *Warden* (1954).

University Professors	Elect.
American History (*Harmsworth*), A. S. Link, M.A., *Queen's*	1958
Anatomy (*Lee's*), Sir Wilfrid E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., F.R.S., *Hertford*	1924
Anæsthetics (*Nuffield*), Sir Robert R. Macintosh D.M., *Pemb.*	1937
Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., *Pembroke*	1946
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., *All Souls*	1946
Arabic (*Laudian*), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's*	1955
Archæology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., *Keble*	1946
Archæology (*Lincoln*), B. Ashmole, M.C., B.Litt., M.A., *Linc*	1956
Archæology of the Roman Empire, I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., M.A., *Corpus*	1956
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*	1932
Biochemistry, Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin.*	1954
Botany (*Sherardian*), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., *Exeter*	1947
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., *Jesus*	1947
Chemical Microbiology (*Iveagh*), D. D. Woods, M.A., *Trinity*	1955
Chemistry (*Lee's*), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, M.A. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Exeter*	1937
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1955
Chinese, H. H. Dubs, M.A., D.Litt., *University*	1947
Civil Law (*Regius*), D. Daube, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1955
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., *Nuffield*	1946
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., *Worcester*	1952
Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbegaun, M.A., *B. N. C.*	1955
Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1958
Divinity (*Margaret*), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1944
Eastern Religions and Ethics (*Spalding*), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., *All Souls*	1952
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), Rev. Canon C. Jenkins, D.D., F.S.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1934
Economic History (*Chichele*), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., *All Souls*	1950
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., *Merton*	1948
Egyptology, J. Černý, M.A., *Queen's*	1951
Engineering Science, A. Thom, M.A., *B.N.C.*	1945
English Language and Literature (*Merton*), J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Merton*	1945
English Literature (*Merton*), N. H. K. A. Coghill, M.A., *Merton*	1957
English Literature (*Goldsmiths'*), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., *New College*	1948
Exegesis (*Ireland*), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., *Queen's*	1949
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil., *Wadham*	1957
Fine Art (*Slade*), Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., M.A., *All Souls*	1958
Forestry, Sir Harry Champion, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., *St. John's*	1940
French (*Foch*), J. J. Seznec, M.A., *All Souls*	1950
Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., *Hertford*	1953
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., *Univ.*	1950
Geometry (*Savilian*), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*	1931
George Eastman Visiting, G. W. Beadle, M.A., *Balliol*	1958
German Language and Literature, J. Boyd, B.Litt, M.A., *Queen's*	1938
Government and Public Administration (*Gladstone*), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., *All Souls*	1957
Greek (*Regius*), E. R. Dodds, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1936
Hebrew (*Regius*), Rev. Canon C. A. Simpson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1954
History, Ancient (*Camden*), R. Syme, M.A., *B.N.C.*	1949
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), A. Andrewes, M.A., *New Coll.*	1953
History of Art, E. Wind, M.A., *Trin.*	1955
History of the British Commonwealth (*Beit*), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., *Balliol*	1948
History of War (*Chichele*), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls*	1953
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (*Vigfusson*), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1953
International Relations (*Montague Burton*), A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., *St. Hugh's*	1948
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., *Oriel*	1952
Italian (*Serena*), C. Grayson, M.A., *Magdalen*	1958
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart., M.A., *University*	1952
Latin (*Corpus*), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., *Corpus*	1953
Law (*Comparative*), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.B.A., *B.N.C.*	1948
Law (*Vinerian*), H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1949
Logic (*Wykeham*), H. H. Price, B.Sc., M.A., *New Coll.*	1935
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., *Wadham*	1952
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir George Pickering, D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1956
Medicine, Clinical (*Nuffield*), L. J. Witts, D.M., *Magd.*	1938
Metaphysical Philosophy (*Waynflete*), G. Ryle, M.A., *Magd.*	1945
Modern History (*Chichele*), E. F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls*	1950
Modern History (*Regius*), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., *Oriel*	1957
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., *Worcester*	1951
Moral and Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*	1949

	Elect.
Moral Philosophy (Whites), J. L. Austin, M.A., *Corpus*	1952
Music, J. A. Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., *Wadham*	1947
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), G. F. J. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Queen's*	1953
Obstetrics and Gynæcology (Nuffield), J. C. Moir, D.M., *Oriel*	1937
Orthopædic Surgery (Nuffield), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., *Worcester*	1949
Pathology, Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., *Linc.*	1935
Pharmacology, J. H. Burn, M.A., F.R.S., *Balliol*	1937
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., *Oriel*	1951
Physics (Wykeham), W. E. Lamb, M.A., *New Coll.*	1955
Physics (Nuclear), D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1957
Physiology (Waynflete), E. G. T. Liddell, D.M., *Magd.*	1940
Poetry, W. H. Auden, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1956
Political Economy (Drummond), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., *All Souls*	1952
Psychology, R. C. Oldfield, M.A., *Magd.*	1956
Public International Law (Chichele), C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1947
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), J. H. C. Whitehead, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1947
Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., *St. Ant.*	1954
Romance Languages, T. B. W. Reid, M.A., *Trinity*	1958
Rural Economy (Sibthorpian), G. E. Blackman, M.A., *St. John's*	1945
Russian, S. Konovalov, B.Litt., M.A., *New Coll.*	1945
Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., *Balliol*	1944
Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, C.B.E., M.A., *Magd.*	1938
Social and Political Theory (Chichele), Sir Isaiah Berlin, M.A., *All Souls*	1957
Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. L.R. Russell, M.A., *Queen's*	1953
Statistics, D. G. Champernowne, M.A., *Nuffield*	1948
Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., *Balliol*	1954
Textual Criticism, H. J. Davis, M.A., *St. John's*	1956
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), Sir Alister Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Merton*	1946
Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., *Jesus*	1948

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Full Terms, 1959

Lent, Jan. 13 to Mar. 13; *Easter*, Apr. 21 to June 12; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 4.

Number of Students in Residence 1957–58: Men, 7,799; Women, 797.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., Hon.LL.D., *Magd.*	1950
Vice-Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., Master of *Trinity*	1957
High Steward, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., M.P., *Pemb.* and *Corp.*	1958
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., Hon.LL.D., *Joh.*	1954
Commissary, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., *Cai.*	1955
Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., *King's*.	
†*Registrary*, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., *Trin.*	1953
†*First Asst. Registrary*, P. C. Melville, M.A., *Selw.*	1954
†*Assistant Registraries*, L. M. Harvey, M.A., *Cath.* (1947); R. F. Holmes, M.A., *Corp.*	1958
Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., *Jes.*	1949
Treasurer, A. E. L. Parnis, M.A., *Cla.*	1953
Assistant Treasurers, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., *Cai.* (1933); C. K. Phillips, M.A., *Down*	1954
Secretary General of the Faculties, H. M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., *Cla.*	1953
Assistant Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., *Selw.*	1939
Esquire Bedells, C. H. Thompson, M.A., *Qu.*; N. S. Wilson, M.A., *Pemb.*	1937 1946
Proctors, F. D. Robinson, M.A., *Cath.*; F. G. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., *Down*	1958
Organist, B. Ord, M.A., Mus.B., *King's*.	
Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh.*	1947
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter, M.A., *Trin.*	1946
Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, M.A., *Sid.*	1938
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and of Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., *Down*	1938
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., *Newn.*	1952
Curator of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., *Chr.*	1931
Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., *Cla.*	1950
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A., *Cai.*	1957
Head of the Department of Education, Prof. G. R. Owst, Litt.D., *Emm.*	1938

Secretary to

Local Examinations Syndicate, J. L. Brereton, M.A., *Sid.*, Syndicate Buildings	1946
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*, Stuart House	1928
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., *Trin.*	1945
Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., *Joh.*	1952
University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., *Pet.*	1949
University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., *Cla.*	1948

Council of the Senate
(*Secretary*, The Registrary)

Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Pembroke*; The Master of *Peterhouse*; The Master of *Christ's*; The Master of *Magdalene*.
Professors and Readers, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., *Emm.*; A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., *Pemb.*; D. W. Thomas, M.A., *Cath*; J. D. Boyd, M.A., *Cla.*
Elected as Members of the Regent House, G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*; D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., *Sid.*; J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., *Joh.*; M. W. McCrum, M.A., *Corp.*; P. R. Ackroyd, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin.*; S. R. Dennison, M.A., *Cai.*; R. E. Macpherson, M.A., *King's*; C. L. G. Pratt, M.A., *Chr.*

Cambridge Colleges
(*With date of foundation*)

Christ's (1505), B. W. Downs, M.A., *Master* (1950).
Clare (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., *Master* (1958).
Corpus Christi (1352), Sir George Thomson, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1952).
Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, M.A., F.B.A., *Master* (1957).
Emmanuel (1584), E. Welbourne, M.C., M.A., *Master* (1951).
Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir James Chadwick, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1948).

† Correspondence for the Registrary and Assistant Registraries should be sent to the University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

Jesus (1496), E. M. W. Tillyard, O.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.L., *Master* (1945).
King's (1441), N. G. Annan, O.B.E., M.A., *Provost* (1956).
Magdalene (1542), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., M.A., *Master* (1948).
Pembroke (1347), W. V. D. Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1958).
Peterhouse (1284), H. Butterfield, M.A., *Master*, (1955).
Queens' (1448), A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., Ll.B., *President* (1958).
St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, M.A., *Master* (1957).
St. John's (1511), Sir James Wordie, C.B.E., M.A., *Master* (1952).
Selwyn (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Master* (1956).
Sidney Sussex (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., *Master* (1957).
Trinity (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1951).
Trinity Hall (1350), Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D., *Master* (1954).

Fitzwilliam House (*Non-Collegiate Students*) (1869), W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., *Censor* (1959).

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Mistress* (1949).
Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., *Principal* (1954).

Hughes Hall (*formerly Cambridge T.C.* (1885), *post-graduate students in training for teaching*) Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., *Tutor.*

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS	Elect.
Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), W. A. Mair, M.A., *Down*	1952
Agriculture (*Drapers*), Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Joh*	1957
American History and Institutions (*Pitt*), R. Hofstadter, Ph.D., *Columbia* (for 1958–59)	
Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., *Cla*	1951
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., F.B.A., *Jes*	1951
Ancient Philosophy (*Laurence*), W. K. C. Guthrie, M.A., F.B.A., *Pet*	1952
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Newn*	1957
Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., *Jesus*	1947
Applied Thermodynamics (*Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries*), W. R. Hawthorne, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*	1951
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams's*), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pemb*	1947
Archæology (*Disney*), J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., *Pet*	1952
Architecture, Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., *Jes*	1956
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (*Plumian*), F. Hoyle, M.A., F.R.S., *Joh*	1958
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), W. V. D. Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Pemb*	1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh*	1947
Biochemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin. H*	1949
Biology (*Quick*), V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D., F.R.S., *Cai*	1952
Botany, G. E. Briggs, M.A., F.R.S., *Joh*	1948
Chemical Engineering (*Shell*), T. R. C. Fox, M.A., *King's*	1946
Chinese, E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., *Down*	1953
Civil Law (*Regius*), P. W. Duff, M.A., *Trin.*	1945
Classical Archæology (*Laurence*), Miss J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., F.B.A., *Newn*	1951
Colloid Science (*John Humphrey Plummer*), F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Trin*	1947
Comparative Law, C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., *Trin*	1953
Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin*	1955
Divinity (*Ely*), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., *Oxford*	1958
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A., *Cla*	1951
,, (*Norris-Hulse*), Rev. H. H. Farmer, M.A., *Pet*	1949
,, (*Regius*), Rev. E. C. Ratcliff, M.A., *Joh*	1958
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Selw*	1958
Economic History, M. M. Postan, M.A., *Pet*	1938
Economics, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., *Sid*	1950
Economics, R. F. Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., *King's*	1951
Education, G. R. Owst, Litt.D., *Emm*	1938
Egyptology (*Herbert Thomson*), Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., *Selw*	1957
Electrical Engineering, E. B. Moullin, Sc.D., *King's*	1945
English Law (*Rouse Ball*), S. J. Bailey, M.A., LL.M., *Joh*	1950
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), B. Willey, M.A., F.B.A., *Pemb*	1946
Experimental Medicine, R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., *Sid*	1945
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., *Cai*	1954
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill, M.A., *King's*	1952
Finance and Accounting (*P.D. Leake*), J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., *King's*	1955
Fine Art (*Slade*), J. Bony	1958
French (*Drapers*), L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin*	1951
French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., *Joh*	1954
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*) (vacant).	
Geography, J. A. Steers, M.A., *Cath*	1949
Geology (*Woodwardian*), O. M. B. Bulman, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Sid*	1955
German (*Schröder*), W. H. Bruford, M.A., *Joh*	1951
Greek (*Regius*), D. L. Page, M.A., F.B.A., *Trin*	1950
Hebrew (*Regius*), D. W. Thomas, M.A., *Cath*	1938
History of the British Commonwealth (*Smuts*), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E. Ph.D., *Joh*	1953
Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., *Cai*	1949
Imperial and Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), E. E. Rich, M.A., *Cath*	1951
Industrial Relations (*Montague Burton*), H. S. Kirkaldy, C.B.E., M.A., *Qu*	1944
Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Sid*	1946
International Law (*Whewell*), R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., *Jes*	1955
Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., Litt.D., *Corp*	1934
Latin (*Kennedy*), C. O. Brink, M.A., *Cai*	1954
Laws of England (*Downing*), E. C. S. Wade, LL.D., *Cai*	1945
Mathematical Physics (*John Humphrey Plummer*) (vacant).	
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh*	1932
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Trin*	1958

	Elect.
Mechanical Sciences, J. F. Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Cla.*	1943
Medieval and Renaissance English, C. S. Lewis, M.A., F.B.A., *Magd.*	1954
Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., *Corp.*	1955
Metallurgy (*Goldsmiths'*), A. H. Cottrell, M.A., F.R.S., *Chr.*	1958
Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Emm.*	1931
Modern History, H. Butterfield, M.A., *Pet.*	1944
Modern History (*Regius*), Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pet.*	1954
Moral Philosophy (*Knightsbridge*), R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., F.B.A., *King's*	1953
Music, P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., *Cai.*	1946
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Trin.*	1947
Organic Chemistry, Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., F.R.S., *Chr.*	1944
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H.*	1922
Pharmacology (*Sheild*), E. B. Verney, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. F.R.S., *Down*	1946
Philosophy, A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., *Trin.*	1952
Physic (*Regius*), J. S. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., *Joh.*	1957
Physical Chemistry, R. G. W. Norrish, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Emm.*	1937
Physiology, Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., *King's*	1952
Political Economy, J. E. Meade, C.B., M.A., F.B.A., *Chr.*	1957
Political Science, D. W. Brogan, M.A., F.B.A., *Pet.*	1939
Pure Mathematics (*Sadleirian*), P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., *King's*	1953
Sanskrit, H. W. Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., *Qu.*	1936
Scandinavian Studies, B. W. Downs, M.A., *Chr.*	1950
Slavonic Studies, Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., *Girton*	1948
Social Anthropology (*William Wyse*), M. Fortes, M.A., *King's*	1950
Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., *Emm.*	1953
Theoretical Chemistry (*John Humphrey Plummer*), H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., F.R.S., *Corp.*	1954
Veterinary Clinical Studies, L. P. Pugh, M.A., *Magd.*	1951
Zoology, Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., Sc.D., *King's*	1937

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1959

Spring, Jan. 7 to March 28; *Summer*, April 22 to July 1; *Autumn*, Oct. 7 to Dec. 17.

The number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in the session 1956–57 was 22,610. In addition there were 22,682 registered External Students. The number of appointed and recognized teachers in October, 1957, was 1,900.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Vice-Chancellor, C. F. Harris, M.D.

Chairman of the Court, The Lord Birkett, P.C., M.A., LL.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Percy Dunsheath, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Eng.), D.Eng., LL.D.

Principal, D. W. Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D., (1947).

Public Orator, Prof. J. R. Sutherland, B.Litt., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ifor Evans; C. F. Harris; J. F. Lockwood; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; *By Her Maiesty in Council*, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C. *By the L.C.C.*, I. J. Hayward; G. Rippon, M.P.; *Home Counties Member*, Sir Archer Hoare, C.B.E.; *Co-opted*, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.

Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Queen Mary College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Royal Holloway College, Westfield College. *Appointed by Convocation*—(*Arts*), H. A. L. Cockerell; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; (*Economics*), Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; (*Engineering*), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; (*Laws*), Prof. R. H. Graveson; (*Medicine*), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (*Music*), R. H. Hunt; (*Science*), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; W. W. Hill; Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.; W. R. Wooldridge; (*Theology*), Rev. E. H. Worstead. *Appointed by the Faculties*—(*Arts*), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; Prof. E. H. Warmington; (*Economics*), Prof. R. O. Buchanan; (*Engineering*), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.; (*Laws*), Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; (*Medicine*), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; C. F. Harris; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.; (*Music*), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (*Science*), F. N. David; R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple; (*Theology*), Rev. Harold Roberts. *Appointed by General Medical Schools*, H. Harding; Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E. *By King's College Theological Dept.*, Rev. S. H. Evans. *By University College*, D. Heron. *Co-opted Members*, Prof. Sir David Brunt, F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Francis Fraser; L. A. Jordan, C.B.E.; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's).

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.

Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.

Registrars: (*Academic*) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (*External*) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.; *Director of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies*, Allan McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, George Bruce, M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A.

Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.

Supt. of Examinations, G. S. Congreve, B.A.

Secretary to the Appointments Board, H. R. Walters, M.C., T.D., B.Sc. (Eng.).

Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., *Dir.*

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., *Dir.*

Institute of Archæology, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. E. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., *Dir.*

Institute of Classical Studies, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. G. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. K. Robinson, M.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L. Elvin, M.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., *Hon. Dir.*
Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. J. G. Edwards, M.A., D.Litt., *Dir.*
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., *Dir.*
Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. Gertrud Bing, Ph.D., *Dir.*

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, D.Phil., *Principal* (1951)
Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., *Master* (1951).
Imperial College of Science and Technology, R. P. Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Rector* (1955).
King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., *Principal* (1952).
London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.D., *Director* (1957).
Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeaunt, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1947).
Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., *Principal* (1952).
Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., *Principal* (1945).
School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Philips, *Director* (1957).
School of Pharmacy, Prof. W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., *Dean*.
University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., *Provost* (1951).
Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Litt., *Principal* (1951).
Wye College, D. Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., *Principal* (1945).
King's College Theological Department, Rev. S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., *Dean* (1956).
New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., *Principal* (1955).

* For Medical Schools, Theological Colleges, Training College and Veterinary Colleges, *see under* Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham

Chancellor, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
Deputy Registrar, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.
Assistant Registrar, I. E. Graham, M.A.
Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Normanby.
Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGES

TERMS, 1959

Epiphany, Jan. 13 to Mar. 19; *Easter*, Apr. 28 to June 25; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 10.
Warden, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Sub-Warden, L. Slater, M.A.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., *Master*.
Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., *Master*.
Grey, Principal (vacant).
St. Chad's, Rev. Canon T. S. Wetherall, M.A., *Principal*.
St. John's, Rev. J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Mary's, E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., *Principal*.
Bede, Rev. Canon G. E. Brigstocke, M.A., *Principal*.
**St. Hild's*, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., *Principal*.
**Neville's Cross*, Mary Whitley, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Cuthbert's Society, Rev. W. A. Whitehouse, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal*.
St. Aidan's Society (*Women*), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., *Principal*.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*M.* and *W.*).

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1959

Epiphany, Jan. 12 to Mar. 20; *Easter*, Apr. 20 to June 26; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 18.
Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Sub-Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt.
Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.C.L., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, G. R. Hanson, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*M.* and *W.*)

Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1958–59

Michaelmas, Oct. 2 to Dec. 11, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 19, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 4, 1959.
Students (1956–57)—Men, 4,672; *Women*, 1,250.
Chancellor, The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc. (1945).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Prof. R. D. Waller, C.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. ès L., Ph.D. (1954).
Chairman of Convocation, A. J. King, D.Sc. (1958).
Clerk of Convocation, R. F. Leslie, M.A., Ph.D. (1953).
Librarian, Moses Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 23, 1958; *Spring*, Jan. 5 to Mar. 14, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 20 to July 4, 1959.
Full-time Students (1957–58)—3,694.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. S. Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal, Rev. Prof. G. W. H. Lampe, M.C., D.D.
Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A. (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, Ph.D. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).

Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, B.SC., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1959

Lent, Jan. 8 to Mar. 20; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 4; *Autumn*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 18.

Students (1958)—3,321.

Chancellor, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).

Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. D. R. S. Davies, M.A., LL.B. (1956); Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., B.SC., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1957).

Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).

Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A. (1938).

Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 7 to Dec. 19, 1958; *Spring*, Jan. 13 to Mar. 20, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 3, 1959.

Full-time Students (1958)—4,160.

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C. (1951).

Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (1948).

Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.SC., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).

Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.SC.(ECON.) (1956).

Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).

Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.

Dept. of Education, W. E. Walsh, M.A. (1957), *Professor*.

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. W. R. Niblett, B.A., B.Litt. (1948).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1958–59

Michaelmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 13, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 21, 1959; *Easter*, Apr. 20 to June 27, 1959.

Full-time Students (1958)—Men, 1,945, Women, 529.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D. (1948).

Pro-Chancellors, Gerard Young (1951); W. H. Olivier, T.D., M.A. (1956).

Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. (1952).

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. G. Quarrell, D.SC., Ph.D. (1958).

Treasurer, A. H. Connell, M.A., LL.B. (1956).

Registrar, A. W. Chapman, O.B.E., D.SC. (1944).

Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).

Librarian, J. E. Tolson, M.A. (1956).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. H. C. Dent, B.A., F.R.S.A. (1956).

Director, Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 12, 1958; *Spring*, Jan. 9 to Mar. 20, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 17 to July 1, 1959.

Full-time Students—Men, 2,101; Women, 902.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).

Treasurer, B. Clark (1957).

Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).

Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).

Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).

Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).

Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.SC., B.Ed. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 11, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 9 to Mar. 19, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 24 to July 2, 1959.

Number of Students (1957)—1,382.

Chancellor, The Viscount Templewood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G. (1937).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).

President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E., M.A. (1933).

Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).

Director, Dept. of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.SC. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948

University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1958–59

Oct. 10 to Dec. 18, 1958; Jan. 14 to Mar. 24, 1959; Apr. 29 to July 9, 1959.

Undergraduates (1957)—2,330.

Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).

Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1948).

Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. J. W. Barrington, M.A., D.SC. (1956).

Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).

Bursar, A. Hendry, M.A. (1958).

Librarian, R. S. Smith, B.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 13; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 21; *Summer*, April 27 to July 4.

Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1957-58)—Men, 915; Women, 492.

Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (1953).

Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A. (1952).

Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.

Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.

Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A., B.SC.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 8 to Dec. 18; *Spring*, Jan. 13 to Mar. 20; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to June 27.

Full-time Students (1957-58)—Men 902; Women 390.

Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).

Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, Ph.D., SC.D. (1956).

Registrar, W. D. Craig, B.L. (1954).

Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. E. B. Castle, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

TERMS, 1958–59

Michaelmas, Oct. 2 to Dec. 13, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 10 to Mar. 21, 1959; *Trinity*, Apr. 18 to June 27, 1959.

Undergraduates (1957)—1,200.

Chancellor, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Head of Dept., Prof. R. D'Aeth, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

TERMS, 1959
Spring, Jan. 14 to Mar. 24; *Summer*, Apr. 29 to June 30; *Autumn*, Oct. 7 to Dec. 17.
Full-Time Students (1957–58), 932.
Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957)
Vice-Chancellor, C. H. Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1957).
Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1955)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS: 1958–59
Michaelmas, Oct. 2 to Dec. 11, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 19, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 4, 1959.
Undergraduates (1958), 956; Post-graduate Students (1958), 232.
Principal, B. V. Bowden, M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.
Registrar, J. Burgess.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1949)

Keele, Staffordshire

President, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret (1956).
Principal, Sir George Barnes, M.A.
Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.
Director, Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1948).
Pro-Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, Principal J. S. Fulton, M.A. (1958).
Registrar, T. J. Morgan, D.Litt. (1951).
Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Gwenan Jones, M.A. (1956).
Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Thomas, M.A. (1957).

COLLEGES
(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms).

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., *Principal* (1958). (Sept. 30—Dec. 13, 1958; Jan. 12—Mar. 20, and April 20—June 24, 1959.)
Bangor, C. Evans, M.A., B.M., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., *Principal* (1958). (Oct. 9—Dec. 18, 1958; Jan. 8—Mar. 19, and April 16—June 30, 1959.)
Cardiff, A. Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D., *Principal* (1949). (Sept. 30—Dec. 12, 1958; Jan. 13—Mar. 20, and April 21—June 26, 1959.)
Swansea, J. S. Fulton, M.A., *Principal* (1947). (Sept. 30—Dec. 13, 1958; Jan. 13—Mar. 21, and April 21—June 30, 1959.)
Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Provost*. (Oct. 7—Dec. 19, 1958; Jan. 13—Mar. 20, and April 21—June 26, 1959.)

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS
Aberystwyth, Prof. Idwal Jones, M.A.
Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.
Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.
Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1958–59
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 12, 1958; *Lent*, Jan. 16 to Mar. 20, 1959; *Easter*, Apr. 24 to June 26, 1959.
Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1958–59
Martinmas, Oct. 7 to Dec. 12, 1958; *Candlemas*, Jan. 6 to Mar. 13, 1959; *Whitsun*, Apr. 7, to June 5, 1959.
Students enrolled (1957–58), Men 1,568, Women 821.
Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).
Vice-Chancellor, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).
Rector, The Visct. Kilmuir, P.C., G.C.V.O., (1956).
Principal, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).
Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L. (1943).
Librarian, George H. Bushnell (1925).
Factor, James Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES
United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, Prof. L. R. Walmsley, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., *Master* (1957).
College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A. *Principal* (1954).
Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. A. A. Matheson, Q.C., *Master* (1958).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1450

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1958–59
Martinmas, Oct. 2 to Dec. 13, 1958; *Candlemas*, Jan. 6 to Mar. 14, 1959; *Whitsun*, Apr. 14 to June 20, 1959.
Undergraduates (1958)—Men 4,989; Women 1,456.
Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1946).
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1936).
Rector, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P. (1957).
Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.ès-L. (1936).
Secretary of the University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1958–59
Winter, Oct. 14 to Dec. 19, 1958; *Spring*, Jan. 13 to Mar. 20, 1959; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to June 26, 1959.
Number of Undergraduates (1958)—1,984.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H. (1950).
Rector (1957–1960), J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.B., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1948).
Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).
Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1958–59

Autumn, Oct. 7, 1958 (Medicine, Dec. 19; Divinity, Oct. 2) to Dec. 12, 1958; *Spring*, Jan. 6, 1959 to March 13, 1959; *Summer*, Divinity, April 14 to May 15, 1959; Law, April 7 to June 5; Arts, Music and Science, April 14 to June 12; Medicine, April 14 to June 19).

Number of Undergraduates (1956–57)—6,208.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1952).

Rector, James Robertson Justice, D.Phil. (1957).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V. Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (1948).

Sec. of University, C. H. Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1796)

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time students (1957), 2,476

Director, Sir David Anderson, Ph.D., F.R.S.E. (1946).

Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, 1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1958–59

Oct. 7 to Dec. 12, 1958; Jan. 13 to Mar. 13, 1959; Apr. 14 to May 15, 1959.

Number of Undergraduates (1958)—2,431.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (1949).

President and Vice-Chancellor, (vacant).

Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY, 1865

(In connection with Dublin University and Queen's University, Belfast.)

Acting President, Prof. H. J. N. Horsburgh, M.A., B.Sc., B.Litt.

Secretary of Faculty, Prof. A. S. Knowland, M.A.

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1957–58)—7,810

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., (1927).

Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).

Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1952).

Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).

Senior Lecturer, T. W. Moody, Ph.D. (1958).

Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).

Senior Proctor, J. Johnston, M.A. (1954).

Bursar, F. B. Chubb, D.Phil. (1957).

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).

Physic (Dean of the Faculty), D. S. Torrens, M.B. (1950).

Engineering, W. Wright, Ph.D. (1957).

Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).

Agriculture, J. J. Byrne, M.A. (1955).

Commerce and Public Administration, J. J. Byrne, M.A. (1954).

Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).

Social Studies, Mrs. E. Duncan, M.Sc. (1950).

Lady Registrar, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A. (1931).

Appointments Officer, D. N. K. E. Montgomery, B.A. (1957).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Éireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D. (1921).

Vice-Chancellor, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc.

Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt., *President* (1947).

Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., *President* (1954).

Univ. Coll., Galway, Right Rev. Mgr. Pádraig de Brún, M.A., D.Sc., *President* (1945).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll., Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr. E. Kissane, D.Litt., LL.D., D.D., *President* (1942).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of *all* Universities *invite enquiries* from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women graduates as Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ———— University."

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36 Gordon Square, W.C.1

The Association (formerly the Universities Bureau of the British Empire) holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth, and other meetings in the intervening years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts as a general information centre, and provides an advisory service for the filling of staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 503–511), local education authorities (pp. 513–515) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representes from each university was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of consultation and cooperation between the various forces in adult education.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—*Sec.*, F. W. Jessup, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, G. F. Hickson, M.A.

LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

DURHAM, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, H. J. Boyden, B.A., B.Sc.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Dir.*, B. W. Abrahart, M.Ed.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. H. Sellon.

HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Head*, Prof. G. E. T. Mayfield, B.A.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester.—*Dir.*, Prof. R. D. Waller, C.B.E., M.A.

NOTTINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 14–22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, H. C. Wiltshire, M.A.

READING, The University, Reading.—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A.

SHEFFIELD, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, M. Bruce, B.A.

SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton.—*Dir.*, J. Parker, M.A.

WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees, M.A.

BANGOR, University College, Bangor.—*Dir.*, A. Llywelyn-Williams, M.A.

CARDIFF, University College, Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Corbett Road, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Tutor-in-Charge*, I. Morgan, M.A.

SWANSEA, University College, Swansea.—*Sec.*, I. David, M.A., LL.D.

EDINBURGH, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, J. Hossack, M.A., B.Com.

GLASGOW, Extra-Mural Education Committee, The University, Glasgow.—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump, M.A.

ST. ANDREWS, Adult Education Committee, The University, St. Andrew's.—*Sec.*, D. M. Devine, M.A., LL.B.

ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 85 High Street, Old Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, N. T. Walker, O.B.E. Ph.D.

BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—*Dir.*, R. H. Sempie, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

Residential Colleges for Adult Education
(Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE, Plater Hall, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, C. Pridgeon, S.J., M.A.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.

FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Men) (37).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins, B.A., B.Sc.

HILLCROFT COLLEGE, Surbiton, Surrey (Women) (50).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (100). *Principal*, H. D. Hughes, M.A.

WOODBROOKE COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29. Religious, Social and International Courses (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, William A. Comber.

Wales

COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (60).—*Warden*, I. D. Harry, M.A.

Scotland

NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women)—*Warden*, W. B. de B. Nicol.

Residential Colleges
(Offering Shorter Courses)

ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt., B.A.

AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—*Princ.*, G. E. Gregg.

BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis, B.Sc.

BRAZIERS PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Director of Studies*, J. N. Glaister, M.B., B.S.

BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton, M.A.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce. 2 months general cultural course).—*Tutor*, G. Palmer.

DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex (East Ham Education Cttee.).—*Warden*, Mrs. H. R. Dennis, B.A.

DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (Women's Institutes).—*Warden*, Miss C. McCall.

DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—*Warden*, T. Harvey Sheppard, M.A.

GRANTLEY HALL, nr. Ripon, Yorks.—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg, M.A.

HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Of Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 30 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside, B.A.

KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, C. Robbins, M.A.

KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith, B.Sc.

MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, G. T. Griffith.

MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. E. Parsons, M.A.

PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.—*Director*, Dorian Williams.

ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director of Studies*, H. W. Clark, M.A., M.Com.

URCHFONT MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—*Warden*, Paul Cherrington, M.A.

WANSFELL, Theydon Bois, Essex (Essex Adult College).—*Warden*, W. Down, B.A., Ph.D.

WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent (Oxford University, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire; Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent & Burton-on-Trent Educ. Authorities and N. Staffs. Dist. Workers' Educational Assocn.)—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd, M.A.

WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Warden*, Frank Owen, T.D., B.A.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Full particulars regarding public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

ANGLESEY, Llangefni.—*Director*, E. O. Humphreys, M.A., B.SC.

BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, T. S. Lucking, M.A.

BERKSHIRE, 1–5 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams, M.A., B.SC.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. E. Cooke, M.C., M.A.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, M. Williams, M.A., B.SC.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards, M.A.

CARDIGANSHIRE, Swyddfa'r Sir, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, M.A., PH.D.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells, B.A., LL.B.

CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, J. G. Kellett, PH.D., M.SC.

CORNWALL, County Hall, Truro.—*Secretary*, J. G. Harries, M.B.E., M.A.

CUMBERLAND, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle.—*Director*, G. S. Bessey, M.A.

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DERBYSHIRE, County Offices, Matlock.—*Director*, J. L. Longland, M.A.

DEVONSHIRE, Topsham Road, Exeter.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. E. Philip, M.A.

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ESSEX, Duke Street, Chelmsford.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. E. Lawrence, C.B.E., M.A., PH.D.

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GLAMORGAN, County Hall, Cardiff.—*Director*, E. Stephens, M.SC., PH.D.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, Shire Hall, Gloucester.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Watkin, M.A.

HAMPSHIRE, The Castle, Winchester.—*County Education Officer*, R. M. Marsh.

HEREFORDSHIRE, County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford.—*Director*, M. L. Edge, B.A.

HERTFORDSHIRE, County Hall, Hertford.—*County Education Officer*, S. T. Broad, M.A.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.—*Director*, I. C. Currey, M.A.

ISLE OF ELY, County Hall, March.—*Chief Education Officer*, T. G. Fendick, M.A., LL.B.

ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director*, H. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., M.A.

ISLES OF SCILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Secretary*, R. Phillips.

ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, A. L. Hutchinson, M.A.

KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, E. W. Woodhead, M.A.

LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. Lord, B.SC., M.ED.

LEICESTERSHIRE, Grey Friars, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, M.A.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Holland), Boston. — *Director*, A. W. Newsom, B.A.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven), Sleaford.—*Director*, T. W. P. Golby, B.SC., PH.D.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, F. J. Birkbeck, M.A.

LONDON, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1—*Education Officer*, W. F. Houghton.

MERIONETHSHIRE, County Offices, Penarlag, Dolgelley.—*Director*, B. M. Jones, M.A., LL.B.

MIDDLESEX, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Gurr, M.SC., PH.D.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, County Hall, Newport, Mon.—*Director*, T. M. Morgan, M.A.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, County Offices, Newtown.—*Director*, T. G. Davies, M.A.

NORFOLK, Stracey Road, Norwich.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Ralphs, M.SC., PH.D., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, County Hall, Northampton.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. E. Churchill, M.A.

NORTHUMBERLAND, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Director*, C. L. Mellowes, M.A.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, County Hall, Nottingham.—*Director*, J. E. Mason, M.A., M.ED.

OXFORDSHIRE, County Offices, New Road, Oxford.—*Director*, A. R. Chorlton, M.A.

PEMBROKESHIRE, County Offices, Haverfordwest.—*Director*, W. Davies, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH, Town Hall, Peterborough.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Tait, B.A.

RADNORSHIRE, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells.—*Director*, M. W. Cole.

RUTLAND, County Offices, Oakham.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. A. Simmonds, M.A.

SHROPSHIRE, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.—*Secretary*, H. Martin Wilson, M.A.

SOMERSET, Belmont, Trull Road, Taunton.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. J. Deacon, M.A.

STAFFORDSHIRE, Earl Street, Stafford.—*Director*, J. H. P. Oxspring, M.B.E., M.SC.

SUFFOLK (East), Rope Walk, Ipswich.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. R. Missen, C.M.G., M.C., M.A.

SUFFOLK (West), Manor House, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. F. A. Carter, M.A.

SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. Beloe, M.A.

SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. S. Braithwaite, M.A.

SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W. Read, PH.D., B.SC.

WARWICKSHIRE, 22 Northgate Street, Warwick.—*County Education Officer*, N. A. Y. Yorke-Lodge, M.A.

WESTMORLAND, County Hall, Kendal.—*Director*, E. L. Clarke, M.A.

WILTSHIRE, County Hall, Trowbridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Bradley.

WORCESTERSHIRE, Castle Street, Worcester.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke, M.A.

YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark, M.A.

YORKSHIRE, N.R., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Secretary*, F. Barraclough, C.B.E., M.A.

YORKSHIRE, W.R., County Hall, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. B. Clegg, M.A.

English and Welsh County Boroughs

BARNSLEY.—*Director*, H. A. Redburn, O.B.E., T.D., B.A.

BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. G. Bate, B.SC.

BATH, Guildhall.—*Director*, H. W. Brand, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—*Director*, H. G. Wilkinson, M.Sc., M.Ed.

BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. L. Russell, C.B.E., M.A.

BLACKBURN, Library Street—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Hartley, B.A.

BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. E. Hodd.

BOLTON, Nelson Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Selley, M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Town Hall.—*Education Officer*, W. R. Smedley, B.Sc.

BRADFORD, Town Hall.—*Director*, A. Spalding, B.A.

BRIGHTON, 54 Old Steine.—*Director*, W. G. Stone, M.A.

BRISTOL, The Council House, College Green.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. H. Sylvester, M.A.

BURNLEY, 111 Manchester Road.—*Director*, R. O. Beeston, M.A., B.Sc.

BURTON UPON TRENT, Guild Street.—*Director*, A. H. Blake, M.A.

BURY, Moss Street.—*Director*, F. Dawson, B.A., M.Ed.

CANTERBURY, 78 London Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, N. Polmear, M.A.

CARDIFF, City Hall.—*Director*, R. E. Presswood, B.Sc., M.Ed.

CARLISLE, 19 Fisher Street.—*Director*, L. Charnley, M.A.

CHESTER, Town Hall.—*Director*, R. Peele, M.A.

COVENTRY, New Council Offices, Earl Street.—*Director*, W. L. Chinn, M.A.

CROYDON, Katharine Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. W. King, M.A.

DARLINGTON, North Lodge.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Peter, M.A., M.Ed.

DERBY, Becket Street.—*Director*, C. Middleton, M.A.

DEWSBURY, Halifax Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Green, LL.B.

DONCASTER, Whitaker Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. H. Hoskin, M.Sc., Ph.D.

DUDLEY, 3 St. James's Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. W. C. Eisel, M.A., M.Litt., M.Ed.

EASTBOURNE, 14 Upperton Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. C. Aspden, M.A.

EAST HAM, Town Hall Annexe, Barking Road, E.6.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Davies, M.A.

EXETER, 33 St. David's Hill.—*Director*, J. L. Howard, M.Sc.

GATESHEAD, Prince Consort Road South.—*Director*, W. N. Howard, M.Sc.

GLOUCESTER, Belsize House, Brunswick Square.—*Education Officer*, R. Turner.

GREAT YARMOUTH, 22 Euston Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Farrow, O.B.E., M.A.

GRIMSBY, Eleanor Street.—*Director*, R. E. Richardson, M.Sc., Ph.D.

HALIFAX, West House.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. T. Jackson, M.A.

HASTINGS, 20 Wellington Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, M. O. Palmer, M.A.

HUDDERSFIELD, Ramsden Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Gray, B.A.

IPSWICH, 17 Tower Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. T. Hill.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, Guildhall, Hull.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. W. Hobson, M.A.

LEEDS, Municipal Buildings, Calverley Street.—*Director*, G. Taylor, M.A., L.R.A.M.

LEICESTER, Newarke Street.—*Director*, E. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LINCOLN, 4 Lindum Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Sutcliffe, M.A., B.Sc.

LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.—*Director*, H. S. Magnay, M.A.

MANCHESTER, Deansgate.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. K Elliot.

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Pontmorlais.—*Director*, D. A. Davies, B.A.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Woodlands Road.—*Director*, S. Hirst, B.Sc.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Northumberland Road.—*Director*, H. V. Lightfoot, B.Sc.

NEWPORT, Mon., Educ. Dept., Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Fussell, M.A., B.Sc.

NORTHAMPTON, Springfield, Cliftonville.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. A. Skerrett, B.A.

NORWICH, Education Office, City Hall.—*Director*, J. W. Beeson, M.Sc.

NOTTINGHAM, Exchange Buildings.—*Director*, W. G. Jackson, B.A., M.Ed.

OLDHAM, Union Street West.—*Director*, M. Harrison, M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.

OXFORD, Education Office, 77–9 George Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Garne, M.C.

PLYMOUTH, Cobourg Street.—*Director*, A. Scotland, M.A., D.Ph.

PORTSMOUTH, 1 Western Parade, Southsea.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. G. Barnard, M.A.

PRESTON, Municipal Building.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Tuson, B.Sc.

READING, Blagrave Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. S. Taylor, M.A.

ROCHDALE, Fleece Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. L. Robinson, M.A.

ROTHERHAM, 21 Moorgate Road.—*Director*, R. Bloomer, B.Com.

ST. HELENS, 17 Cotham Street.—*Director*, N. F. Newbury, M.A., M.Sc.

SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—*Director*, F. A. J. Rivett, M.Sc.

SHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—*Director*, T. H. Tunn.

SMETHWICK, 215 High Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Robin, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Freeman, C.B.E., M.A.

SOUTHEND ON SEA, Warrior Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. B. Bartlett, B.A., M.A. (Ed.).

SOUTHPORT, 99–105 Lord St.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. R. Hutton, B.Sc.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—*Director*, W. D. Dixon (*acting*).

STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—*Director*, E. G. Thomas, B.A., Ph.D.

STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Dibden, M.A., B.Sc.

SUNDERLAND, 25 John Street.—*Director*, W. Thompson, M.Ed., B.Sc.

SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—*Director*, L. J. Drew, M.A., M.Ed.

TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. E. Sharp.

WAKEFIELD, 27 King Street.—*Director*, C. L. Berry, M.A., L.C.P.

WALLASEY, Town Hall.—*Director*, H. R. B. Wood, M.A.

WALSALL, Darwall Street.—*Director*, V. Millson, B.Sc.

WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. M. Phillipson, M.A.

WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—*Director*, J. H. Turner, B.Sc.

WEST HAM, 95 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. Openshaw, M.A.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Dowsland, B.A.

WIGAN, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. H. R. Edwards, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.

WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—*Director*, G. W. Randall Lines, M.Ed., B.A.

WORCESTER, 13 High Street.—*Director*, F. E. Chandler, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Oldman, M.A.

Scotland

ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director*, J. R. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. L. Young, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
ANGUS, 50 East High Street, Forfar.—*Director*, J. Eadie, B.L.
ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director*, T. G. Henderson, M.A.
AYRSHIRE, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director*, W. T. H. Inglis, M.A.
BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director*, J. McNaught, M.A.
BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director*, R. D. Birch, M.A.
BUTE (County), Education Office, Colbeck Place, Rothesay.—*Director*, J. E. Harrison.
CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart, M.A.
CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough, M.A.
DUMFRIESSHIRE, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. I. Moncrieff, M.A., Ed.B.
DUNBARTON, 18 Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3.—*Director*, J. P. McHutchison, M.A., D.Sc.
DUNDEE, 14 City Square.—*Director*, J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B.
EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.
EDINBURGH, 12 St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, J. B. Frizell, C.B.E., B.L.
FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, D. M. McIntosh, M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
FORFARSHIRE. *See* Angus.
GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B., Ph.D.
INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director* J. A. Maclean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, A. Jenkins, M.A., B.A., B.D.
KINROSS. *See* PERTHSHIRE.
STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, J. Laird, B.Sc., B.L.
LANARKSHIRE, 191 Ingram Street, Glasgow.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan, M.A., LL.B.
MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.
MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay, M.A., B.Ed.
ORKNEY (County), Education Office, Kirkwall.—*Director*, J. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.
PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. J. Jamieson, T.D., M.A.
PERTHSHIRE and KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young, M.A., LL.B., Ed.B.
RENFREWSHIRE, 76 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, J. Crawford, O.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., LL.B.
ROSS and CROMARTY, Dingwall.—*Director*, G. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, J. B. Baxter, M.A.
SELKIRK (County) Technical Coll., Galashiels.—*Director*, J. M. Urquhart, M.A., Ed.B.
STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director*, W. J. Goldie, M.A.
SUTHERLAND (County), Brora.—*Director*, J. MacLellan, B.Sc.
WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, R. M. W. Cowan, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.
WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc.
ZETLAND (County), Brentham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475–7 Antrim Road, Belfast.—*Director*, K. A. McCormac, B.Sc.
ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, Courthouse, Armagh.—*Director*, W. H. Dawson.
BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, Academy Street, Belfast.—*Director*, J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 1 Wellington Place, Belfast.—*Director*, H. Dinsmore, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.
FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, 27 High Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone, M.Sc.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. B. Hunter, M.A.
LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS (INCORPORATED), 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

The following Universities provide a special degree course in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Wales.

There are Chartered Accountant Student Societies at Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Exeter, Grimsby, Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Preston, Sheffield, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are Chartered Accountants Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.
THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, Sir Noel Hall, M.A. (1946).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 67–88 Chandos Place, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 37–38 Strand, W.C.2.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS

(*See also* Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES

Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal S. C. Elworthy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (1957).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore D. W. Lane, C.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Equipment and Secretarial Branches of the Royal Air Force.

Commandant, Air Commodore D. F. Spotswood.
Director of Studies, Antony Constant, M.A., Ph.D.

ROYAL AIR FORCE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Henlow

Provides professional training for Officers of the Technical Branch of the Service, including specialist training at post-graduate level as well as initial training for Henlow and University Technical Cadets.

Commandant, Air Commodore T. U. C. Shirley, C.B.E.
Director of Studies, Group Captain S. A. Campbell.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Spitalgate, Grantham, Lincs.

Commanding Officer, Wing Cdr. A. G. Abel, B.Sc.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Farnborough, Hants

Trains (i) young men and women (*a*) as aeronautical engineers and (*b*) as assistants to scientists and technicians employed in aeronautical research and development, and (ii) young men as mechanical, electrical and production engineers.

Principal, R. D. Peggs, O.B.E., M.A.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical science and engineering.

Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, M.Sc.
Warden, T. L. Palmer.

OTHER COLLEGES

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Hamble, Southampton.

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Ansty Aerodrome, Walsgrave on Sowe, Coventry, Warwickshire.

DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Astwick Manor, Hatfield, Herts.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 42½ Union Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma).

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, F. H. Garner.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. Stephen Watson, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, W. T. Price, M.C., B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, K. N. Russell, B.Sc.

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss E. Hess, N.D.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Sutton Bonington, nr. Loughborough.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.

WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, H. V. Lobb, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, D. D. Benton.

The Council maintains the Register of Architects. No unregistered person may carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognized by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education. One half of the annual fee of £1 10*s.* paid by Registered Architects is devoted to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, which is distinct from the Statutory Board of Architectural Education referred to above, controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).
Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
Cambridge University, School of Architecture (three examinations in architectural studies) (three years' course and two-year Diploma course).
*Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).
*Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*Oxford, City of Oxford College of Technology, Art and Commerce, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).
Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
*Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (five years' full-time Diploma course and two years' part-time course concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full-time).
*Birmingham School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Welsh College of Advanced Technology (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).
*Dublin, University College School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).
*Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Diploma course).
*Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal College of Science and Technology (Diploma course or Degree course).
*Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art, Dept. of Architecture (five-year Diploma course).
*Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning (five years' Diploma course and seven years' composite course).
*Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).
*London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).
*London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course and eight years' evening course).
*Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College, University of Durham, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
*Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be obtained at some of the Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 533–534.

ART

(*See also* Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art :—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—*See* University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Director*, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 6 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—*Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; *Secretary*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; *Curator*, J. Brine; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography.—*Slade Professor*, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90).—*Principal*, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Hon. Pres.*, Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; *Chairman*, Dr. J. N. Cruickshank, M.C.; *Director*, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; *Sec. & Treas.* D. C. Black, C.A.

AUCTIONEERING

Professional status is granted after examination by:—

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62a George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted *for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject)*, at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of *Birmingham*; Heriot-Watt College, *Edinburgh*; College of Technology, *Manchester*; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, *London*.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; *Sec.*, G. E. R. Sandars, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(*See also* under Technical Schools)

Courses leading to a degree in Building are available at the Universities of Manchester and Wales.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Liverpool House, 15–17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Hazell.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President*, Prof. W. Wardlaw, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; *Sec. and Registrar*, H. J. T. Ellingham, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., M.I.Chem.E., F.I.M., F.R.I.C.

Fellows (F.R.I.C.) and Associates (A.R.I.C.) are admitted after due training, examination and experience.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. C. E. Brown, Balham and Tooting Coll. of Commerce, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17.

Degrees in Commerce are awarded by Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. A post-graduate diploma (1 yr.) is granted by the University of Birmingham.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. *Principal*, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. *Principal*, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc., B.Com.

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce. *Principal*, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. *Principal*, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. *Principal*, E. V. Roberts, B.Com.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2. *Principal*, T. Gore, M.A., B.Sc.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. *Principal*, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., Ph.D.; *Sec.*, F. W. Walker.

LONDON.—Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. *Head*, V. W. J. Pendred, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, Princess Street. *Principal*, M. W. Mitchell, B.Com., B.Sc.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. *Principal*, R. G. W. Bragg, B.A., B.Com.

OLDHAM.—Munic. School of Commerce. *Head*, H. Lamb, M.Ed.

WEDNESBURY.—County Commercial College. *Principal*, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (*q.v.*) in places where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains commercial colleges at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, Highbury, Holborn, Kennington, Marylebone, N. London, W. London and Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 32 Dryden Street, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 25a Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.
THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 44–46 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 4 Holborn Place, W.C.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 102a Queensway, W.2.
THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.
INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examination).
THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.
THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director/Principal*, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.

DENTAL

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Wilfred Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. *Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.
BIRMINGHAM, The University.
BRISTOL, The University.
DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University).
EDINBURGH, The University.
GLASGOW, The University.
LEEDS, The University.
LIVERPOOL, The University.
LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.
" King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.
" London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.
" Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.
" University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 522–4.

MANCHESTER, The University.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Durham University.
SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects.

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN, *Robert Gordon's Technical College.
BATH, *City of Bath Training College of Domestic Science.
BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.
CARDIFF, *Training College of Domestic Arts, 6 St. Andrew's Place.
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.
EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.
GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.
" Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.
GLOUCESTER, *Training College of Domestic Science, Barrack Square.
ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.
LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.
LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.
LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Myrtle Street, Liverpool 7.
LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
" *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.6.
" *National Training College of Domestic Subjects, 72–78 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
LONDON, L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.
MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.
SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.
STAFFORD, *County of Stafford Training College, Nelson Hall, nr. Stafford.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).
HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.
THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS ASSOCIATION, 46 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.
CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 84 Great Portland Street, W.1.
INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 140 Park Lane, W.1.
ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (*see* p. 528).
ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904). 62–64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1. *Principal*, John Fernald.
BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.
CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1.
LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5. *Principal*, Michael MacOwan.
ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent. *Principal*, Rose Bruford.
ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

Degree Courses. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional Institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities. Diploma courses are available at Hatfield and Hull Technical Colleges; Loughborough College; Northampton Polytechnic, London; and the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bucks.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Sheffield and Wales.

Professional qualifications are granted after examinations by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at all Universities (except Reading) and at some University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGN, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 9 Billiter Square, E.C.3.
THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.
THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Production Engineering

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.
THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields W.C.2.
THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 42 Broadway, S.W.1.
VALUERS INSTITUTION, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.
THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.; Rural Dept., Wye, Kent.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.
THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.
THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

The principal professional organizations are:—

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.
THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF JUNIOR JOURNALISTS, 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1959), Sir Noel Goldie, Q.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Comdr. R. Flynn, R.N.
Chief Clerk, E. C. Sales.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1958), The Marquess of Reading, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.
Collector, P. F. Gee.
Clerk, Miss E. Austin.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1958), The Lord Evershed, P.C.
Master of the Library, Mr. Justice Harman.
Organist, C. H. Trevor.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.
Clerks, F. C. Coales; L. W. Pilkington; C. J. Walker.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1958), Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Treasurer, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Preacher, The Rev. Canon F. H. B. Ottley, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(Carpmael Building, Temple, E.C.4.)

The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman, E. Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Lionel Heald, Q.C., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer, Sir John Senter, Q.C.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton, C.B.E., T.D.

BAR AND PROBATE LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.
Asst. Librarians, W. F. Bird; C. L. Fisher.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.
Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston.
Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, Sir Fred E. Pritchard, M.B.E., LL.D.
Secretary to the Council and Deputy Director, T. Harvatt, B.A.

READERS

Roman Law, Prof. R. W. Lee, D.C.L.
Constitutional Law and English Legal History, Prof. H. A. Hollond, D.S.O., O.B.E., LL.M.; Prof. E. C. S. Wade, M.A., LL.D.; *Lecturers*, E. Slade, M.A.; C. M. Monteith, B.C.L., M.A.
Evidence, Procedure (Civil and Criminal) and Criminal Law Lecturers, The Lord Chorley, M.A.; E. Garth Moore, M.A.; L. F. Sturge, B.A.; *Tutors*, S. Lewis Landon, B.A.; A. P. Fletcher, M.A.
Real Property and Conveyancing, H. E. Salt, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; *Lecturer*, H. W. R. Wade, M.A.; *Tutor*, P. B. Baker, M.A., B.C.L.
Common Law, R. O'Sullivan, Q.C.; C. H. S. Fifoot, M.A.; *Tutor*, J. Campbell, M.A., LL.B.
Equity, R. E. Megarry, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; *Lecturer*, M. J. Albery, Q.C., B.A.
Company Law, Lecturer, Hon. K. B. Suenson-Taylor, M.A., LL.M.; *Tutor*, N. Browne-Wilkinson, B.A.
Construction of Documents, Lecturer, P. W. E. Taylor, M.A.

Divorce, Lecturer, D. Tolstoy, B.A.
Conflict of Laws, Prof. G. C. Cheshire, D.C.L.
Public International Law, Lecturer, Prof. C. H. M. Waldock, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.
Hindu Law, Prof. A. Gledhill, M.A.
Mohammedan Law, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.
Roman-Dutch Law, Lecturer, Miss M. Donaldson, B.Litt.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES
(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, C. J. D. Shaw, Q.C.
Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.
Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
Clerk of Faculty, T. W. Strachan.
Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.
Agent, Sir Hugh Watson.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast. —*Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1958), C. A. Nicholson, Q.C. *Under Treas. and Librarian*, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY
(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members 16,623.

President of the Society (1958–59), Leslie Ernest Peppiatt, M.C.
Vice-President (1958–59), Sir Sydney Littlewood.
Secretary, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.
Under-Secs., G. T. Cruickshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; E. H. Matthews, T.D.; H. M. Lloyd.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

Chairman of the Education and Training Committee, G. W. R. Morley, O.B.E., T.D.
Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.
Clerk to the Legal Education Committee and Secretary to the Principal, W. L. C. Price.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET
(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.
Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, W. MacD. Urquhart, M.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND
Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President (1958–59), J. N. Dandie, M.C., LL.B.
Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.
Acting Secretary, W. F. Dickson, Edinburgh.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Science and Technology, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post-graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1).—*Dir.*, Prof. R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*President*, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; *Registrars*: *General Council and England*, W. K. Pyke-Lees; *Scotland*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; *Ireland*, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The Council is responsible for the standards of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 2) Order, 1948, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the *University of London*.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 301; In-patients, 1957, 5,658; New out-patients, 1957, 13,695. 28 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. Medical School, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, Prof. W. J. Hamilton, D.Sc., M.D. *Secretary*, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Harrow (121 beds); Wembley (132 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 823 (in Group); In-patients, 1957, 16,031; New out-patients, 1957, 57,734; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1957, 66,639. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe;

Secretary, B. Lees Read, O.B.E. Medical School, *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. C. Houston, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, F. S. Warner, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. P. Cook. Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1957, 11,372; New out-patients at consultative clinics, 1957, 46,972; Casualty attendances, 1957, 68,035. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, S. W. Barnes. Medical School. *Dean*, V. F. Hall, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group: Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 629 beds includes 54 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,043; In-patients, 1957, 20,373; New out-patients, 1957, 114,570. *House Governor*, Capt. H. Brierley, O.B.E., M.C. *Deputy House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett. Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. R. Ellis, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, A. M. Horsnell, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Felixstowe, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 955; In-patients, 1957, 17,098; New out-patients, 1957, 86,502. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever. *Secretary-Superintendent*, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., Medical School. *Dean*, Prof. B. W. Windeyer, D.Sc., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. Middlesex Hospital Group: St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1; The Arthur Stanley Institute, N.W.1; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1957, 807; New out-patients, 1957, 48,955. House appointments open four times yearly, 11. *Secretary-Superintendent*, W. J. Ickeringill. School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. *Dean*, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 983 (in Group); In-patients, 1957, 16,026; New out-patients, 1957, 33,462; Casualty attendances, 1957, 104,239. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. School of Medicine, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Miss J. Beale. Royal Free Hospital Group: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.1; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. Number of beds, 894 (in Group, of which 179 at Hill End, St. Albans); In-patients, 1957, 13,276; New out-patients, 1957, 65,916; 57 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir George Aylwen, Bt.; *Secretary*, C. C. Carus-Wilson. Medical College. *Dean*, (vacant). *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 318; In-patients, 1957, 6,544; New out-patients, 1957, 29,202; Clinic attendances, 1957, 111,677; Casualty Dept., 51,592. 20 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E. Medical School. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 22; value, £1,440. *Dean*, A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert, St. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (111 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (106 beds); Grove Hospital (361 beds); Broadstairs Convalescent Home (66 beds).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 882 (in Group); In-patients, 1957, 18,987; New out-patients, 1957, 56,311. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, Men, 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; Women, 1 of £40 p.a. for 5 years: University, for Clinical students, 3 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. *Dean*, A. G. Cross, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 551 (in Group); In-patients, 1957, 19,739; New out-patients 1957, 149,519. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868–71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939–45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Governors*, R. Pelham Borley. Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. *Dean*, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,121; In-patients, 1957, 19,819; New out-patients, 1957, 53,987. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. Mackeown, M.A. Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. *Dean*, J. D. S. Flew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 427; In-patients, 1957, 8,191; New out-patients, 1957, 31,236. *House Governor and Secretary*, R. I. G. Brooks, M.B.E., M.A. Medical School. *Dean*, H. E. Harding, F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule, M.A. Westminster Hospital Group: Westminster Children's Hospital (108 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (53 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. *Annexes*, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12: West London Hospital, W.6; St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and Other Diseases of the Rectum, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1. NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1: Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL

(including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1.). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. Sir James Kilpatrick, K.B.E., C.B., *Dean.*

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: 18 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Francis Fraser, LL.D., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Director.* Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. H. J. B. Atkins, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Acting Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. G. W. Hayward, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. F. C. Wilkinson, C.B.E., M.D., D.D.Sc., M.Sc., F.D.S., F.R.C.S., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. F. R. Bettley, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. G. Scadding, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330–332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C. Gill-Carey, F.R.C.S., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. M. Kremer, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. F. Cook, B.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., *Acting Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. R. C. Davenport, F.R.C.S., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPAEDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., *Dean.*

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. A. R. C. Higham, F.R.C.S., *Dean.*

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —*Commdt.*, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Hughes, C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239 beds. *Dean*, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Sec.*, Miss Margaret Meredith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals (No. 1) Order, 1948, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; University of Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals; Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Rehabilitation Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital; Schools of Nursing, Radiography, Physiotherapy, Orthoptics; Sheffield Centre for Rheumatic Diseases.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital.

Number of beds (in Group) 1,351; In-patients, 1957, 28,371; New out-patients, 1957, 72,676.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G. Medical School. *Regius Professor of Medicine*, Prof. Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Clinical Studies*, J. Badenoch, D.M., M.R.C.P. *Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies*, J. Hamilton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. *Pre-Clinical Adviser*, J. M. Walker, D.M. *Secretary*, R. Anson-Owen, M.A.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital, Bristol; Cerne Abbas Convalescent Home, Bournemouth; Jan Smuts Convalescent Home, Burnham-on-Sea.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals: Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; William Nicholl Convalescent Home, Cardiff.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: the General Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Jaffray Hospital, Birmingham; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, incorporating St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, Birmingham; Gertrude Myers Home, Evesham; Birmingham Maternity Hospital.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Liverpool Royal Infirmary, David Lewis

Northern Hospital, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool Stanley Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Annexe; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals, Liverpool, Heswall (Cheshire) and Barnston (Wirral); Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital; School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, 8; Nurses' Preliminary Training School, Woolton, Liverpool.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—Prof. A. P. Thomson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

BRISTOL—Prof. A. V. Neale, M.D., F.R.C.P.

CAMBRIDGE—L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM—Prof. R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

LEEDS—Prof. P. J. Moir, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER—Prof. G. A. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.M., D.Sc.

OXFORD—J. Badenoch, D.M., M.R.C.P. (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD—Dr. J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

WALES—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., (*Provost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN—Prof. Sir David Campbell, M.C., M.D., LL.D.

EDINBURGH—Prof. J. H. F. Brotherston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW—(vacant).

ST. ANDREWS—Prof. R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, 58 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

A Specialized Diploma is awarded by the Royal Medical Psychological Association, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.

NURSING

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment as assistant nurses. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diplomas in nursing are awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1. Information about a nursing career and advice about hospital training schools on application. *Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL
for England and Wales
P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to assistant nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss M. J. Smyth, O.B.E., S.R.N.
Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL
for Scotland
5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Department, 12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Department provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses and ward sisters.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropodists within the National Health Service.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 250 King's Road, S.W.3.

THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY, FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

MANCHESTER FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

THE ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 28–9 The Crescent, Salford.

EDINBURGH FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND FOOT HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.

GLASGOW SOUTHERN FOOT CLINIC AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 44–48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three

months' course at one of the approved Orthoptic Schools. There is a post-graduate training for the Teacher's Certificate.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Recognized Training Schools

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road, Birmingham 16.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church Street, Birmingham 3.
GENERAL, EYE AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Cheltenham.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.
COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Coventry.
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3.
MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1.
MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road, Manchester.
EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford.
ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Reading.
UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS, West Street, Sheffield, 1.

(*See also* under Optics.)

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Coventry, Derby, Durham, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Truro and Wolverhampton; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmaries and (for women only) at Glasgow Western Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

Recognized courses in radiography only are available at 19 centres in England and Wales, and in Northern Ireland at the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 522–3 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals and Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex.

The Leeds Region Training Scheme includes courses at Bradford and Hull Royal Infirmaries and courses in radiography only at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury and York.

The Liverpool Region Training Scheme includes courses at The Royal Infirmary, Royal Southern Hospital, David Lewis Northern Hospital and Liverpool Stanley Hospital and courses in radiography only at Broadgreen, Mill Road and Newsham Hospitals, Sefton General, Liverpool Chest and Alder Hey Children's Hospitals, St. Catherine's and Victoria Central Hospitals, Birkenhead, Whiston and St. Helens.

Courses under the Manchester Region Training Scheme are in radiography only at the Manchester Hospitals and at Salford, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton and Oldham.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Cardiff (Whitchurch Hospital), Carmarthen (W. Wales General Hospital), Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Newport (Royal Gwent Hospital), Scunthorpe; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

Recognized qualifying bodies in other Medical Auxiliary Services are:

Audiology, The Society of Audiology Technicians, c/o St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss S. Foden.
Operating Theatre, The Association of Operating Theatre Technicians, 23 Salmons Road, Lower Edmonton, N.9.
Venereology, Institute of Technicians in Venereology, 21 Crescent Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

OPTICS

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.
THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 8 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58–62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, St. John Street, E.C.1
WEST HAM MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15.
MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.
BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 8 Clairmont Gardens, C.3.
BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Suffolk Street, Birmingham 1.
CARDIFF COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.
HERIOT WATT COLLEGE, Chambers's Street, Edinburgh.
STOW COLLEGE, 43 Shamrock Street, Glasgow, C.4.

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Diploma courses are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH TRAINING AND DRAMATIC ART (Department of Speech Therapy), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.
THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.
THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Adult Education Centre, Belvoir Street, Leicester.
THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.
THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 25 Holland Park, W.11.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 139 George Street, Edinburgh.
THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.
THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12–14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.
ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.
ST. LOYES SCHOOL, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.
LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.
DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.
SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

DIETETICS

(*See also* Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association Incorporated, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dieticians who have completed a recognized training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 9 Harley Street, W.1.

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24–25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.
Dean, R. W. R. Watson.
Sec., Maj. A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Hewetson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Assistant Commandant, Brig. D. Peel-Yates, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (*Ret.*).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train the Regular Army Officer of the future. Length of course 2 years. Entrance from school by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, or from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer students are prepared for degrees in engineering and science of London University; Technical Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Hackett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Dean, S. J. Davies, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Registrar, J. M. Parkin.

SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Allenby Barracks, Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant, Col. Sir Frederick Coates, Bt.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Col. A. W. Kiggell, O.B.E.
Secretary, I. F. Gillett, M.B.E.
Headmaster, Lt.-Col. W. S. Mullin, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Brig. A. M. Finlaison, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*ret.*).
Headmaster, Lt.-Col. A. L. Fowler, M.C., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. G. W. H. Hammond.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal College of Science and Technology), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), Nottingham, and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc. are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Fuel and Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.
THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 96 Piccadilly, W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Manchester, Sheffield* and *Nottingham*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum.

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Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council. A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.
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Principal, Sir Steuart Wilson.
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Director of Music, R. Hall.
Warden, Peter Cox.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1

For professional and amateur students. Graduate course, School Music course and teaching Diplomas recognized by Ministry of Education Examinations in British Isles and overseas.

Director, Reginald Hunt, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

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Chairman of Council, The Bishop of Malmesbury.
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Mandeville Place, W.1 (700)

Provides complete training for Teachers and Performers in Music and in Speech. Ordinary Diploma Courses extend over Two or Three Years. Graduate Course Three Years. Diplomas in Music approved by the Ministry of Education. Trinity College of Music is a teaching school in music of the University of London.

Patron, The Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
President, Sir John Barbirolli.
Principal, Dr. Greenhouse Allt, Mus.D., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.
Secretary, Alexander T. Rees.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (320).

Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associateship.

President, The Earl of Harewood.

Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.
Registrar, N. E. Kay, B.A.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
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Principal, Miss Ida Carroll.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Kneller Hall, Twickenham (230)
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ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC
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ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
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BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth (340)
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Dir. of Studies, J. W. Stork, C.B.E., M.A.
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ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL
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Bear Wood, Wokingham, Berks.—*Headmaster*, C. W. S. Averill, B.Sc.

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THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester* (1862) (230). *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. Gabbett-Mulhallen, R.N.; *Sec.*, Ian A. Borland; *Offices*, Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe.

SEA TRAINING SECONDARY SCHOOL (TECHNICAL), *T. S. Mercury* (1885): Hamble, Southampton, Hants (160).—(for entry to R.N. as Artificer Apprentice, Seaman or other Branches; and to Merchant Navy as Cadet or Apprentice) 3-year Course; age on entry 13–14½.—*Capt. Supt.*, Comdr. M. S. Bradby, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD. (1917), (260).—For training officers for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Particulars from *Captain's Secretary*, The Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks. *Capt. Supt.*, Comdr. H. C. Skinner, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). *Director*, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, M.B.E. Senior Department provides full and part-time courses for candidates for Ministry of Transport Certificates (160). *Head*, Capt. A. Nichols. Junior Department trains boys who wish to become officers in the Merchant Navy. The one-year (40-week) residential course satisfactorily completed entitles a cadet to nine months remission of sea service (130).—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. Stewart, M.B.E.

For Seamen

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), 9 Billiter Square, E.C.3.—Enables poor boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards expense of pre-sea training or outfit of clothing.

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (110). For boys between 14½ and 15 years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. W. Irvin. *Sec.*, V. G. Winfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* (1866), off Upnor in the Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship). 240 boys of good character trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Age of entry 13–14½ years. *Captain*, Comdr. M. H. Le Mare, R.N.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 146–150 Minories, E.C.3.—Schools at Sharpness, Gloucestershire (T.S. *Vindicatrix*), and Gravesend, Kent (training establishments for deck boys and junior catering ratings); for boys of 15½ to 17½ years at entry and of good character only. Numbers according to Merchant Navy requirements. *Secretary*, L. H. Tite, M.B.E.

NURSING

(*See* Medical)

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

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University of London, W.C.1
No. of Students (1957–58), 588.
Chairman of Governing Body, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
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PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, *see* Public and Private Buildings in London.

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The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, P. E. Lincroft.

PHARMACY

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1., is the body responsible for prescribing the curriculum, supervising the training and conducting the examinations for the statutory qualification of pharmacist. In addition, the Universities of Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Wales offer degrees in pharmacy which, subject to certain conditions, are accepted for registration as a pharmacist by the Society.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 73 University Street, Belfast.

PHOTOGRAPHY

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901), 38 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. A. Hunt.

Examinations in Industrial, Commercial, Advertising, Portraiture and Pictorial, Scientific and Medical Photography, for Associateships.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE, Golden Lane, Cripplegate, E.C.1. Evening classes only. The Institute conducts its own Examinations and awards medals and certificates.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (6 Bedford Square, W.C.1).—*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, Miss P. C. Colson, O.B.E. Brings together 195 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and factories, trains coaches and leaders, administers National Recreation Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks, Lilleshall Hall, Salop and Capel Curig, N. Wales.

Training Colleges

M.=For Men; *W.*=For Women

ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill). *W.* (180). *Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). *W.* (160).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. *M.* and *W.* (24).

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., Heath Park). *M.* (120).—*Principal*, W. T. Jones.

CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's College). *M.* (275).—*Principal*, E. L. Bradby.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education) (Bergman Osterberg Trust). *W.* (170).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). *W.* (100).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Carlisle Road). *W.* (225).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bambra.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (450).—*Principal*, J. L. Smeall.

LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). *M.* (100).—*Principal*, E. Bouffler.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. *W.* (140).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). *M.* & *W.*—*Principal*, A. H. A. Gem, O.B.E.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). *M.* (660)—*Principal*, J. W. Bridgeman.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Staffordshire Education Committee. *W.* (90).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). *W.* (170).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (320).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to professional qualification (M.C.S.P.) are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

President, Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

Secretary, Miss M. J. Neilson.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †*School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, N. Ireland School of Physiotherapy, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.
" Royal Orthopædic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.
" Western Infirmary.

LEEDS, *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, *School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.

LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital (formerly Field and Morris), Isleworth, Middlesex.
" Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.
" King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.
" London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.
" †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.
" *Royal National Institute for the Blind, 204–6 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.
" St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
" St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.
" *Prince of Wales's General Hospital School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Withington Hospital.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary.

OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital.

SALFORD, *Salford Hospital Group, School of Physiotherapy, Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked thus.

Training in hydrotherapy is available at schools marked †, and also at Buxton School of Hydrotherapy, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, and at Harrogate School of Hydrotherapy.

SECRETARIAL

(*See also* Commercial)

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by :—

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL AND FAMILY CASE WORKERS, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Seth-Smith.

THE INSTITUTE OF ALMONERS INC., 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E.

THE SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 37–38 Strand, W.C.2.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, *see* p. 519, in Physical Education, *see* p. 530.)

M. = For Men; *W.* = For Women; L.E.A. = Local Education Authority; C. of E. = Church of England; R.C. = Roman Catholic; T.C. = Training College.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen Training Centre, St. Andrew Street). *M. & W.* (498).—*Principal*, J. L. Hardie.

AINWICK, Northumberland. L.E.A. *W.* (112).—Miss W. Taylor.

ALSAGER (Cheshire County T.C.) L.E.A. *M. & W.* (323).—S. H. Woodiwiss.

AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason T.C.). *W.* (70).—Miss M. Hardcastle.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire (S. Mary's College, Bangor). *W.* (160). C. of E.—Miss H. M. Stevens.

„ (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (420).—Dr. R. Thomas.

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BARNSLEY, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (130).—Miss J. Richardson.

BARRY, S. Wales (Glamorgan T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (200).—Miss O. R. Powell.

BATH, Somerset, (Newton Park). L.E.A. *W.* (215).—Miss A. M. Dawson.

BEDFORD (T.C., 14 The Crescent, Bedford). L.E.A. *W.* (115).—Miss M. P. G. Kerr.

BINGLEY, Yorks. L.E.A. *W.* (250).—Miss E. A. M. Maxwell.

BIRMINGHAM (City of Birmingham T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (230).—Miss M. M. Rigg.

„ (Saltley T.C.). *M.* (250) C. of E.—Rev. Canon T. G. Platten.

„ (Westhill T.C., Selly Oak). *M. & W.* (100). —Rev. R. T. Newman.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Herts (Hockerill T.C.). *W.* (193). C. of E.—Miss M. E. Hudson.

BLETCHLEY, Bucks (Bletchley Park T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (120).—Miss D. G. Cohen.

BOGNOR REGIS, Sussex. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (170). —W. R. Macklin.

BOLTON (Bolton Technical T.C.), L.E.A. *M. & W.* (250).—J. P. Parry.

BRADFORD (Margaret McMillan T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (164).—Miss M. Morrison.

BRIGHTON, L.E.A. *W.* (212).—Miss K. M. Balfern.

BRISTOL (The College of St. Matthias, Fishponds). C. of E. *W.* (220).—Miss M. M. Graham.

„ (Redland T.C., Promenade). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (280).—J. T. Wharton.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshire T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (154).—G. P. Ambrose.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton College) *W.* (300).—Miss A. H. Skillicorn, C.B.E.

CARMARTHEN (Trinity College). *M. & W.* (260). C. of E.—Rev. Canon T. Halliwell.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks (Newland Park T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (200).—A. H. Ensor.

CHELTENHAM, Glos. (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (350). C. of E.—Miss E. W. Jones.

„ (St. Paul's T.C.). *M.* (275). C. of E.—E. L. Bradby.

CHESTER (Diocesan College). *M.* (340). C. of E. —Rev. A. J. Price.

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CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex (St. Osyth's T.C , Marine Parade). L.E.A. *W.* (270).—Miss M. Parsons.

COVENTRY, Warwicks. (City of Coventry T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (380).—Miss J. D. Browne.

CREWE (Cheshire County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (175).—Miss M. J. P. Laurence.

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DERBY (Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (260). C. of E.—Miss A. E. G. Sephton.

DONCASTER (Doncaster T.C., High Melton Hall), L.E.A. *W.* (155).—Dr. D. M. Mowat.

DUDLEY, Worcs. (Dudley T.C., Castle View). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (280).—D. Jordan.

DUNDEE (Training College, Park Place). *M. & W.* (350).

DURHAM (Neville's Cross T.C.) L.E.A. *W.* (120).—Miss M. Whitley.

„ (St. Hild's). *W.* (158). C. of E.—Miss N. M. E. Joachim.

„ (The Venerable Bede). *M.* (200). C. of E. —Rev. Canon G. E. Brigstocke.

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. (Eastbourne T.C., Darley Road). L.E.A. *W.* (190).—Miss F. E. Ward.

EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart T.C.). R.C. *W.* (212).—Mother Veronica Blount.

„ (Moray House T.C.), *M. & W.* (1,000).—W. B. Inglis, O.B.E., PH.D.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (450). C. of E. —J. L. Smeall.

EXMOUTH, Devon (Rolle T. C.). L.E.A. *W.* (215). —Miss G. M. Croft, O.B.E., T.D.

GLASGOW (Jordanhill Training Centre). *M. & W.* (1,500).—H. P. Wood.

„ (Notre Dame T.C., Dowanhill). R.C. *W.* (310).

HEREFORD (County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (165).—Miss M. V. Daniel.

HERTFORD (Balls Park). L.E.A. *W.* (130).—Miss M. M. Wingate.

HITCHIN, Herts (Offley T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (66).—Miss M. C. Cubitt.

HUDDERSFIELD (Technical T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (110).—A. MacLennan.

HULL (Endsleigh T.C.). *W.* (180). R.C.—Sister Mary M. Guy.

" (T. C., Cottingham Road). L.E.A. *W.* (190).—Miss H. Todd, Ph.D.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcs. (Shenstone T.C., nr. Kidderminster). L.E.A. *W.* (220).

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey (Gipsy Hill T.C., Kenry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. *W.* (200). —Miss F. D. Batstone.

LEEDS (City of Leeds T.C., Beckett Park). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (500).—Dr. R. W. Rich.

LEICESTER (City of Leicester T.C., Humberstone Drive). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (200).—Miss B. Paston Brown.

LINCOLN (Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (250). C. of E.—Miss E. L. Butcher.

LIVERPOOL (The C. F. Mott T.C., Prescot). L.E.A. *W.* (200).—Miss D. M. Farr.

" (St. Katharine's College). *W.* (400). C. of E.—Miss M. A. B. Jones.

" (T.C., 96 Mount Pleasant). *W.* (205). R.C.—Miss A. Rawcliffe.

LONDON (Avery Hill T.C., Eltham, S.E.9). L.E.A. *W.* (365).—Dr. F. Consitt.

" (Borough Road College, Isleworth). *M.* (310).—E. R. Hamilton, C.B.E.

" (Catholic T.C., 11 Cavendish Square, Oxford Street, W.1). *W.* (90). R.C.—Miss M. Braun.

" (Philippa Fawcett T.C., 94–100 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.) L.E.A. *W.* (240)—Miss F. Jarvis.

" (College of S. Mark and S. John, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10). *M.* (275). C. of E.—A. A. Evans.

" (Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, S.W.15). *W.* (300). R.C.—Mother Mary Richardson.

" (Froebel Educational Institute, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). *W.* (303).—Miss M. Brearley.

" (Furzedown T.C., Welham Road, S.W.17). L.E.A. *W.* (320).—Miss C. Fletcher.

" (Garnett Technical T.C., 83 New Kent Road, S.E.1). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (140).—C. Jameson.

" (Goldsmiths' Coll., New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. *M.* & *W.* (660).—Dr. D. R. Chesterman.

" (Maria Assumpta, 23 Kensington Square, W.8.) *W.* (235). R.C.—The Principal.

" (Maria Grey T.C., 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham and 11 The Avenue, N.W.6). L.E.A. *W.* (245).—Miss B. E. Deayton.

" (Rachel McMillan T.C., Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (160).—Miss M. Davies.

" (Shoreditch T.C., Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). L.E.A. *M.* (280).—E. F. Marshall.

" (St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.5). *W.* (225). C. of E.—Miss M. B. Atkinson.

" (St. Katharine's College, N.17). *W.* (200). C. of E.—Miss A. M. Ottley.

" (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). *M.* (380). R.C.—Very Rev. K. Cronin.

LONDON (Southlands College, 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). *W.* (270). Methodist.—Miss M. S. Johnson.

" (Stockwell T.C., Bromley, Kent). British and Foreign School Society. *W.* (285).—Miss O. Lambert.

" (Westminster T.C., 130 Horseferry Road, S.W.1) (at North Hinksey, Oxford, from Sept. 1959). *M.* (270). Methodist.—Rev. H. T. Hughes.

" (Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15). *W.* (300). C. of E.—Miss M. M. Saunders.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (660).—J. W. Bridgeman.

MANCHESTER (City of Manchester Day T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (220).—Miss M. D. Wood.

" (Didsbury T.C., Wilmslow Road, Didsbury). *M.* & *W.* (270).—A. H. Body, O.B.E.

MATLOCK, Derbyshire. L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (260).—Miss G. E. Allen.

MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). *M.* (240). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustine.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (210). R.C.—Madame A. M. Ward.

" (Kenton Lodge T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (165). —Miss M. A. Robson.

NORWICH (Norwich T.C.). *W.* (137). C. of E.—Miss M. G. Duff.

ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill T.C., St. Helen's Road). L.E.A. *W.* (280).—Dr. M. I. Bain.

PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth T.C., Milton). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (260).—Miss D. J. Phillips.

PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). *W.* (195). R.C.—Madame M. Hoole.

RETFORD, Notts (Notts County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (150).—Miss L. M. Warren.

RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (180). C. of E.—Miss V. N. Hall.

RUGBY, Warwicks. (St. Paul's T.C., Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). *W.* (180). R.C. —Miss M. R. Sutherland.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). *W.* (150).—Miss D. B. Hall.

SALISBURY, Wilts. (Church T.C.). *W.* (180). C. of E.—*Principal*, Dr. V. M. Grubb.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (100).—Miss E. L. Madge.

SHEFFIELD (City T.C., Collegiate Crescent). *M.* & *W.* (400).—Dr. H. D. Wing.

" (Thornbridge Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (115).—Miss P. H. Whittaker.

SOUTHAMPTON (College of the Immaculate Conception, The Avenue). *W.* (170). R.C.—Miss M. E. Ward.

STAFFORD (County T.C., Nelson Hall). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (340).—Miss E. G. Malloch.

STOCKTON ON TEES (Wynyard Hall, Wolviston, Billingham). L.E.A. *W.* (115).—Miss E. M. Robinson.

STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (180).—W. V. Warmington.

SUNDERLAND (Sunderland T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (162).—Miss J. T. Tasker.

SWANSEA. L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (238).—Miss M. R. Smith.

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (155)—J. F. Friend.

WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate T.C., Fearnhead). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (280).—Miss J. Martin.

WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall T.C., Aldenham). L.E.A. *W.* (125).—Miss I. N. Dickinson.

WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). *W.* (180). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.

WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (Weymouth T.C., Dorchester Road). L.E.A. *W.* (200).—Miss M. B. Weinstock.

WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). *M.* (230). C. of E.—W. P. Dickinson.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. (Easthampstead Park College). L.E.A. *W.* (160).—Miss H. M. S. Wylie.

WORCESTER (City of Worcester T.C., Henwick Grove). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (360).—E. G. Peirson.

WREXHAM. L.E.A. *W.* (215).—Miss E. M. Gwynn.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (310). C. of E.—Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University (72).—*Director*, Prof. A. W. G. Ewing.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF (Longwill Deaf School), Moseley Road, Birmingham, 12.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. H. Shorrock.

For Teachers of the Blind

THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol). *Hon. Registrar*, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E. Awards certificates after examination to home teachers, school teachers and craft instructors of the Blind.

Courses of training are also available at:

THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL INSTITUTION OF THE BLIND (50).

THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, 17 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds 2.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See also "Commercial Education" and "Engineering"

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

Chairman, Sir Henry Pilkington.

Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Ministry of Education of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (*e.g.* electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Higher Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 22 The Forbury, Reading.

3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.

4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Technical, Commercial and Art Education, Pitman Buildings, 161 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organisation of Further Education, 12 King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.

6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Education Office, Stracey Road, Norwich.

7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Basinghall Buildings, Upper Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1.

8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, 33 Blackfriar's Street, Manchester, 3.

9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute

Head Office.—Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, Maj.-Gen. C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., B.SC., F.INST.P.; *Sec.*, J. W. Voelcker, B.SC., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E.

(1.) *City and Guilds College* (*see* Imperial College of Science and Technology under University of London).

(2.) *City and Guilds Art School*, 122 to 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

(3.) *Examinations Division*, 31 Brechin Place, S.W.7.

Technical Colleges

The majority of the technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are four main types.

Colleges of Advanced Technology. These provide a broad range and substantial volume of work exclusively at advanced level (whether in full-time, sandwich or part-time courses), including post-graduate and research work. They are required to fulfil certain conditions as to the constitution of the governing body, staffing, accommodation, etc., which are prescribed by the Minister of Education. Up to the present, eight establishments have been formally designated by the Minister as colleges of advanced technology:—

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, P. H. R. Venables, PH.D.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. G. Edwards, PH.D.

LONDON: BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.—*Princ.*, R. W. West, C.B.E., D.SC.

LONDON: CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, S.W.3.—*Princ.*, N. M. H. Lightfoot.

LONDON: NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Princ.*, J. S. Tait, PH.D.

LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, H. L. Hazlegrave, PH.D.

SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, C. Whitworth, PH.D.

CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, A. Harvey, PH.D.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of advanced work, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses, but in which the volume and character of the advanced work are not such as to make it realistic for the colleges to concentrate entirely on such work. There are at present 22 regional colleges:—

ACTON: BRUNEL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (2,000). —*Princ.*, J. Topping, PH.D.

BRIGHTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, PH.D.

BRISTOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Ashley Down.—*Princ.*, G. H. Moore.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., PH.D.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES TECHNICAL COLLEGE (4,000).—*Princ.*, J. R. I. Hepburn, D.SC., PH.D.

LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.

LIVERPOOL: CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street.—*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.

" CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.

LONDON: BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. E. Garside, PH.D.

" BRIXTON L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid.

" NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.* (vacant).

" THE POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Richardson, PH.D.

" SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. M. Ward, D.SC., PH.D.

" WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, Thomas Street, S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood, D.SC., PH.D.

NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. R. Clark.

PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, J. Graymore, PH.D.

PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. Taylor, D.SC.

RUGBY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ARTS.—*Princ.*, W. Cooper.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, E. R. Patrick, PH.D.

SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. Wrangham.

TREFOREST: GLAMORGAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, PH.D.

WEST HAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. A. Rudge, PH.D.

Area Colleges. There are about 160 of these, providing mainly part-time courses up to the level of Higher National Certificate or its equivalent.

Local Colleges, of which there are about 270, provide on the vocational side a wide range of mainly part-time courses up to Ordinary National Certificate level or its equivalent.

In addition to these four main categories of technical college, there are some 8,500 *Evening Institutes* ranging in size from those with a few classes for adults in such subjects as music and arts and crafts to those catering for thousands of students in a wide variety of vocational as well as non-vocational classes.

There are also seven *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of training on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but, principally by means of grant from the Minister of Education are:—

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS, Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, REFRIGERATION AND FAN ENGINEERING, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, 10 Cranwood Street, E.C.1.—*Principal*, J. D. Mounfield, PH.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF HOROLOGY AND INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, Northampton College of Advanced Technology, St. John Street, E.C.1.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY COLLEGE, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.

NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, PH.D., B.SC.

SCOTLAND

Regional Advisory Councils

There are five advisory councils for technical education in Scotland, broadly representative of the industrial, commercial and educational interests in their regions, so that education authorities and others can be fully advised as to the varying forms of technical education required to meet the needs of young people in or entering employment.

(*Aberdeen and North-East*).—REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen. *Sec.*, W. M. T. Mason.

(*Dundee and District*).—REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 32 Bell Street, Dundee. *Sec.*, Mrs. C. J. Tudhope.

(*Edinburgh and South-East*).—REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, 1. *Sec.*, R. D. M. Clayton.

(*Glasgow and West*).—REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Royal College of Science and Technology, George Street, Glasgow. *Sec.*, J. F. Walker.

(*Highlands and Islands*).—REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION, 33 Academy Street, Inverness. *Sec.*, H. G. P. Macrae, M.C., T.D.

Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at 103 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. C. West, PH.D.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Principal*, J. R. Whittaker, PH.D.

EDINBURGH: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE, Edinburgh, 1.—*Principal*, H. B. Nisbet, PH.D., D.SC.

GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 36 Bank Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Princ.*, J. G. Martindale, PH.D.

GLASGOW: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (see p. 511).

PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 3 County Place, Paisley, Renfrewshire.—*Princ.*, H. N. Henry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BALLYMENA (Technical School).—*Princ.*, D. McClelland.

BANGOR (Technical School).—*Princ.*, P. Gilchrist, O.B.E.

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, D. H. Alexander, O.B.E.

LISBURN (Technical School).—*Princ.*, W. J. Waring.

LONDONDERRY (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

PORTADOWN (Technical College).—*Princ.*, B. C. Gee, PH.D.

TEXTILES

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3, is the responsible authority under Royal Charter for the supervision of professional status in the textile industry.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. O. W. Jones, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon W. M. F. Scott, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (39).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.

" (Westcott House Clergy Training School, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon C. K. Sansbury, M.A., D.D.

CHESHUNT (Bishops' College) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.

CHICHESTER (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Anscombe, M.A.

CUDDESDON, Oxfordshire (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. G. Knapp-Fisher, M.A.

ELY (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon E. L. Randall, M.A.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smith, B.A.

LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.

LICHFIELD (41).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii) (48).—*Chancellor* (vacant); *Warden* (vacant).

LLANDAFF, Glam. (St. Michael's) (40).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees, M.A.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.2) (*See* London University.)

LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Northwood, Middlesex. (*See* London University.)

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. F. E. Wilkinson.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (42).—*Princ.*, Rt. Rev. G. F. Allen, M.A.

" (St. Stephen's House) (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. H. Couratin, M.A.

" (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. J. Taylor, M.A.

SALISBURY (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D.

WELLS (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. K. W. Haworth, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.Litt., D.D.

GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (27).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. E. Davey, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish Univ. Colls.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. H. H. Perry, M.A.

BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ. and Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. Ker, M.A.

BRISTOL (Didsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (59).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greeves, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.

HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.

HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. N. H. Snaith, M.A., D.D.

MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road, South) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Wilkinson, B.D.

RICHMOND. *See* London University.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. Gwilym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.

BRECON (30).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Lovell Cocks, M.A., D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (30).—*Pres.*, A. Victor Murray, M.A., B.Litt., B.D., S.T.D.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.

LONDON (New College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Northern Congregational College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A., Ph.D.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt.

OXFORD (Mansfield College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. R. B. Hearne, O.Carm.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon S. McGill, S.S., S.T.L.

COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. W. Doran, M.A.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. C. Treanor, D.D., D.Ph.

MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (60).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. E. Corbishley.

OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon L. S. Emery (Protonotary Apostolic).

OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (120).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.

THISTLETON, nr. Kirkham, Lancs. (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Thistleton Lodge) (46).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.

UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (220).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.

USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon P. Grant.

WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Butcher, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (102).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Iggleden, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Williams Hughes, M.A., B.D.

BRISTOL (1679) (34).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (38).—*Princ.*, Edward Roberts, M.A., B.D.

GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.

LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.

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Moravian

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Interdenominational

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Name of School	Fdd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks	1100	500	£228.....D£72	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts	1597	307	£345.....D£150	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (1949)
Alleyn's School, S.E.22	1619	800	.....D£72	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon	1515	245	£294.....D£110	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (*R.C.*), York	1802	638	£330.....D£120	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B. (1954)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex	1858	418	£279–315.....	Rev. G. D'O. Snow (1946)
Arnold School, Blackpool	1870	561	£197.....D£67	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Bablake, Coventry	1560	750	.....D£58	E. A. Seaborne (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green	1737	410	£184.....D£64	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle	1883	474	£196.....D£64	H. E. Birkbeck (1935)
Beaumont Coll. (*R.C.*), Old Windsor	1861	250	£330.....	Rev. J. Costigan, S.J. (1958)
Bedford School	1552	960	£285 .....D£114	W. M. Brown (1955).
Bedford Modern School	1566	955	£180.....D£45	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts	1541	705	£309.....D£123	B. H. Garnons-Williams(1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	600	£192....*Dnil*–£69	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts	1868	336	£300.....D£120	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Blackburn, Queen Elizabeth's Gr.	1509	780	.....D£68	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Bloxham School, Oxon	1860	253	£300.....D£165	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	400	£309.....D£117	J. S. Carter (1948)
Bolton	1524	903	.....D£72–76	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York	1823	240	£333.....	T. F. Green (1944)
Bradfield College, Berks	1850	405	£360.....	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks	1548	1020	.....D£63	Rev. J. P. Newell (1954)
Brentwood Sch., Essex	1557	833	£234.....D£72	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex	1845	362	£324.....D£171	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar	1532	1120	.....D£57–60	J. W. P. Garrett (1943)
Bromsgrove	1553	332	£345 .....D£171	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford	1928	435	£360.....	T. F. Coade (1932)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset	1923	440	£345.....D£162	J. W. S. Hardie (1947)
Carlisle Gr. School	1170	507	.....*Dnil*	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey	1811	460	£226.....D£69	T. R. Leathem (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	650	£390.....	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College	1841	460	£378.....D£176	Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath (1952)
Chigwell, Essex	1629	385	£273.....D£117	D. H Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	209	£270.....D£95	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D.(1956)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	834	£*Nil*–120.....	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4	1442	848	.....D£111	A. W. Barton, PH.D. (1950)
Clayesmore	1896	219	£279.....	D. P. M. Burke (*Master*) (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	640	£384.....D£180	N. G. L. Hammond, D.S.O. (1954)
Cranbrook, Kent	1520	254	£192.....*Dnil*	C. Russell Scott (1929)
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	392	£345.....D£201	H. A. March (1954)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds	1881	460	£228.....D£78	C. Storey, PH.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne	1705	413	.....D£72	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	350	£237.....D£80	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1884	295	£300.....D£156	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954).
Denstone College, Staffs	1868	375	£330.....	B. M. W. Trapnell, PH.D. (1957)
Douai (*R.C.*), Woolhampton	1615	230	£300.....	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent	1871	336	£330 .....D£135	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (*R.C.*), Bath	1607	496	£400 .....D£200	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21	1619	1250	£282.....D£117	R. Groves (*Master*) (1954)
Durham	1414	246	£261.....D£120	J. A. Brett (1958)
Eastbourne College, Sussex	1867	462	£355.....D£175	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	500	£207.....D£66	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire	1879	370	£300.....D£105	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser (1935)

Name of School	Fdcl.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Eltham College, Kent	1842	510	£223.....D£68	G. Turberville (1930)
Emanuel Sch., S.W.11	1594	760	.....*Dnil*	J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	500	£345.....D£170	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1184	£429.....	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon	1633	415	£220.....D£72	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex	1564	386	£324.....D£120	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17	1834	450	£279.....D£144	G. C. Miller, M.C. (1936)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1864	790	£216.....D£72	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks	1507	210	£279–294 D£129–153	N. S. T. Benson, A.F.C. (1956)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	369	£360.....D£150	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2	1690	800	.....D£72	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts	1862 1912	565	£360.....	C. P. C. Smith (*Master*) (1948)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	621	£426.....D£213	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School	1853	390	.....D£96	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Haverfordwest Gr. School	1406	300	.....*Dnil*	(vacant)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch	1381	299	£165.....D£66	J. R. Peebles (1957)
Highgate, N.6	1565	610	£290.....D£120	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D. (1955)
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	856	£135.....*Dnil*	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	600	.....D£60	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	389	£327.....D£171	Rev. R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull	1893	600	.....D£69	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1400	611	£258.....D£117	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1950)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	223	£309.....D£129	R. V. H. Westall (1939)
Kent College, Canterbury	1885	440	£221.....D£71	H. J. Prickett (1934)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	685	.....D£61	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (*Chief Master*) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry	1545	900	.....D£63	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	441	£303.....D£111	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	515	£291.....D£126	H. J. Dixon, M.C. (1934)
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	279	£270.....D£90	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury	600	654	£350.....D£150	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, D.D., Ph.D. (1935)
King's Sch., Chester	1541	500	..... D£65–84	Rev. L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely	1541	260	£291.....D£144	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	920	£213.....D£87	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester	604	448	£241.....D£100	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	580	£186.....D£66	F. R. Kittermaster (1942)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston-upon-Thames	1561	540	.....D£72	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	508	£320.....D£180	A. B. Sackett, M.C. (1928)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	1469	745	£135.....*Dnil*	R. R. Timberlake (1939)
Lancing College, Sussex	1848	422	£354.....	J. C. Dancy (1953)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1050	.....D£63	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch	1552	948	.....D£69	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	237	£345.....D£210	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	340	£360.....	W. A. Barker (1958)
Lincoln School	1090	445	£140.....*Dnil*	P. W. Martin (1958)
Liverpool College	1840	377	£255.....D£135	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandovery Coll	1848	209	£255.....D£109	Rev. R. J. Tree (1957)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke, Hants	1912	272	£315 .....D£180	A. Henderson (1943)
Lytham (King Edward VII School)	1908	615	.....D£60	C. D. A. Baggley (1957)
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1478	404	£213.....D£69	R. S. Stanier (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	770	.....*Dnil*	W. A. Claydon, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs	1862	560	£375.....D£189	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch	1515	1380	.....D£63	Sir Eric James, D.Phil. (*High Master*) (1945)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr	1886	660	.....D£63	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts	1843	800	£279–381.....	T. R. Garnett (*Master*) (1952)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	600	£270.....D£150	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs	1620	715	£188.....D£68	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill	1807	425	£348.....D£138	R. Moore (1951)
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	280	£330.....D£171	D. R. Wigram (1946)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (*R.C.*)	1842	340	£261.....D£87	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1525	1000	.....D£75	O. W. Mitchell (1948)
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	610	.....*Dnil*	J. M. Todd (1948)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Norwich Sch.	1240	368	£180.....D£60	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	840	.....D£93	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland	1584	338	£233.....D£70	J. D. Buchanan (1958)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.	1556	680	£375.....	R. J. Knight (1956)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	570	£211.....D£61	S. Stubbs (1945)
Peter Symonds, Winchester	1607	606	£180.....*Dnil*	J. S. Shields (1957)
Plymouth College	1877	601	£183.....D£60	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.	1514	430	£222.....D£72	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	700	.....D£66	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield	1591	592	£199.....D£63	E. I. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	470	£381.....	W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (*Warden*) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (*R.C.*), Leicester	1844	306	£276.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leetham (1948)
Reading School	1125	570	£165.....*Dnil*	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	480	£380.....	T. L. Thomas (1944)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	524	£318.....D£177	G. S. Sale (1957)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey	1798	384	.....*Dnil*	H. G. Mullens (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire	1567	710	£411.....D£132	W. Hamilton (1957)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1885	270	£304.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.	948	650	.....D£64	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland	1583	259	£305.....D£125	J. C. Wykes (1951)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (*R.C.*)	1902	500	.....D£96–117	Rev. J. B. Orchard, O.S.B. (1945)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.	1440	750	.....D£100	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	262	£276.....D£129	W. M. Thoseby (1945)
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	495	£342.....D£201	F. F. Fisher, M.C. (*Warden*) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead	1851	356	£315.....D£147	H. B. L. Wake (1948)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	1879	363	£309.....D£132	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.	1571	601	.....*Dnil*	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14	1509	695	£323.....D£168	A. N. Gilkes (*High Master*) (1954)
St. Peter's, York	627	370	£330.....D£145	J. Dronfield (1937)
Salisbury, Bishop Wordsworth's	1893	550	.....*Dnil*	F. C. Happold, D.S.O., LL.D. (1928)
Schright Sch., Wolverley	1620	230	£265.....D£120	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedbergh, Yorks.	1525	405	£339.....D£147	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent	1418	478	£261.....D£111	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	573	£336.....D£168	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School	1552	540	£360.....D£180	J. M. Peterson (1950)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.	1820	265	£252.....D£111	F. A. Spencer (1943)
Solihull, Warwicks.	1560	820	£264..D£114–122	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford, Lincs.	1532	630	£204.....D£69	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.	1487	560	.....D£64	F. H. Philpot (1941)
Stonyhurst Coll. (*R.C.*), Blackburn.	1592	320	£345.....	Rev. F. N. Vavasour, S.J. (1952)
Stowe, Bucks.	1923	570	£405.....	D. Crichton-Miller, T.D. (1958)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1576	290	£333.....D£129	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset	1847	595	£210–258D£87–111	J. G. Leathem (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	500	£316.....D£156	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	220	£324.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall	1879	580	£201.....D£66	A. L. Creed (1946)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3	1830	500	.....D£126	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland	1584	580	£360.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	335	£240.....D£66	R. Postill, T.D. (1945)
Wallasey Gr. Sch.	1595	540	.....*Dnil*	F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C. (1934)
Warwick	914	557	£228–252D£90–108	A. H. B. Bishop (1935)
Wellingborough, Northants	1595	381	£320.....D£120	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.	1859	668	£354–375..D£175	G. H. Stainforth (*Master*) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset	1841	350	£231.....D£78	J. C. Stredder (1957)
Westminster, S.W.1	1561	410	£378.....D£249	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon	1596	800	.....D£108	E. A. G. Marlar, M.B.E. (1946)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon	1596	590	.....D£51	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College	1393	520	£414.....	H. D. P. Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.	1512	568	.....*Dnil*	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford	1812	390	£207.....D£72	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester (Royal Gr.)	1291	632	£144.....*Dnil*	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Worksop College, Notts	1895	404	£320.....D£160	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop	1880	385	£330	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.	1882	258	£315 D£129	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1947)
York, Archbp. Holgate's Sch.	1546	545	£150 Dnil	A. B. Hodgson (1937)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh	1855	850	D£38–50	H. J. L. Robbie, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	934	£283 D£112	R. C. Watt (*Rector*) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh	1870	455	£336	I. D. McIntosh (1958)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh	1628	1470	D£31–37	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947) (vacant)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1723	1550	£215 D£50	D. Forbes Mackintosh (1945)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh	1827	225	£360	D. Forbes Mackintosh (1945)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire	1934	401	£378 D£153	H. L. Brereton; F. R. G. Chew (*joint*) (1953)
Glasgow Academy	1846	850	£232–291 D£47–106	B. M. Holden (*Rector*) (April, 1959)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen	1729	1094	£206 D£26	D. E. Collier, M.C. (1943)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire	1912	315	£270	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Gleneamond	1847	315	£360	R. M. M. Barlow (*Warden*) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	458	£234 D£78	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1608	409	£218 D£62	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1810	1000	D£55	J. H. Grummitt (1940)
Isle of Man				
King William's College	1668	350	£300 D£96	G. R. Rees-Jones (*Principal*) (1958)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham	1843	169	£240	Rev. F. M. Argyle (*Warden*) (1949)

With a few exceptions the schools listed above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmaster's Conference are:—Abbotsholme; Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks; Ashville, Harrogate; Bedales, Petersfield, Hants; Cathedral, Truro; Churchers, Petersfield, Hants; Colston's Boys' School, Bristol; Kimbolton School, Hunts; Lord Wandsworth College, Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants; Royal Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks; King Edward Sch., Bath; Oratory, Woodcote, Reading; Prior Park, Bath; Rendcomb, Glos.; Rishworth, Yorks; Ruthin, Denbighshire; St. George's, Harpenden, Herts, West Buckland, Devon; Woodbridge, Suffolk; Dollar Academy, Clackmannanshire.

Public Schools Overseas

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
South America				[C.B.E. (1940)
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	310	$Arg. 29,400	Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson,
*Markham College, Lima, Peru	1946	500	D£60	J. A. Stewart (1950)
India				
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1823	300	Rs.2,550 DRs.660	L. J. Goddard, O.B.E. (1934)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun	1935	349	Rs.2,200 DRs.1,375	J. A. K. Martyn (1938)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior	1897	423	Rs.2,000 DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (1944) (*Principal*)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa	1891	250	$1,550 D $675	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville	1836	211	$1,600 D $500–650	C. L. O. Glass (1951)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.	1901	250		Lt. Col. J. P. Page, E.D. (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal	1909	425	$1,225 D $625	D. S. Penton (1941)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.	1889	383	$1,600–1,800 D $650	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	250	$1,700–1,800 D $775–800	J. R. Coulter (1958)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	281	$1,600–1,850	P. A. C. Ketchum, LL.D. (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	473	$1,750 D $850	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (1949) (*Principal*)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale	1894	330	£375 D£63	G. A. Fisher (1940)
†Barker Coll., Hornsby	1890	630	£306–345 D£72–114	J. G. Dewes (1958)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	840	£396 D£141	L. C. Robson, C.B.E., M.C. (1923)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney	1918	354	£381 D£138	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta	1831	709	£450 D£144	H. D. Hake (1939)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga	1924	1050	£330–375 D£78–126	T. R. McKenzie (1956)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	935	£402 D£150	L. R. D. Pyke (1952)

Name of School	Fded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1879	517	..... D £60–69	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1954)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1880	450	£285..... D £75	Rev. F. J. Wallace, S.J. (1954)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1881	570	£225.....	Rev. Br. Othmar (1955)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney	1854	1023	£330–387 D £60–144	C. O. Healey, T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney	1913	965	£345..... D £120	J. W. Hogg (1944)
Victoria:—				
†Ballarat Coll.	1864	250	£396..... D £126	P. N. Thwaites (1957)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1910	172	£349..... D £93	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew	1923	920	..... D £126	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.	1881	833	£327–330 D £111–114	Rev. S. W. Kurrle (1955)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong	1861	680	£435 ..... D £138	M. A. Buntine, PH.D. (1946)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	757	£408–555 D £93–201	J. R. Darling, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.C.L. (1930)
Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton	1892	855	£370..... D £120	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.	1915	480	£312–345 D £86–120	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1858	950	£450..... D £161	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne	1851	1350	£429..... D £135	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew	1902	534	£335–365 D £95–119	A. Bright (1943)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	983	£450..... D £150	T. H. Coates (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (*R.C.*), Melbourne	1878	611	£165 ..... D £81	Very Rev. J. R. Boylen, S.J. (1953)
Queensland:—				
*†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers	1920	268	£228..... D £60	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong	1902	528	£250..... D £66	A. J. Birtles (1956)
†Brisbane Grammar Sch.	1868	786	£219 ..... D £63	H. F. Newell (1956)
†The Southport Sch.	1901	460	£285.....	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.	1876	280	£200 ..... D £50	L. T. Heenan (1956)
South Australia:—				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide	1847	525	£411 ..... D £141	C. E. S. Gordon (1946)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town	1869	810	£354..... D £114	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham	1919	335	£425..... D £140	P. C. W. Disney, O.B.E. (1952)
Western Australia:—				
†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont	1910	578	£327 ..... D £112	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1895	363	£339..... D £108	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
†Hale School, Perth	1858	423	£274–348 D £84–114	V. S. Murphy (1946)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne	1897	556	£255–327 D £72–117	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth	1923	520	£270–315 D £63–105	N. R. Collins (1953)
Tasmania:—				
*Launceston Church Gr. Sch.	1846	450	£279–348 D £57–81	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1953)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart	1846	480	£357–375 D £102–120	H. V. Jones (1958)
New Zealand				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.	1869	1193	.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu	1896	500	£270..... D £90	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch.	1880	574	£200..... D £51	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.	1850	521	£252..... D £84	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	815	£153..... Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1957)
New Plymouth Boys' High School	1881	940	£144 ..... Dnil	J. S. Webster (1958)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru	1883	620	£156..... Dnil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate	1854	350	£288..... D £96	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1954)
Wellington Coll., Wellington	1874	920	£180..... Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
Union of South Africa				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein	1863	380	£180..... D £56	N. H. C. Ferrandi (1957)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1855	450	£261..... D £90	F. S. Chapman, D.S.O. (1956)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch	1849	390	£231..... D £98	H. J. Kidd (1943)
*Kingswood College, Grahamstown	1894	469	£174 ..... D £42	J. T. Slater (1955)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg	1898	379	£280..... D £140	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal	1896	400	£280.....	C. Y. Morgan (1953)
Hilton Coll., Natal	1872	320	£260.....	E. L. Harison (1957)
Southern Rhodesia				
*St. George's College, Salisbury	1896	556	£200..... D £60	Rev. C. D. Ford, S.J. (1953)
Kenya				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi	1931	630	£123..... D £33	P. Fletcher (1945)
Nigeria				
*Igbobi College, Lagos	1932	200	£53.....	S. A. Babalola (1958)
West Indies				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1729	610	.....D £16	J. C. Hammond (1949)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados	1721	400	£240..... D £20	A. R. V. Newsam (1954)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica	1729	485	..... D £30–36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
Malta				[(1956)
St. Edward's College	1929	175	£120	Rev. J. R. Brookes, O.S.B., M.C.

Principal Girls' Schools

NOTES:—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.
(*b*) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e.g.*, St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	Fdd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells	1880	225	£300	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading	1887	525	D£64	M. E. Le C. Macdonald (1935)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead	1912	84	£360	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	575	£274 D£93–118	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1718	210	£216 D£108	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent	1910	636	£216–240 D£54–99	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol	1858	345	£300 D£135	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army	1864	249	£125–295 D£105	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.	1882	581	£274 D£103	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School	1882	810	£190 D£40	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent	1923	294	£375	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts	1888	470	£249 D£93	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks	1908	362	Dnil	M. J. Harley-Mason (1953)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs	1919	353	Dnil	K. E. Bower (1949)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.	1909	454	£200 Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.	1918	360	D£90	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs	1878	610	D£76	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.	1875	696	D£52–66	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (*R.C.*)	1900	760	£129 D£52	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.	1905	560	£165 Dnil	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.)	1906	215	£234 D£47–79	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.	1872	500	Dnil	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.	1935	287	£255 D£108	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton, Carnforth	1823	216	£282 D£100	K. I. Staines (1957)
Cavendish Grammar, Buxton	1906	320	Dnil	M. H. Mansell (1937)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls	1907	570	Dnil	A. M. McMaster (1956)
Chelmsford County High Sch.	1907	540	Dnil	G. M. Cadbury (1935)
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1853	782	£324 D£159	J. A. Tredgold (*Princ.*) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1851	340	D£138	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1952)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	576		D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent	1920	120	£300	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone	1903	150	£277 D£132	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1):				
Guildford High Sch.	1888	400	D£41–90	A. M. Reid (1945)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft	1890	351	£149–193 D£41–85	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	340	D£41–90	U. V. Laidlaw (1953)
Sunderland High Sch.	1884	370	D£60–80	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.	1884	330	D£41–85	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College	1908	300	D£39–90	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School	1831	337	£225 D£93	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls	1877	700	£290 D£104	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol	1890	620	Dnil	A. M. S. Dunn (1954)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Wimborne, Dorset	1946	140	£315	C. B. Galton (1946)
Crediton High Sch.	1910	220	£150 Dnil	G. M. B. Williams (1952)
Derby High Sch.	1892	353	D£42–90	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Dolgelley, Dr. Williams' School	1876	370	£215 D£65	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.	1905	500	Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	265	£330	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.	1884	282	£204–214 D£75–85	I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	439	D£54–93	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.	1886	462	£203–218 D£60–98	M. Going (1949)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon	1884	500	£179 D£56	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School	1905	360	Dnil	B. Tilly, ph.d. (1936)
Eothen Sch., Caterham	1892	237	D£52–101	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch	1658	460	£213 D£63	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farnborough, Hill Convent Coll.	1889	290	£300 D£90	Mother M. J. Hogan (1954)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent	1911	190	£240–291 D£105–150	F. E. Wilson (1957)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School	1883	303	Dnil	B. Saunders (1957)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk	1929	250	£315	R. M. Jones (1943)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1921	148	£210–249 D£52–78	E. M. Regge (1921)•

School	Fdd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bath High	1875	510	£186-201D£57-69	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High	1901	540	D£63-69	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High	1880	520	D£66-72	S. M. Wheatley (1956)
Brighton and Hove High	1876	551	£210-225D£63-69	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High	1883	590	D£66-72	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High	1874	900	D£66-72	M. F. Adams, O.B.E. (1939)
Ipswich High	1878	450	D£63-69	L. E. Neal (1936)
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	510	D£63-69	F. M. Abraham (1955)
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	640	D£63-69	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High	1875	580	D£63-69	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High	1875	860	D£63-69	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	640	D£66-72	E. M. Merrifield (1950)
Oxford High	1875	498	£210-225D£63-69	V. E. Stack (1937)
Portsmouth High	1882	550	D£63-69	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High	1893	620	D£66-72	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High	1878	510	D£63-69	M. E. A. Hancock (1947)
Shrewsbury High	1885	370	D£63-69	A. A. M. Wells (1957)
South Hampstead High	1876	540	D£66-72	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	500	D£66-72	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High	1884	860	D£66-72	L. E. Charlesworth, C.B.E.
Sydenham High	1887	510	D£66-72	M. D. Yardley (1942) [(1930)
Wimbledon High	1880	620	D£66-72	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	298	£300 D£120	G. M. Jerred (1940)
Gravesend County Grammar School	1914	585	Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafield Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (*R.C.*)	1908	560	D£42	Madame St. Edward (1928)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey	1933	254	£189 D£72	E. P. Wagstaffe (1955)
Harrogate College, Harrogate	1893	328	£315	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls	1914	560	Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School	1840	210	£285 D£120	H. M. Oakley-Hill (1933)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds	1929	225	£283	J. G. Townshend (1929)
Headington School, Oxford	1915	301	£297-300D£51-135	M. Moller (1934)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School	1639	562	Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Howells', Denbigh	1859	430	£294 D£98	M. K. Stone (1950)
Howells', Llandaff	1860	540	£204 D£57	M. Ll. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1895	430	D£60	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks	1928	308	£272	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1903	540	D£48	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.	1906	560	Dnil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.	1872	710	Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham	1883	500	D£56	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick	1879	530	D£87	F. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.	1711	575	£286 D£111	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.	1884	370	£282-297D£75-114	D. A. Sweet (1932)
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	735	D£69	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School	1913	490	Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.	1893	484	£129 Dnil	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool	1856	300	Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College	1893	533	£276 D£138	E. C. Fenton (1958)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*)	1902	500	D£40	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1851	360	Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
*London**:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11	1901	540	Dnil	M. M. N. McLaughlan (1958)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5	1898	197	Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12	1699	550	Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Frances Mary Buss Schools: North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	783	D£68	K. Anderson, Ph.D. (1944)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5	1871	640	Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6	1885	320	£243-274D£60-139	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4	1894	379	D£80-87	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6	1905	640	Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1876	520	Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.	1878	270	D£72-117	I. C. Joslin (1939)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D = Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
London—continued.*				
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1	1881	227	D £79–125	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.	1741	490	D £90	J. I. Leiper (1957)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	390	Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	605	Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1890	600	Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1.	1848	220	D £124–144	A. M. Kynaston (1942)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (*R.C.*)	1879	830	Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies (1952)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	460	D £120	M. Osborn (*High Mistress*) (1948)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1	1903	500	Dnil	F. B. Collins (1933)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	636	£164 D £39	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School	1906	570	Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	200	£330	K. E. Hardy (1958)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1888	630	Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	550	£321 D £156	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	600	D £60	A. M. Bozman (1945)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	500	D £58	M. E. Bain (1938)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	530	D £44–70	I. F. Brash (1941)
Milham Ford, Oxford	1906	520	Dnil	M. R. Price (1949)
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley	1871	171	£285 D £105	M. L. Farrell (1939)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1894	434	£187 D £54	A. F. McDonald (1934)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	575	D £51–81	Mrs. M. R. Pybus (1945)
Northampton High Sch.	1870	675	D £55	R. M. Marsden (1937)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	320	£220–236 D £57–104	D. J. Worger (1938)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	806	Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	230	£225 D £90	G. Farish (1946)
Oakfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland	1895	100	£300	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	500	Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1706	550	Dnil	A. Leworthy (1930)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	740	Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	370	£255–324	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	282	£219 D £69–96	D. M. Peacock (1957)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	500		M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)	1860	450	D £54	Sister Dolores (1956)
Preston, Lark Hill House (*R.C.*)	1861	530	D £40	M. J. Beatty (1954)
Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (*R.C.*)	1875	706	D £50	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts	1820	128	£252	G. Thicknesse (1958)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	300	£312	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	210	£312	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	232	£291	J. M. Brown (1933)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	600	D £58	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	590	D £52–63	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts	1894	386	£333	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	580	D £91	S. Peters (1945)
Red Maids', Bristol	1634	210	£204 D £64	A. M. Hedley (1948)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	490	Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	372	£336–372	N. M. Horobin (1947)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	*Nil*	A. E. Fryer (1941)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk	1911	92	£284 D £101	M. Kilvert (1958)
St. Albans High School, Herts	1907	490	£231–264 D £79–113	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1085	237	£267–288 D £87–108	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwithen, Penzance	1889	240	£194 D £54–83	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (*R.C.*)	1857	660	D £45	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	251	£250 D £70	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	273	£300	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	341	£255 D £105	Sister N. Gweneth, C.S.M.V. (1957)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	556	£273 D £66–120	G. A. Mackenzie (1945)
St. James's School, West Malvern	1892	178	£372	G. M. Anstruther (1948)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (*R.C.*)	1908	100	£104 D £32	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts	1749	289	£270–300	E. F. Birney (1930)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	489	£270 D £130	M. E. S. Roch (1953)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea	1913	155	£220.....D£75	Sister B. Allen (1958)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	188	£312.....D£78	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (*R.C.*)	1908	366	£150..... £56	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	265	£249.....D£118	D. Conrady (1950) [(1939)
St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, nr. Rugby (*R.C.*)	1630	60	£189–204.....	Mother Mary Walburga, O.S.B.
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	231	£240..D£90–111	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks	1873	187	£285.....D£90	Sister Brigitta, C.S.M.V. (1958)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex	1844	225	£330	K. L. Moseley (1948)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea	1936	205	£273.....D£129	M. S. Shand (1939)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs	1867	291	£291.....	Sister Helen Muriel (1948)
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	430	£268-319D£54-134	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	210	£235-250 D£66-75	M. J. Taylor (1951)
Salford, Adelphi House (*R.C.*)	1852	550	.....D£43	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)	1855	700	.....D£48	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1950)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	420	£315.....D£156	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	165	£252.....D£75	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Sleaford, Kesteven and Sleaford High School	1902	400	.....Dnil	H. E. Vidal (1947)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	660	.....Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.	1876	700	£205.....D£600	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High	1883	288	.....D£42–53	N. C. Hay (1947)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot	1932	120	£298..... D£126	P. E. Dence (1935)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (*R.C.*)	1906	730	£108.....D£33	C. Healy (1939)
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset	1900	404	£216.....D£75	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth	1886	574	£227.....D£65	A. L. Macpherson, PH.D. (1956)
Truro High Sch.	1880	466	£108.....D£71	G. Engledow (1947)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.	1799	225	£372 ..D£90–105	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst, The College	1930	165	£279 .....D£132	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.	1893	370	.....Dnil	M. Carter (1946)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent	1838	500	£196..... £61	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts	1906	510	.....Dnil	B. T. Robinson (1956)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts	1704	850	.....Dnil	J. Tennet (1957)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth	1890	210	£285.....D£120	M. D. Everett (1958)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.	1926	850	.....Dnil	J. K. Racburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.	1928	300	£345.....	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Westwood House, Peterborough	1936	278	£213....D£68-87	Mrs. G. H. Belgion (1936)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1888	402	.....Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs	1887	500	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex	1915	700	.....Dnil	C. Reid (1938)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	370	£350.....	K. A. Walpole (1948)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.	1901	720	.....Dnil	A. Downs (1944)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester	1878	720	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School	1831	240	£306	K. L. Carrick Smith (1948)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow	1804	338	.....D£63	W. M. Packer (1942)
Esdaile, Edinburgh	1863	141	£113–210D£42–63	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1880	463	.....D£45–84	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's	1895	350	£252–270D£46–92	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's	1897	339	£252–270D£46–92	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh	1871	934	..... D£37–49	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow	1878	950	.....D£16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow	1876	1000	.....D£21	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh	1803	1300	.....D£15	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1694	982	.....D£49	M. M. Jennings (1946)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff	1860	400	£225.....D£50	M. R. P. Muirie (1957)
St. Denis', Edinburgh	1858	330	£270.....D£99	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Edinburgh	1888	410	£287.....D£113	F. E. Kennedy (1948)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	390	£360.....D£150	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown	1875	110	£240.....D£60	A. Nicol-Smith (1957)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls	1880	432	..... D£65	M. G. S. Chesshire (1953)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1957—SEPT. 30, 1958

HOME AFFAIRS

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1957.) **Oct. 1.** The Duke of Gloucester represented the Queen at funeral of King Haakon in Oslo. **4.** The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Balmoral. **12.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew from London Airport to Uplands airport near Ottawa and drove in open car to the capital. **13.** The Queen and the Duke placed wreath in National War Memorial and later attended service in Ottawa Cathedral. In the evening, Her Majesty broadcast to Canadian nation. **14.** The Queen presided at extraordinary meeting of Privy Council of Canada at which the Duke of Edinburgh was sworn in as a member. Later, Her Majesty opened Canadian Parliament, reading Speech from Throne containing legislative programme of Mr. Diefenbaker's Government. In the evening, State dinner and reception were held at Government House. **15.** The Queen and the Duke visited French-speaking city of Hull and Her Majesty later inaugurated a section of the Trans-Canadian Highway. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew to Williamsburg, Virginia, where they took part in ceremonies commemorating 350th anniversary of first English settlement at Jamestown. **17.** The Queen and the Duke flew to Washington, where they were greeted by President Eisenhower at the airport. After lunching at the White House, they drove to Arlington war cemetery, where they laid wreaths on tomb of Unknown Soldier and Canadian Memorial. In the evening the President was host at a State dinner. **18.** During the morning, the Queen visited National Gallery of Art and the Duke of Edinburgh was presented by President Eisenhower with National Geographic Society's gold medal. The royal guests were entertained to luncheon at the Capitol and after reception by heads of Commonwealth missions at British Embassy, attended State dinner given by Mr. Dulles at Pan-American Union. **19.** The Queen laid foundation stone of new British Embassy buildings, and, with the Duke, watched football match between Universities of Maryland and North Carolina. In the evening, they gave banquet at Embassy to the President and Mrs. Eisenhower. **20.** The Queen and the Duke attended services at Washington Cathedral and at the National Presbyterian Church, the President's regular place of worship, and were present at Commonwealth dinner given at Australian Embassy by Sir Percy Spender, senior Commonwealth Ambassador. **21.** The Queen and the Duke arrived by train at Staten Island, whence they went by sea to the Battery. They proceeded through large crowds and showers of "ticker-tape" to New York City Hall where they were greeted by Mayor Wagner. After driving through other parts of the city, they were entertained by the Mayor to lunch. Later they visited United Nations General Assembly where Her Majesty addressed the delegates. In the evening, the Queen and the Duke attended dinner given jointly by Pilgrims of the United States and English Speaking Union, and after visiting ball organized by Commonwealth societies in New York, left for Idlewild airport to return to England. **22.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh landed at London Airport where they were met by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Anne.

Nov. 4. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended Royal Film performance at Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square. **5.** Her Majesty opened new session of Parliament. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended British Legion Festival of Remembrance in the Albert Hall. **10.** The Queen led the Two Minutes' Silence at the Cenotaph and she and the Duke of Edinburgh laid wreaths. Many other members of the Royal Family attended the ceremony. **12.** The Princess Royal left London Airport for 12-day visit to Nigeria. **14.** It was announced from Buckingham Palace that no more presentation parties would take place after 1958, but that the Queen proposed to hold additional garden parties. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opened new building of Lloyd's. **18.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended Royal Variety Performance at the London Palladium. **27.** Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco lunched with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace.

Dec. 2. It was announced from Buckingham Palace that the Queen's bounty for triplets and quadruplets had been discontinued. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, as Chancellor of London University, conferred honorary degree of Doctor of Music on Princess Margaret. **8.** The Queen conferred Order of Merit on Viscount Waverley, the insignia being handed to him in St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was a patient, by Sir Michael Adeane, the Queen's Private Secretary. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended centenary reception of Alpine Club at Lincoln's Inn. **10.** The Duke of Edinburgh saw University Rugby match at Twickenham. **12.** Princess Margaret visited people in Lewisham Hospital injured in Lewisham train disaster. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited offices of *The Times*. **19.** The church of St. Bride, Fleet Street, restored after bomb damage, was rededicated by Bishop of London in presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. **21.** The Queen, with her children, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, travelled to Sandringham for Christmas. **22.** The Duke of Edinburgh, having carried out engagements on Tyneside, arrived at Sandringham. **25.** The Queen's customary Christmas Day broadcast from Sandringham was televised for first time.

(1958.) **Jan. 1.** In New Year Honours list, Sir John Harding and Sir Norman Birkett were made barons and Lord Nuffield a Companion of Honour. **14.** Retirement announced of Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to the Duke of Gloucester since 1937 and previously to the Duke of Windsor when Prince of Wales. **28.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother left London Airport for her tour of New Zealand and Australia and after landing at Montreal, proceeded to Vancouver. **29.** The Queen Mother made a 20-mile car tour of Vancouver. **31.** She received ceremonial welcome from Fijians during short stay in Fiji.

Feb. 2. The Queen Mother was received by enthusiastic crowds on arrival in Auckland. **4.** Her Majesty flew to Kaitaia, the northernmost town in New Zealand, and Hamilton. **5.** She visited Napier and a sheep station in the Hawkes Bay district. **6.** Large crowds gathered in Wellington to greet the Queen Mother on her arrival. **7.** State reception for the Queen Mother was held outside Parliament House, and in the afternoon the Governor-General and Lady Cobham gave garden party in her honour. **10.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother flew to South Island and arrived in Dunedin. **12.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited restored buildings of Old Charterhouse. The Queen Mother visited Invercargill and Christ-

church. **14.** The Queen Mother arrived in Canberra. **17.** Her Majesty opened biennial conference of British Empire Service League and in the evening was guest of honour at dinner given by Commonwealth High Commissioners in Canberra. **18.** The Queen Mother arrived at Brisbane. **21.** She flew to Sydney airport and drove for nine miles through crowds to Government House. **24.** Her Majesty made a broadcast which was relayed by 250 Australian radio stations. **26.** Having returned to Canberra, the Queen Mother attended state ball at Parliament House. **27.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother flew to Melbourne, where she attended garden party and State reception. **28.** Her Majesty spent the day in Tasmania, visiting Hobart and Launceston during 5½ hour stay in the island.

March 2. It was announced that the Queen intended to confer knighthood on Dr. V. E. Fuchs, leader of Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, who had arrived safely at Scott Base with his party after making first crossing of Antarctic Continent in 99 days. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Ballarat. **4.** Her Majesty arrived in Adelaide. **5.** Music festival and moonlit water pageant held for the Queen Mother on River Torrens. **6.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, unveiled Indian Services Memorial in Westminster Abbey. The Queen Mother arrived at Perth by air after brief stop at Kalgoorlie. **7.** Her Majesty left Australia by air. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Germany for short visit to units of B.O.A.R. and R.A.F. **8.** The Queen Mother was delayed in Mauritius by engine trouble to her aircraft, leaving finally on March 12. **13.** After further delays at Entebbe and change of aircraft at Malta, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrived at London Airport, being greeted by the Queen, Princess Margaret and Princess Anne. **17.** The Queen Mother was entertained by the Lord Mayor and City Corporation at evening reception in Guildhall. **18.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended special performance at the Old Vic, where Her Majesty unveiled plaque to commemorate the new building. **24.** After visiting Chelmsford and Colchester, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh embarked at Parkeston Quay in *Britannia* for their State visit to the Netherlands. **25.** The *Britannia* arrived at Amsterdam and the Queen and the Duke were greeted on the jetty by Queen Juliana. Prince Bernhard was unable to be present owing to a heavy cold. Later the Queen laid wreath on national war memorial. In the afternoon the royal visitors went to the Rijksmuseum and a diamond cutting works and in the evening were guests at State banquet. **26.** The Queen and Queen Juliana visited Aalsmeer, centre of Dutch horticulture, and took part in Dutch auction of flowers. The Duke of Edinburgh toured international trade fair at Utrecht with Prince Bernhard, who had recovered from his cold. In the afternoon, the royal visitors attended reception at The Hague given by heads of Commonwealth missions and in the evening were entertained at dinner and reception by Netherlands Government. It was announced that the Queen had conferred the Order of the Garter on Queen Juliana, the G.C.B. on Prince Bernhard and the G.C.V.O. on Princess Beatrix. **27.** After short stay in Delft, the Queen and the Duke proceeded to Rotterdam, whence they sailed for home in *Britannia* after watching firework display. **28.** The *Britannia* arrived at Dover, where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the castle and town hall. Princess Margaret flew to Germany for two-day visit to regiments of which she was Colonel-in-Chief.

April 1. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family attended R.A.F. 40th anniversary dinner at Fighter Command Headquarters, Stanmore. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner party at Windsor Castle for Dr. Adenauer. **17.** The Queen, with the Queen Mother, left for Badminton to attend British Horse Society's trials. **20.** Princess Margaret flew to Piarco Airport, Trinidad. **21.** The Queen celebrated her thirty-second birthday at Windsor. **22.** Princess Margaret opened first Parliament of Federation of West Indies. **24.** The Princess laid foundation stone of new town hall in Port of Spain. **26.** Her Royal Highness arrived in Tobago for three days visit.

May 2. Princess Margaret proceeded to Belize, British Honduras, for last stage of her tour. **3.** The Duke of Edinburgh attended Cup Final at Wembley, the Queen, who was recovering from a heavy cold, being unable to be present. **5.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended gala performance of *My Fair Lady* at Drury Lane. Successful operation performed on Princess Anne for removal of tonsils and adenoids. **6.** Princess Margaret left Belize for Nassau on start of her homeward journey. **7.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which new high altar, erected as memorial from people of Britain to oversea members of Commonwealth who died in two world wars, was consecrated. In the evening the Queen went to London Airport to greet Princess Margaret on her return from the Caribbean. **8.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrived at Bangor in *Britannia* for visit to Northern Ireland. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Leicester, where Her Majesty opened a new building at the University. The Queen Mother opened deep water wharf in Belfast Harbour. **11.** On her return in *Britannia* from Belfast, the Queen Mother landed at Lundy and spent two and a half hours on the Island. **12.** City Corporation gave reception in honour of Princess Margaret on her return from Caribbean tour. **13.** President of Italian Republic and Signora Gronchi arrived in London for State visit and drove with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh from Victoria to Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon, they laid wreath on grave of Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey and later visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave State banquet in their honour at Buckingham Palace. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was present at reconsecration of Chelsea Old Church. **14.** Signor Gronchi received High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries at Buckingham Palace and later, with Signora Gronchi, drove to Guildhall, where they were entertained to luncheon by Lord Mayor and City Corporation. In the evening they entertained the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to dinner at Italian Embassy. **15.** President Gronchi visited Cambridge, where he received honorary degree. Upon returning to London, he and Signora Gronchi attended reception at County Hall for Italian colony in London, and after dining privately at Buckingham Palace with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, they were present at Government reception at Lancaster House. **16.** The President and Signora Gronchi left for home. During visit to Cornwall, the Duke of Edinburgh opened new Queen Elizabeth dry dock at Falmouth.

June 1. It was announced that, on medical advice, the Princess Royal would rest from public engagements for two months because of overstrain. **4.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with their hosts before the State dinner at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam during their visit to the Netherlands in March. From left to right are: Princess Beatrix, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen, Queen Juliana, Prince Bernhard and Princess Irene.



At Port of Spain, Trinidad, on April 22, Princess Margaret opened the first Parliament of the newly constituted Federation of the West Indies.



At the conclusion of the Empire Games at Cardiff on July 26, the Queen, in a message recorded because of her recent illness, announced that she was that day creating her son Prince of Wales. The photograph is the first of the new Prince of Wales, taken as he was returning to Cheam School from church on the following day.



On July 14 a military revolt broke out in Baghdad, and King Feisal of Iraq and the Crown Prince were put to death, the Royal Palace being wrecked. A soldier is seen among the *débris* of the Crown Prince's bedroom holding a photograph of King Feisal.

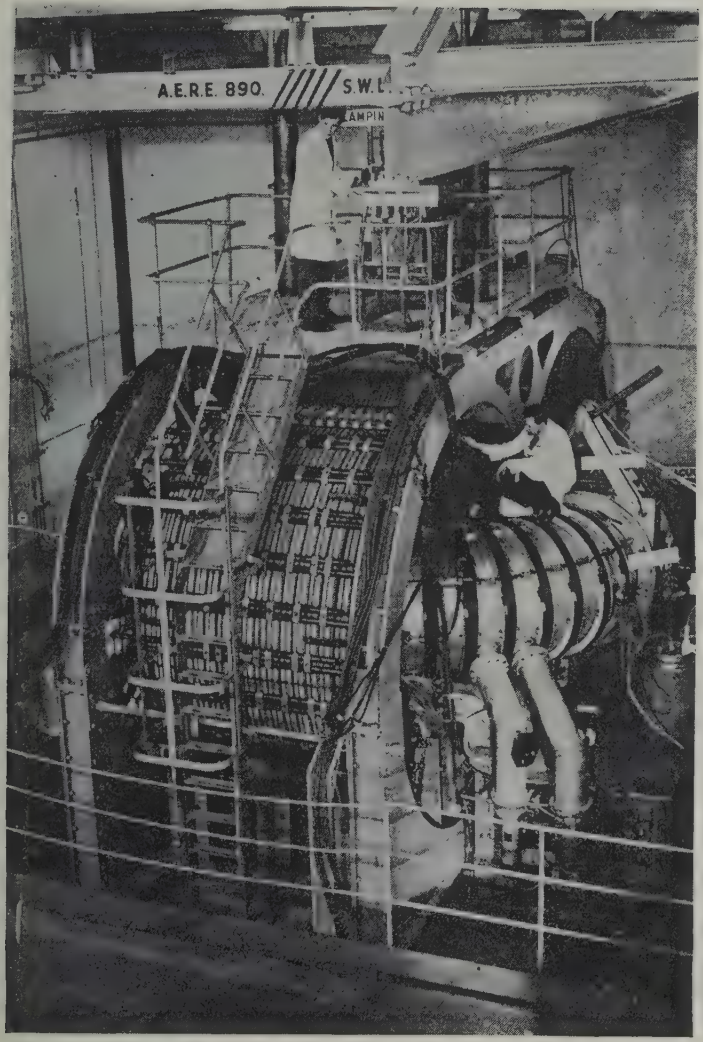


After a constitutional crisis lasting for several weeks, General de Gaulle, who had been out of office for twelve years, became Prime Minister of France. He is seen with President Coty outside the Elysée Palace on May 31, after the President had asked him to form a government. On Oct. 5, the Fifth French Republic officially came into being after a referendum which resulted in a very large majority in both metropolitan and oversea France, for the new constitution proposed by General de Gaulle.



The Jupiter C rocket (*right*) with the first American earth-satellite, *Explorer*, at its tip, was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Jan. 31. On March 17, the U.S. Navy's *Vanguard* rocket (*left*) succeeded in putting a small test satellite into orbit round the earth.

ZETA



It was announced in January that the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell had developed an apparatus known as Zeta (zero energy thermonuclear assembly) which had produced and measured temperatures of up to 5,000,000° centigrade and held them for a few thousandths of a second. Development of Zeta, it is hoped, will in twenty years lead to the production of unlimited power from deuterium gas, obtainable in quantity from sea water.



[*Copyright of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition Committee*]

On March 9, the British section of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, led by Dr. Vivian Fuchs (on whom the Queen later conferred a knighthood), reached Scott Base after the first crossing of the Antarctic continent, a journey of 2,000 miles lasting 99 days. The Pole itself had been reached on Jan. 20. The illustration shows one of the Expedition's Sno-Cats trapped in a crevasse during the journey and Dr. Fuchs after his arrival at Scott Base.



The triumphal arrival in New York, on Aug. 25, of the *Nautilus*, the American atomic submarine, which three weeks earlier had made her historic voyage beneath the Arctic ice pack, passing under the North Pole on Aug. 4. After visiting Britain, the *Nautilus* made a record underwater Atlantic crossing from Portland to New York in six and a half days.



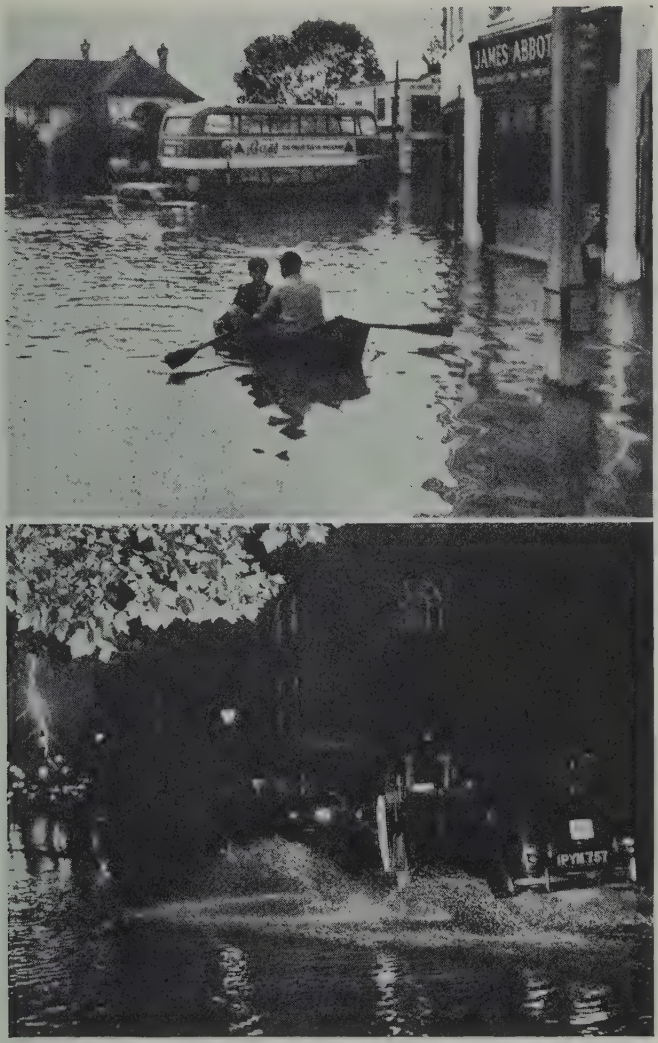
The operation of restoring fallen stones was carried out by the Ministry of Works at Stonehenge during the summer. The last major task was to set in position the lintel stone of the great re-erected trilithon which had fallen more than 160 years ago.



Burning wreckage (*left*) of the B.E.A. *Elizabethan* air liner which crashed after taking off in a snowstorm from Munich Airport on Feb. 6. Twenty-three persons lost their lives, including eight members of the Manchester United football team, returning from their European Cup match against Red Star in Belgrade. Mr. Matt Busby, the team's manager, who was gravely injured and, with other survivors, was for many weeks in a Munich hospital, is seen (*right*) arriving home on April 18.



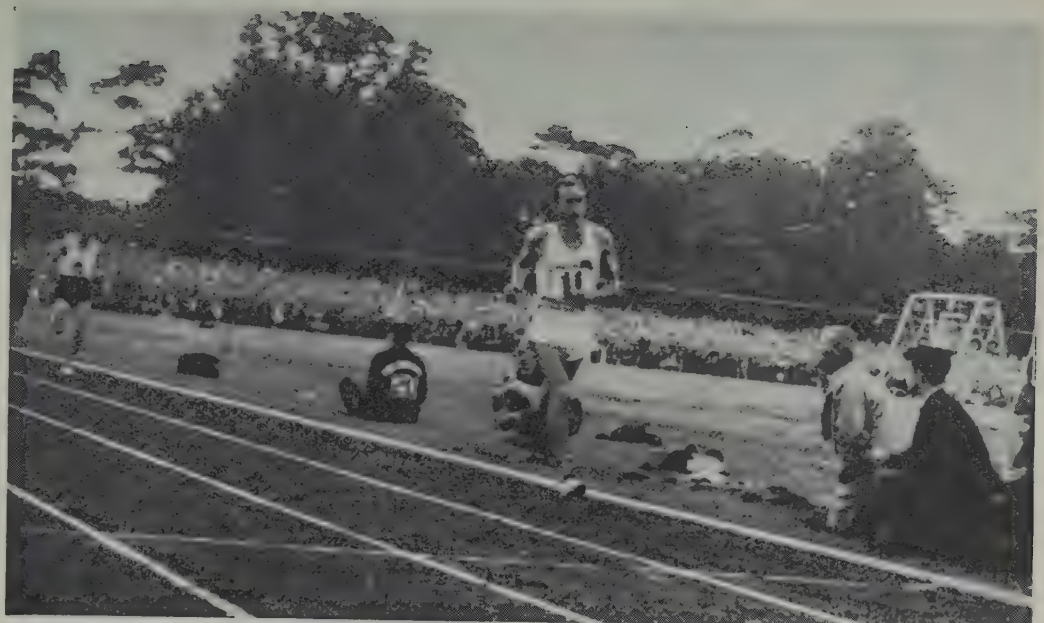
Lord Goddard (*left*), Lord Chief Justice of England since 1946, announced his retirement on Aug. 20. Sir Hubert Parker (*right*), a Lord Justice of Appeal since 1954, was appointed to succeed him. Sir Hubert was created a life baron and has taken the title of Lord Parker of Waddington.



On Sept. 5, one of the greatest storms of recent years and the consequent flooding caused severe damage in many parts of Southern England. Traffic is seen (*below*) in deep floodwater in Birdcage Walk, while a lightning flash plays over Westminster Bridge. Above are a bus and car stranded in the centre of Wickford, Essex.



Among those honoured in 1958 were Sir Norman Birkett (*top left*) and Field-Marshal Sir John Harding (*top right*), who were made barons, and Viscount Nuffield (*bottom left*), who became a Companion of Honour. Sir Robert Boothby (*bottom right*) was one of the new life peers created under the Life Peerages Act.



In Dublin on Aug. 6, H. J. Elliott of Australia ran a mile in the remarkable time of 3 min. 54.3 sec., 1.7 sec. faster than Ibbotson's record mile in 1957. M. Lincoln (Australia), who finished second, was also well within the existing record.



At Wimbledon, on June 19, Great Britain won the Wightman Cup for the first time since 1930, defeating the U.S.A. by 4 games to 3. The British team [illegible] was: Miss J. A. Shilcock, Miss S. J. Bloomer, Miss C. C. Truman, Mrs. W. C. J. Halford (non-playing captain), Miss A. S. Haydon and Mrs P. E. Ward.

Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Royal went to Epsom to see the Derby. **6.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Oxford and presented royal charters of incorporation to Nuffield College and St. Edmund Hall. **9.** The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened extended airport at Gatwick. **10.** On his thirty-seventh birthday, the Duke of Edinburgh took the salute when massed bands of Royal Marines beat retreat on Horse Guards Parade. In the evening, the Queen and the Duke attended gala performance at Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, to mark centenary of present building. **12.** On her official Birthday, the Queen took part, in wet weather, in the Trooping the Colour ceremony. Birthday Honours list included baronies for Mr. Oliver Poole and Sir Ellis Robins and the Order of Merit for Sir Macfarlane Burnet. Sir Osbert Sitwell became a Companion of Honour. It was announced that the Duke of Gloucester had been promoted Marshal of the Royal Air Force. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave luncheon to the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle, and afterwards took part in annual Garter Service. Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Anthony Eden were among the Knights present. **22.** The Queen reviewed 8,000 Territorials in Hyde Park during celebration of Territorial Army's golden jubilee. **26.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left London in royal train on start of tour in Northern England and Scotland. **27.** They visited Lincoln and Scunthorpe and spent the night on board *Britannia* at Immingham Docks. **28.** The Queen and the Duke visited Grimsby and Cleethorpes, later returning to *Britannia*. **29.** They sailed to Holy Island and attended service in the 11th century church. **30.** The *Britannia* docked at Rosyth and the Queen and the Duke spent the day touring Fifeshire. At Rothes Colliery they both went down to the coal-face, the first occasion on which the Queen had descended a coal mine. They later visited Falkland, which was celebrating its quincentenary as a royal burgh, and in the evening reboarded *Britannia* at Newport-on-Tay.

July 1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh landed from the *Britannia* at Leith and took up residence at Holyroodhouse. **2.** They carried out engagements in Edinburgh and the Duke visited the Queen Victoria School at Dunblane. **3.** The Queen and the Duke were present at installation service of Lord Kinnaird and Lord Rowallan as Knights of the Thistle in St. Giles' Cathedral. In the evening they attended special charity performance at the Alhambra Theatre, Glasgow. **4.** Princess Margaret attended thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey to mark centenary of British Columbia. **5.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended Territorial Army Jubilee Review in The Queen's Park. **7.** They visited Renfrewshire and left from Largs in the Royal Train for Carlisle. **8.** It was announced that the Queen was suffering from acute sinusitis with fever. Her Majesty returned to London, the Duke of Edinburgh carrying out engagements in Carlisle and flying to London later. **9.** The Queen's condition was stated to have improved, but she was advised to carry out no immediate engagements. **10.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother held presentation party for overseas *débutantes* at Buckingham Palace on behalf of the Queen. **11.** Princess Margaret left London Airport for British Columbia. **12.** Her Royal Highness landed at Vancouver airport and drove in open car to Victoria. **14.** The Princess accepted as gift from people of British Columbia the 550-acre Portland Island, to be renamed Princess Margaret Island. **15.** The Duke of Edinburgh held investiture at Buckingham Palace on behalf of the Queen. **16.** Princess Margaret reviewed 32 ships of the British, Canadian and U.S. Navies. **18.** The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Empire Games at Cardiff Arms Park. **21.** It was announced from Buckingham Palace that upon advice of her doctors, the Queen had decided that she would be unable to undertake public engagements during remainder of July. **22.** The Duke of Edinburgh flew to Valley, Anglesey, and from there piloted helicopter to Lake Padarn where he watched Empire Games Regatta. **23.** His Royal Highness saw events in many different sections of Empire Games at Cardiff and took part in exhibition polo match. Princess Margaret made official entry into Vancouver and in the evening attended symphony concert at International Festival. **25.** The Duke of Edinburgh toured South Wales mining valleys and later saw Empire Games swimming finals. **26.** At conclusion of Empire Games at Cardiff, the Duke of Edinburgh introduced recorded message from the Queen in which she announced that she was that day creating Prince Charles Prince of Wales. **27.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Scilly Isles in the *Britannia*, though bad weather prevented tour of the smaller islands in the royal barge. **28.** The Duke visited Dartmouth. Princess Margaret left Vancouver for Banff. **29.** The Duke of Edinburgh concluded West Country tour with visit to Plymouth. Princess Margaret paid short visit to Calgary. **30.** The Queen held Council at Buckingham Palace at which alterations in prayers for Royal Family, upon creation of Duke of Cornwall as Prince of Wales, were approved. Princess Margaret spent the day at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and later left for Toronto. **31.** The Queen attended Goodwood races, making her first public appearance since her illness. Princess Margaret made two drives through main streets of Toronto. In the evening she left to attend Shakespearean festival at Stratford, Ontario.

August 1. Princess Margaret visited Niagara Falls and Hamilton. **2.** The Princess arrived in Ottawa and after lunching with Mr. and Mrs. Diefenbaker opened new City Hall. **4.** The Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, joined the *Britannia* at Cowes. **5.** The Queen opened old people's hall in Windsor built in memory of King George VI, and later, at Buckingham Palace, received archbishops and bishops attending Lambeth Conference. Princess Margaret arrived at Montreal. **6.** Princess Margaret flew to Quebec and later left for Fredericton, New Brunswick. **7.** The Queen, with Princess Anne, left London for Southampton, where they joined the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales in the *Britannia* and sailed for 12-day cruise to Western Isles. It was announced that the Shah of Persia would pay state visit to England in May, 1959. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh landed at Holyhead and undertook engagements in Anglesey. The Prince of Wales also landed on Welsh soil for the first time since he received his new title. **10.** Princess Margaret arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia. **11.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Dunoon, Rothesay and Campbeltown. Princess Margaret made farewell speech to Canadian nation on radio and television at dinner given by Nova Scotia Government. **12.** The Princess arrived at London Airport, where she was greeted by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and members of the Government. **18.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and their children left the *Britannia* at Fort William and travelled to Balmoral.

Sept. 3. Mr. Diefenbaker announced that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh would make a tour in Canada from mid-June to mid-July, 1959, visiting all parts of the country. It was also announced, from Buckingham Palace, that the

Duke of Edinburgh would attend scientific meetings in India and Pakistan in January and February, 1959, and it was later stated that His Royal Highness would subsequently fly to Rangoon, where he would join *Britannia* and undertake extensive tour in the Pacific, returning to England on April 30. **4.** The Queen and members of the Royal Family attended the Braemar Gathering. **29.** Princess Margaret arrived for short private stay in Brussels, during which she visited the World Exhibition several times.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—**(1957) Oct. 1.** Labour Party Conference at Brighton unanimously adopted proposals for contributory superannuation scheme. **2.** Treasury said that gold and dollar reserves had fallen by $202,000,000 in September and at the end of the month stood at lowest level since June, 1952. **3.** Labour Party Conference rejected proposal for unilateral renunciation by Great Britain of nuclear weapons. Mr. T. E. N. Driberg elected chairman of party executive for ensuing year. **10.** Conservative Party Conference opened at Brighton. **15.** It was disclosed that the Labour Party, in common with Labour parties in other N.A.T.O. countries, had received letter from Mr. Khrushchev referring to "barely disguised threat of war in the Near East and Middle East," which might have dangerous consequences. Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Bevan visited the Prime Minister to inform him of the document. **22.** Mr. Macmillan left for Washington for discussions with President Eisenhower. **23.** Labour Party executive replied to Mr. Khrushchev, saying that an opposition party did not enter into negotiation with Governments of other states, that the Labour Party could not undertake joint activities with any Communist party and that Turkish-Syrian question was in hands of United Nations and should be left there. **24.** Labour candidate elected in Ipswich by-election with majority increased from 3,582 to 7,737 in three-cornered contest. Conservative vote fell by 9,563 and Labour vote by 5,413, Liberal candidate polling 12,587 votes. **25.** Mr. Macmillan, after his discussions with President Eisenhower, proceeded to Ottawa for talks with Canadian Ministers. **29.** Parliament resumed after recess and Commons began two-day debate on economic situation. **30.** Two-day debate on House of Lords reform began in that House. The Earl of Home said that the Government favoured creation of life peers, including women. **31.** Report of committee on interception of communications said that power to tap telephones should be retained, with certain safeguards, but held that mistake had been made in Marrinan case in disclosing information to Bar Council and Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Macmillan said that the Government accepted all the recommendations of the committee. Mr. Butler told Commons that the Government proposed to set up a council to exercise oversight on working of administrative tribunals and that restrictions on right to legal representation at tribunals would be removed.

Nov. 1. Parliament prorogued. **5.** New session opened by the Queen. Her Majesty's speech forecast legislation to increase old-age and other pensions, with increase in National Insurance contributions, to provide for life peerages for men and women and to reorganize local government in England and Wales. **6.** Mr. Boyd-Carpenter announced proposed increases of old-age pensions of 10s. a week for single persons and 15s. a week for married couples. Pensioners' tobacco tokens would be abolished and employee's national insurance contribution increased by 2s. a week. **13.** Mr. Macmillan announced Government's decision to appoint tribunal of inquiry into alleged leakage of information in September about intention to raise Bank rate. The Postmaster-General said that charges for many telephone calls would be reduced from Jan. 1. **14.** Motions to establish tribunal of inquiry about alleged Bank rate leakage were carried in both Houses. Mr. Butler said that Lord Justice Parker would be chairman of the tribunal, with Mr. E. Milner Holland, Q.C., and Mr. Geoffrey Veale, Q.C., as members. **17.** Lord Montgomery, on his seventieth birthday, announced that he would retire from Deputy Supreme Commandership of N.A.T.O. in September, 1958. **19.** Report of Committee of Privileges held that London Electricity Board had committed breach of privilege in threatening libel action against Mr. G. R. Strauss, as result of letter from Mr. Strauss to a Minister. The Committee proposed that ruling should be sought from Judicial Committee of Privy Council on legal issues involved. **20.** Text of Local Government Bill proposed rating of industry at 50 per cent., setting up of commissions for England and Wales to review areas of counties and county boroughs, and delegation of certain health, welfare and education functions by county councils to councils within the county. **25.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd flew to Paris for discussions with French Ministers. **28.** Government decision to close naval dockyard at Hong Kong announced in Parliament. Government majority reduced in S.E. Leicester by-election from 11,541 to 6,482. Conservative vote fell by 8,000 and Labour vote by 3,000.

Dec. 4. Admiralty spokesman stated in Parliament that R.N.R. and R.N.V.R. would be combined. **5.** In Garston by-ciection, in which fewer than 50 per cent. of electorate voted, Government majority fell from 11,969 to 4,304. **12.** The Prime Minister announced appointment of Mr. D. V. P. Lewis, a Brecknockshire county councillor, as Minister of State for Welsh Affairs and the Queen's approval of conferment of barony on him. The Admiralty stated that nearly 2,000 naval officers would be prematurely retired. 40 per cent. of them in first nine months of 1958. **17.** Mr. Thorneycroft said that Government was exercising its right to postpone payment due on Dec. 31 of capital and interest on U.S. and Canadian loans. **20.** Government obtained majority of 38 after debate on Paris N.A.T.O. conference; six Independent Conservatives abstained.

(1958) Jan. 4. Mr. Macmillan, in broadcast speech, suggested non-aggression pact with Russia. **5.** The Prime Minister presided over specially-called Sunday meeting of Cabinet. **6.** Resignation of Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Enoch Powell, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Nigel Birch, Economic Secretary to the Treasury as result of disagreement in Cabinet on Estimates. In his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister, Mr. Thorneycroft said that he was not prepared to approve estimates for the Government's current expenditure next year at total higher than sum for present year and that the Government in his view must accept same measure of financial discipline as it sought to impose on others. Mr. Derrick Heathcoat Amory was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and was succeeded as Minister of Agriculture by Mr. John Hare. In Mr. Hare's place, Mr. Christopher Soames became Secretary of State for War (and a Privy Councillor), and Mr. J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury. The post of Economic Secretary to the Treasury was not filled, the responsibilities of the Paymaster-General, Mr. Reginald Maudling, being enlarged. **7.** Mr. Macmillan left London Airport for visits in the Commonwealth. **16.** The Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Bulganin's request for a "summit" conference was published

It supported the views previously expressed by President Eisenhower and M. Gaillard that such a conference would need careful preparation and might be preceded by a Foreign Ministers' meeting. **21.** Report of Bank Rate Tribunal issued. Its members "unhesitatingly reached the unanimous conclusion that there is no justification for allegations that information about the raising of the Bank rate was improperly disclosed to any person." **28.** Sir Richard Gale appointed to succeed Lord Montgomery as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Feb. 3. During debate on Bank Rate Tribunal report, Mr. Butler said that Radcliffe committee on monetary and credit system would be asked to consider present method of appointing directors of Bank of England. **12.** Labour candidate returned at Rochdale by-election with 22,133 votes against 17,603 for the Liberal and 9,827 for the Conservative. At general election, Conservative candidate had polled 26,518 votes and Labour candidate 24,928. **13.** Defence White Paper published, with new code of pay and allowances for the Services, showing very considerable increases. The White Paper said that British megaton bombs were in production and deliveries to R.A.F. had begun, and that further cuts might be made in B.A.O.R. if support costs were not paid. **14.** Mr. Macmillan returned from his Commonwealth tour. **18.** Explanatory statement on Navy Estimates said that Sheerness and Portland dockyards, the R.N. Barracks at Chatham and six air establishments would be closed and the Nore Command abolished. Estimates for 1958–59 showed increase in Government expenditure of £45,800,000. Chancellor of Exchequer announced further increases in National Insurance contributions from July, 1958. **19.** Sir Winston Churchill, who was staying at Roquebrune on the Riviera, was stated to be suffering from pneumonia and pleurisy. **20.** First report of Lord Cohen's Council on Prices, Productivity and Income expressed hope that if any wage increases were granted in 1958 they would be substantially below average of past few years and that Government measures to combat inflation had been fully justified and overdue. Memorandum on Army Estimates said that 26 Army depôts would be closed during coming year, including Command supply depôts at Plymouth and Southampton. **24.** Mr. Sandys told Commons that sites for rocket bases were to be set up, mainly in East Anglia, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. They would be manned by R.A.F. units, trained in U.S.A., but nuclear warheads would remain in American custody. Missiles would only be launched by joint decision of British and U.S. Governments. **26.** Sir Winston Churchill's doctors said that his condition was very satisfactory and that it was not intended to issue further bulletins. During debate in Lords, the Lord Chancellor said that the Government had decided to appoint departmental committee to inquire into practice of artificial insemination by donor.

March 12. Minister of Transport announced agreement in principle to tunnel under the Tyne at estimated cost of £13,000,000 and said it was hoped to start work during ensuing financial year. **13.** In Kelvingrove by-election, Labour gained seat from Conservatives with majority of 1,360 against Conservative majority of 2,888 at general election. Conservative poll fell by 6,000 and Labour poll by 1,750. Independent Liberal and L.L.P. candidates forfeited their deposits. **20.** Government White Paper showed reduction in total value of guarantees to farmers during ensuing year of £19,000,000. Bank rate reduced by 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. **21.** Results of Northern Ireland general election showed that Unionist Government retained office with one seat fewer than in previous Parliament. Four Northern Ireland Labour candidates were elected. **23.** Sir Winston Churchill reported to be progressing after slight relapse which caused postponement of his return to London. **24.** Work began on London–Birmingham motorway. **25.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd reported to House of Commons on deadlock in his talks with Mr. Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, saying that Mr. Mintoff had refused to recommend to Malta integration with Britain on British Government's terms and had asked for further financial commitments by Britain or independence for Malta. **27.** Torrington by-election resulted in first by-election gain for Liberals since 1929, Liberal candidate polling 13,408 votes, National Liberal and Conservative 13,189 and Labour 8,697. **28.** Ministry of Fuel and Power announced increase of coal prices in eastern region by 2*s.* 10*d.* a ton and in London area by 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton. **31.** Letter published from Mr. Macmillan to Mr. Khrushchev proposing diplomatic exchanges leading to meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow during April to prepare for summit conference. French and U.S. Governments took similar action and N.A.T.O. Council issued statement of support.

April 15. Mr. Heathcoat Amory introduced his first budget. His proposals included reduction of rates of purchase tax to four (5, 15, 30 and 60 per cent.), with reduced tax on some articles and its imposition for first time on others; considerable reduction of entertainment duty on cinemas; single rate of 10 per cent. for profit tax instead of different rates on distributed and undistributed profits; lighter income tax exemption limits for older persons and increased dependent relative allowances; reduction of stamp duty on houses and on heavy wines. The Chancellor also said that new seven-year 5 per cent. Defence Bond would be issued on May 1 and that limit on holdings of current issue of National Savings Certificates would be raised from 600 to 1,000 units. **16.** Dr. Adenauer, accompanied by West German Economic and Foreign Ministers, met Mr. Macmillan and other British representtives in Downing Street. **24.** Mr. Macmillan told Commons that Mr. Gaitskell had declined his offer of private and confidential talks on defence between Government and Opposition leaders. **27.** Cunard Line announced that building of new 28,000 ton liner for New York service had been postponed. **29.** Mr. Heathcoat Amory said that he would abandon proposals in his Budget to make action against "dividend stripping" retrospective and to impose purchase tax on miners' and quarrymen's protective boots and helmets.

May 13. Minister of Supply said that Government would continue to sponsor and finance aeronautical research and development for defence requirements, but that some contraction in existing size of the industry was inevitable. **14.** Sir James Bowman, Chairman of the National Coal Board, said that in spite of economies which were being undertaken, the board, after incurring deficit of £5,300,000 in 1957, faced very serious losses in 1958. **15.** Labour retained seat at North Islington by-election, at which fewer than 36 per cent. of electorate voted. **20.** President of Board of Trade said that in order to assist New Zealand dairy industry, Government had asked Irish, Finnish and Swedish Governments to eliminate subsidies on butter or to keep their exports within agreed limits, failing which British Government would impose countervailing duties. Increase in retail price of butter as result of these steps was expected to be about 6*d.* per lb. **21.** Retail price index rose by 2 points, this being only second time since its institution that it rose by so much in one month.

22. Bank rate reduced by ½ per cent. to 5½ per cent.

June 4. Government stated that Icelandic Government's extension of fishery limits to 12 miles from coast could not be accepted as valid in international law and that unlawful attempts to interfere with British fishing vessels on high seas would be prevented. **6.** Mr. Macmillan left for United States. **7.** His plane turned back in early hours of morning owing to engine trouble, but he was able to leave again before 4 a.m. **10.** Parliament resumed after Whitsun recess. Government announced that rationing and price control of coal, coke and manufactured fuels would end in mid-July. Report of committee of inquiry into coal distribution costs recommended increased profit margins for coal merchants. **12.** Results of three by-elections showed that Labour candidates had held Wigan (where the Communist forfeited his deposit) with majority increased by 2,295 votes and St. Helens with majority decreased by 3,889 and that in three-cornered contest at South Ealing, Conservative majority fell by 6,371. **13** and **14.** Results of further by-elections in Weston-super-Mare and Argyllshire declared. In former, Conservative candidate was returned with majority reduced by 1,106 votes in three-cornered election. In latter Conservative candidate was also successful, though with majority reduced by 4,862, Labour candidate being bottom of the poll. **14.** Mr. Macmillan returned from his visit to United States and Canada. **17.** As result of request by M. Spaak, Secretary-General of N.A.T.O., Mr. Macmillan postponed his expected statement on Government plan for Cyprus. Chancellor of Exchequer said that he would move amendment to Finance Bill increasing initial allowance for plant and machinery and industrial buildings to half instead of quarter. **18.** Mr. Watkinson announced widespread cuts in railway services, including reduction of 9 per cent. in Western Region passenger mileage. **19.** Bank rate reduced to 5 per cent., the figure at which it had stood in September, 1957. **25.** Estonian seaman, Erich Teayn, escaped from Russian herring fleet and landed in Shetlands. Party of 30 Russians pursued him, but he remained hidden in crofter's cottage. Later, Teayn was taken to Lerwick police station, the Russians being refused access to him.

July 2. Text published of Mr. Macmillan's reply to Mr. Khrushchev's letter on discussions for summit conference. The Prime Minister said that Soviet's actions were bound to create impression that they were not really interested in success of, but only in demand for, conference. **3.** Chancellor of Exchequer announced that from end of July banks need no longer restrict total level of advances and that capital schemes below £50,000 would be exempt from consideration by Capital Issues Committee. **8.** On free vote, House of Commons by 218 to 213 rejected motion to agree with Committee of Privilege in case raised by Mr. G. R. Strauss and carried by 219 to 201 Mr. Herbert Morrison's amendment that London Electricity Board had commited no breach of privilege in threatening libel proceedings against Mr. Strauss and that latter's letter to Paymaster-General was not a "proceeding in Parliament." **10.** Minister of Health rejected claim for further interim pay increase to doctors in National Health Service pending report of Royal Commission on doctors' and dentists' pay. **11.** Conservative party whip restored to five members who had sat as Independent Conservatives for over a year in consequence of disapproval of Government's policy towards Egypt. **15.** Government White Paper announced formation of Defence Board to assist Minister of Defence. The Board would consist of Minister of Defence, Service Ministers, Minister of Supply, Chief of Defence Staff (the new title of Chairman of Chief of Staffs Committee), Chiefs of Staff, and Permanent Secretary and Chief Scientist of Ministry of Defence. **16.** During debate in Commons on Middle East situation, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd announced that he was flying to Washington later in the day for discussions with Mr. Dulles. Cabinet met at 11 p.m. and continued into early hours of following morning. **17.** Government obtained majority of 63 in House of Commons after debate on its action in sending troops to Jordan. **18.** Report of Royal Commission on Common Land said that remaining 1,500,000 acres of commons in England and Wales should be preserved in public interest and all common land should be open to public as of right, subject to conditions like those applying to National Parks. **22.** Mr. Macmillan, in replying to Mr. Khrushchev's request for immediate summit talks in Middle East, suggested that such discussions should be at special meeting of United Nations Security Council. **23.** Ten men, including two Conservative and two Labour M.P.s, and four women made life barons or baronesses under Life Peerages Act. **24.** London Transport announced increase in number of underground and bus fares. **27.** Mr. Dulles took part in four hours' discussion in Downing Street with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. **28.** Representatives of Baghdad Pact powers concluded a meeting in London. After the meeting, United States signed joint declaration agreeing to co-operate with members of Pact. Report of Committee of Inquiry into Inland Waterways recommended expenditure to reinstate large number of canals at present unprofitable. **30.** President of Board of Trade announced list of places, including certain seaside areas, where unemployment was persistently double the national average and where Government assistance would be available under Distribution of Industry (Industrial Finance) Act, 1958. Government spokesman said that agreement had been reached on substantial relaxation of embargo list for trade with Soviet bloc and Communist China. **31.** Mr. Macmillan suggested to Mr. Khrushchev that special meeting of Security Council should take place on August 12 at any place generally agreeable. The Prime Minister told House of Commons that Government had agreed to televising of State opening of Parliament in autumn. Government spokesman said that price and distribution of iron and steel scrap would be decontrolled from Nov. 1.

August 1. Parliament adjourned for summer recess. **6.** It was announced that Mr. Macmillan would fly to Athens on following day for discussions with Greek Government about Cyprus. **8.** Select Committee on Estimates recommended scrapping of the *Vanguard*, the last British battleship. **14.** Further reduction in Bank rate from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. **20.** Report of Prison Commissioners for 1957 recorded highest prison population in England and Wales ever known. British Transport Commission announced large cuts in Southern Region train services. **22.** British and U.S. Governments offered to suspend nuclear tests for initial period of 12 months on certain conditions, including opening of negotiations, to be joined by Russia, for agreement on effective international control. **25.** Second report of Lord Cohen's Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes said that Government should now aim cautiously at gradual expansion of demand but that any wage increases granted in 1959 should be lower than those in 1958.

Sept. 1. British Transport Commission applied to Transport Tribunal for power to raise railway fares by maximum of 50 per cent. and for wide increases in London Transport area. **3.** Government rejected Icelandic Government's protest

against Royal Navy's protection of trawlers fishing within 12 miles of coast of Iceland. Statement issued from 10 Downing Street about racial disturbances said that law and order would be enforced with utmost strictness and appealed to public to avoid becoming involved. **4.** Government offered loan of £38,500,000 to India. **5.** Mr. Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, and Dr. Lacorbinière, deputy Prime Minister of West Indian Federation, arrived in London to discuss racial problems with British Government. **7.** Dr. Cummins, Premier of Barbados, also arrived in London. **9.** Further 1,783 Army officers, warrant officers and senior N.C.O.s were notified that they would be retired in 1959. **12.** Sir Winston and Lady Churchill celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Macmillan, speaking in his constituency, said that unless some special reason or situation arose, he had no intention of advising dissolution of Parliament during coming winter. **17.** Sir David Eccles, speaking at Commonwealth economic conference at Montreal, announced large immediate relaxation of restrictions on dollar imports into Britain, including removal of restriction of newsprint. **18.** London Transport Executive proposed closing of two branch underground lines and a station and earlier closing and later starting of all tube services. **22.** Mr. Heathcoat Amory, speaking in Montreal, said that British Government was proposing to offer credits on favourable terms to independent Commonwealth countries. **29.** Labour Party Conference opened at Scarborough. Resolution calling for abolition of fee paying in any school and integration into State system of all independent schools which could be made available was defeated by 3,544,000 to 3,067,000. Central Electricity Generating Board proposed site at Sizewell, on Suffolk coast, for its sixth nuclear power station.

Local Affairs.—**(1957) Nov. 8.** Alderman Sir Denis Truscott installed as Lord Mayor of London. **19.** Sir Edwin Herbert appointed chairman of Royal Commission to survey local government of Greater London. **28.** Crown Estate Commissioners issued report making clear that most of the Nash terraces round Regent's Park would be preserved for many years to come.

(1958) Feb. 4. L.C.C. announced issue of £20,000,000 stock, carrying 6 per cent. interest, the largest loan issue ever made by a British local authority. **17.** After week of polling in county council elections, Labour gained over 200 seats in 62 counties and secured control in Essex, Lancashire, Middlesex and Carmarthen. In London they made 27 gains. **May 2.** Minister of Housing and Local Government rejected objections to new road along North Downs in Surrey. **8.** In borough elections in England and Wales, Labour gained nearly 300 seats in total of 402 boroughs, winning control of 11 councils and losing control of 8 others. **July 2.** L.C.C. Education Committee informed that Minister of Education had approved only some 40 per cent. of its draft building programme for 1959–60 for primary and secondary school building. **28.** It was announced that Home Office had decided to reduce number of councillors for borough of Stepney from 60 to 40 and number of wards from 20 to 14. **Sept. 11.** Annual return of rates and rateable values showed that average rate in England and Wales in 1957–58 was 25. 4*d*. in the £ more than in previous year. **29.** Sir Harold Gillett elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Accidents (General).—**(1957) Oct. 10.** One of the two reactors at Atomic Energy Authority's plant at Windscale, Cumberland, became overheated. Emergency action was taken and no one was injured. Later, milk from cows in the area was found to have six times permissible radio iodine content and distribution of milk from district was suspended. **15.** Independent secret enquiry under chairmanship of Sir William Penney ordered on Windscale accident. **Nov. 4.** Heavy gales in Southern England caused two deaths and widespread damage. The flat roofs of many houses at Hatfield New Town were blown off. **17.** Sir David Moncreiffe, Bt., lost his life in fire which gutted his seventeenth-century home, Moncreiffe, in Perthshire. **19.** Seventeen miners killed in explosion at Kames colliery, Ayrshire. **29.** Tower of mental hospital near Maidstone collapsed after fire; six persons were killed, including three members of the fire brigade. **Dec. 4.** In thick fog, steam train from Cannon Street to Ramsgate ran into back of stationary electric train near St. John's station, Lewisham. Parts of train struck viaduct over line, causing it to collapse on coaches below. Death-roll was ultimately established at 89. Gas explosion at Box, near Bath, wrecked public-house and killed 3 persons. **11.** Fire in laboratory of Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston caused death of scientist on staff. **14.** Nine men killed in explosion at Lindsay colliery, Kelty, Fife. Boy of 12 killed and number of other spectators injured when wall collapsed during Scottish League football match at Shawfield Stadium, Glasgow.

(1958) Jan. 11. Wiltshire County Hall, Trowbridge, severely damaged by fire. **15.** Nine persons killed and many other injured when part of first floor of hotel at Ennis, Co. Clare, collapsed during auction sale. **23.** Two firemen suffocated by smoke while fighting fire in storage cellars under Smithfield Market. Fire later spread above ground, poultry market being entirely destroyed. **30.** Ten persons killed and 80 injured when train from Fenchurch Street to Shoeburyness ran into back of one from Fenchurch Street to Southend in thick fog near Dagenham. **Feb. 17.** Pavilion on South Pier at Blackpool destroyed by fire. **April 21.** Three persons killed when their car collided with train at level crossing at Dunham Massey, near Altrincham. **27.** Three occupants of car killed when it was struck by train at level crossing near Whittlesey, Isle of Ely. **May 20.** More than 100 persons injured when passenger train collided with light engine and brake van at Paisley. One of the injured died in hospital. **June 3.** Severe flooding took place after heavy rain in North Cornwall. At Boscastle a man was drowned and the parapet of the bridge gave way. **28.** Turbine explosion at Calder Hall atomic power station caused extensive damage to generating house. **July 2.** Heavy floods caused damage in many places, particularly in Sheffield, where River Sheaf burst its banks and a house collapsed. **4.** Electric train and steam train collided head-on near Maze Hill station, Greenwich. Many people were injured, though few seriously. **August 25.** Five persons killed in collision between electric train and steam express train at Eastbourne station. **Sept. 5.** Severe flooding, landslips and damage by lightning caused in many parts of Southern England, notably in Essex, by heavy storm. **23.** Six soldiers killed when troop-carrying vehicle collided with shunting engine on camp railway at command ordnance depôt near Kineton, Warwickshire.

Accidents (Shipping).—**(1957) Oct. 23.** P. and O. cargo ship *Shillong* sank after collision with Belgian tanker in Red Sea. One member of the crew died of injuries and two were reported missing. **Dec. 22.** Glasgow ship *Narva*, with crew of 28, sank in gale in North Sea while going to assistance of London coaster *Bosworth*. The *Bos-*

worth was abandoned and her crew picked up by a Grimsby trawler.

(1958) **Jan. 9.** H.M. Submarine *Taciturn* went ashore near Campbeltown during gale and could not be refloated for 36 hours. **14.** After 24-hour search, H.M.S. *Barcombe*, boom defence vessel, was found aground and badly holed on Loch Buie in Mull. The crew was taken off. **Feb. 10.** Skipper and four members of crew of an Irish trawler drowned when she overturned in heavy sea off Dunmore East, County Waterford. **19.** British freighter *Seistan* exploded at anchor off Manamah, Bahrain, after fire on board. Tug alongside her was destroyed by the explosion. Total death roll amounted to 53. **26.** Tug towing two lighters lost in blizzard in Thames Estuary, six men losing their lives. **July 13.** During gales round British coast, two men were lost from dinghy near Shoreham and two from yacht in Belfast Lough.

AVIATION.—(1957) **Oct. 2.** New T.W.A. "Jetstream Airliner" flew non-stop from London to San Francisco (5,600 miles) in 23 hours, 20 minutes. **23.** The five members of the crew and two passengers were killed when B.E.A. Viscount crashed on approaching Nutts Corner airport, Belfast. **Nov. 3.** Moscow radio announced that Russia had built largest air liner in world, the TU-114, capable of carrying 220 passengers. **6.** Bristol Britannia aircraft crashed near Bristol on test flight. All on board, 4 members of crew and 11 technicians, were killed. **15.** Solent flying-boat of Aquila Airways, bound from Southampton to Madeira, crashed and caught fire in Isle of Wight, with death-roll of 45 out of 58 passengers and crew. **28.** Rolls-Royce "flying bedstead" crashed on training flight, the pilot being killed. **Dec. 8.** Six persons killed when Pioneer aircraft, belonging to Scottish Aviation, Ltd., crashed in Libyan desert. **22.** B.O.A.C. long-range Britannia airliner, on first return trip from New York to London, made journey non-stop in 8 hours, 58 minutes, the fastest flight on passenger service over the route. **23.** York freighter aircraft of Scottish Airlines crashed on landing at Stansted airport, Essex, the 4 members of the crew being killed. **26.** It was announced that West German Defence Ministry had decided not to place orders for Saunders-Roe 177 fighter. **27.** Ministry of Supply said that Government support for SR 177 had been withdrawn.

(1958) **Jan. 14.** B.O.A.C. placed £60,000,000 contract with Vickers-Armstrong for 35 turbo-jet airliners. **16.** Two Vampire jet training aircraft collided over outskirts of Nottingham, all four occupants being killed and a woman fatally injured by falling *débris*. **Feb. 6.** B.E.A. Elizabethan airliner struck buildings near runway at Munich airport after taking off in snowstorm. Seven members of Manchester United football team, returning from Belgrade, including English international players Byrne and Taylor, were among the 21 persons killed, who also included several team officials and Mr. Frank Swift, former England goalkeeper. Mr. Matt Busby, manager of Manchester United, and a number of other players were seriously injured. Duncan Edwards, the England wing-half, died in hospital on Feb. 21, and the pilot of the aircraft on March 15. **27.** Thirty-five persons killed when chartered Bristol Wayfarer aircraft, carrying party of motor traders from Isle of Man to Manchester, crashed into hillside near Horwich. **April 9.** U.S. jet fighter ran off runway after landing at Manston aerodrome and struck car travelling on Ramsgate-Canterbury road, killing family of four. **June 5.** Squadron Leader J. S. Booth, chief Saunders-Roe test pilot, killed when his research aircraft crashed on leaving runway at Boscombe Down. **25.** Ministry of Housing and Local Government agreed to building of helicopter landing station on Thames at Battersea. **27.** Two U.S.A.F. KC-135 jets landed at Brize Norton after passing over London 5 hours and 27 minutes after leaving New York—a record flight. Third plane which was to have taken part in the flight crashed at Westover, Massachusetts, soon after taking off, all 15 occupants being killed. **July 25.** Two-seater Tiger Moth light aircraft crashed on barracks at R.N. Signals School at East Meon, Hants., one occupant of plane being killed. **August 9.** Viscount airliner on flight from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to London, crashed near Benina airport, Benghazi. **12.** Comet IV jet airliner set up new unofficial record for transatlantic air flight by civil airliner, crossing from Idlewild airport, New York, to Hatfield in 6 hours, 28 minutes. **14.** K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) Super-Constellation aircraft crashed in sea about 80 miles from N.W. coast of Ireland after leaving Shannon Airport on flight from Amsterdam to New York with 99 persons on board. Ships and aircraft reaching the spot found boats and empty dinghies, but no survivors. **Sept. 2.** Viking aircraft flying from Blackbushe to London Airport crashed into houses at Southall. Four inhabitants of the houses and 3 members of the crew were killed. **12.** De Havilland Comet IV flew from Hong Kong to Hatfield (7,925 miles) in 18 hours, 22 minutes with short stops at Bombay and Cairo. **27.** Comet IV returned to Hatfield after tour of America. It flew from New York to Hatfield in 6 hours 18 minutes at average speed of 562 m.p.h.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1957) **Oct. 25.** At Central Criminal Court, Derrick Edwardson was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of a four-year-old girl, Edwina Taylor. Horace Henry Edwards was also sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of a boy of seven.

(1958) **Jan. 17.** Peter Manuel charged at Hamilton Sheriff Court, Lanarkshire, with murder of man and wife and their 11-year-old son and of girl of 17 whose body had been found buried in field. **Feb. 16.** Armed gang, who said that they were I.R.A. members, raided army camp near Blandford. One soldier was shot in the stomach and two others hit on head with pistol butts. **28.** Two Brighton C.I.D. officers, Det. Insp. Hammersley and Det. Sergt. Heath, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for conspiracy, a third defendant, Samuel Bellson, receiving 3 years' imprisonment and two others being acquitted. **March 7.** Employee of factory in City Road died in hospital after being shot during attempt by raiders to seize wages money. **19.** Peter Manuel committed for trial on charges of committing eight murders. **21.** Leonard Percival Jackson, former chairman of Gordon Hotels, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for concurring in publishing false statement with intent to deceive shareholders. **29.** Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, of Felling-on-Tyne, sentenced to death for murder by phosphorus poisoning of her second and third husbands, Oliver James Leonard and Ernest George Lawrence Wilson, in 1956 and 1957. She was the first woman sentenced to death under the Homicide Act, 1957, and the first person so sentenced for having committed more than one murder. **May 6.** London gang stole nearly £43,000 from bank by ambushing empty bank coach, binding and gagging driver and substituting bogus driver. **21.** Glyn Davies, Chief Constable of Worcester, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on charges of fraudulent conversion of police club funds. **29.** Peter Manuel found guilty in High Court at Glasgow of murder of seven persons, the cases of six involving capital murder, and was

sentenced to death. In latter stages of trial, he had dispensed with services of counsel and conducted his own defence. **July 18.** Bryan Frederick Linney sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment at Lewes Assizes after pleading guilty to 5 charges under Official Secrets Act. He had admitted passing information to Czech military *attaché*. **August 23.** Fighting between some 200 white and coloured people took place in Nottingham. **30.** Large crowds clashed with police in area of Nottingham where previous week's disturbances had taken place; 24 persons were arrested. Fighting between white and coloured people also took part in Notting Hill district of London. **31.** Eighteen persons arrested after further disturbances in Notting Hill and North Kensington. **Sept. 1** and **2.** Continued disturbances in Notting Hill area. **3.** Racial clashes in Edgware Road district. **15.** Nine young men sentenced to 4 years' imprsonment each at Central Criminal Court for attacks on coloured men, three of whom had been gravely injured. **19.** Five young men sentenced at Central Criminal Court to terms of imprisonment from 18 months to 2 years for " making an affray " in Notting Hill on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1957) Nov. 5.** Dr. A. E. Morris, Bishop of Monmouth, elected Archbishop of Wales. **25.** Dr. R. P. Wilson, Bishop of Wakefield, nominated to succeed Dr. Bell as Bishop of Chichester. **(1958) March 26.** Dr. J. A. Ramsbotham, Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, nominated Bishop of Wakefield. **June 5.** First formal steps taken by Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham towards possible beatification and canonisation of Cardinal Newman. **29.** Seven hundredth anniversary of consecration of Salisbury Cathedral celebrated by thanksgiving service attended by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. **July 3.** Bishops assembled for Lambeth Conference took part in service in Canterbury Cathedral. **4.** Reopening of Southwark Roman Catholic Cathedral after restoration following its partial destruction by bombs in 1941. **Aug. 10.** Lambeth Conference ended with service in Westminster Abbey. **13.** Dr. O. S. Tomkins, Warden of Lincoln Theological College, nominated Bishop of Bristol. **25.** Report of Lambeth Conference published, containing 131 resolutions adopted by the Conference. **Sept. 29.** With approval of Secretaries of State for War and Air, Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on Chaplain-General to Forces and Chaplain-in-Chief of R.A.F. the title of Archdeacon, already held by the Chaplain to the Fleet.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1957) Dec. 12.** It was announced that a number of industrial firms had made funds available for scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, which would be named Trevelyan Scholarships in honour of Dr. G. M. Trevelyan. **29.** The Ford Foundation announced grant of $1,000,000 towards restoration of Oxford University's historic buildings. **(1958) Feb. 20.** Chancellor of Exchequer told Commons that he had authorized provisional building programme for university expansion, totalling £60,000,000 in years 1960–63 and that early start on University College of Sussex was envisaged. **March 18.** Ministry of Education estimates showed anticipated expenditure for 1958–59 of £613,000,000 increase of £44,000,000 over previous year. **23.** It was announced that Mercers' School in Holborn would close down in 1959, after history of more than 400 years. Ministry of Education having refused application for it to become direct grant grammar school. **May 15.** Plans announced for new college at Cambridge, mainly for scientists and technologists, to be called Churchill College. An appeal for nearly £3,500,000 for its establishment was supported by Sir Winston Churchill, who offered £25,000 from his Birthday Trust Fund towards it. **June 5.** Ministry of Education announced larger state grants to students at universities and teacher training colleges and less stringent means test on their parents. **14.** Labour Party's educational policy document contained proposal to absorb local authority grammar schools into comprehensive schools. **Sept. 24.** Ministry of Education announced decision to increase number of places in teachers' training colleges by 12,000, or rather more than half, by autumn of 1962.

LABOUR.—**(1957) Oct. 7.** 1,500 Dumfriesshire miners went on strike as result of dispute over housing rents. **21.** Nearly 400 tally clerks in London docks decided to strike over dismissal of clerk. **24.** Leaders of N.U.R. and A.S.L.E.F. submitted claims for substantial wage increases for their members. Delegates of 18 building trade unions, representing about a million workers, decided to ask for 40-hour week and increase of 8*d.* an hour in pay.

Nov. 1. Claim lodged on behalf of 53,000 London bus workers for 25*s.* a week increase in pay. Minister of Health and Secretary of State for Scotland refused to confirm Whitley Council agreement on pay increase for certain members of National Health Service clerical and administrative staff. **5.** G.P.O. offered pay increases to about 50,000 engineers, additional to those awarded in June, 1957. **6.** Several hundred workers at Nuffield Metal Products factory at Birmingham went on strike. **7.** Claim for pay increase made to London Transport Executive on behalf of bus garage maintenance workers. **11.** National Health Service clerical and administrative workers decided to stop all overtime work. E.T.U. submitted national claim for substantial wage increase for electricians employed by private contracting firms. **16.** Strike of 400 employees on site of new B.B.C. television centre at White City. **21.** Increase in wages of employees in retail co-operative stores of 12*s.* a week for men and 6*s.* 6*d.* for women. **25.** London Transport Executive rejected bus workers' claim for pay increase of 25*s.* a week.

Dec. 9. Delegate conference of London busmen rejected T.G.W.U.'s advice to submit pay claim to arbitration and voted in favour of pressing claim and asking for plenary powers if it were again rejected. **12.** British Transport Commission rejected claims of the three railway unions for shorter hours and higher pay. More than 1,000 civilian employees at R.E.M.E. base workshops at Woolwich Arsenal went on strike as protest at War Office decision to close the workshops. **23.** London busworkers' representatives renewed claim for higher wages to London Transport Executive. **29.** Representative of Saunders-Roe company said that as result of cancellation of plans for SR 177 fighter, at least 1,000 employees at East Cowes would be dismissed by end of January. **31.** Unions representing N.H.S. clerical workers submitted new claim for 5 per cent. pay increase.

(1958) Jan. 8. London Transport Executive again rejected London bus workers' claim for extra 25*s.* per week. **9.** Pay increase involving total cost of £10,000,000 a year awarded to building workers. **10.** Discussions at Ministry of Labour between London Transport Executive and T.G.W.U. representatives ended in deadlock. **11.** Strike at British Cycle Corporation factory at Smethwick, over dismissal of 80 workers, continued. Shop stewards decided to ask union executives to call strike in other factories belonging to same employers. **13.** 900 workers at Hercules cycle factory joined strike. **14.** London busmen's negotiating committee advised continuation of

negotiations with London Transport Executive with assistance of a conciliation committee. **15.** National Coal Board rejected National Union of Mineworkers' claim for shorter hours for surface employees and general sick pay scheme. **17.** Delegate conference of London bus workers agreed to press wage claim but decided against strike action. **24.** British Transport Commission again rejected demands by railway trade unions for higher pay and shorter hours. **26.** Ministry of Labour rejected request by T.G.W.U. to set up committee to inquire into London busmen's wage claim. The Ministry suggested possibility of more general inquiry into wages in the industry. **29.** Leaders of National Union of Mineworkers presented claim to National Coal Board for pay increase of 10*s.* a week.

Feb. 3. Delegate conference of London bus workers agreed to refer their wage claim to arbitration by Industrial Court, reserving freedom of action if they were dissatisfied with award. **4.** Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal awarded pay increases ranging from 7*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* a week, backdated to July 1956, to 75,000 post office engineering workers. **12.** Strike of 3,500 employees at B.M.C. works at Birmingham because of inter-union dispute. **14.** B.M.C. strike rendered idle some 25,000 employees of the corporation at various factories. **19.** National Coal Board rejected miners' claim for pay increase. **26.** T.U.C. General Council unanimously rejected proposals of first report of Lord Cohen's Council on prices, productivity and incomes. **28.** Strike of platers at Harland and Wolff's shipyard, Belfast, caused many other workers to be paid off. Standard Motor Company said they would close their Coventry car and tractor factories for 24 hours to carry out maintenance work, maintenance workers having banned overtime. Unofficial strike of 700 steelworkers at Abbey Works, Port Talbot.

March 3. More than 1,500 non-permanent London dockers and stevedores voted to ban overtime working. **4.** Salary increase of 3 per cent. awarded to 11,000 B.B.C. employees. **6.** T.G.W.U. central bus committee approved overtime ban by central London busmen from April 30, when cuts in services, resulting from drop in passengers, were to start. **13.** Industrial Court made award of 8*s.* 6*d.* a week increase in pay to drivers and conductors of buses and trolley-buses in central London but recommended no increase for employees in London Transport country services nor for maintenance men in garages. **17.** London Transport Executive agreed to apply Industrial Court's award if union accepted it, but refused any additional increase. **24.** Busmen's negotiating committee recommended rejection of Industrial Court's award and taking of full powers for industrial action. **25.** Delegate conference of busmen, by large majority, endorsed negotiating committee's recommendation.

April 2. T.G.W.U. gave notice of official strikes by all London bus, trolley-bus and Green Line workers on May 5. It was also announced that simultaneous wage claims would be made immediately on behalf of all other bus and tram workers in Great Britain. **10.** Railway Staff National Tribunal, by two votes to one, rejected railway unions' wage claims and unanimously rejected claim for reduction of working hours. Road Haulage Wages Council proposed increase of 5*s.* a week in basic wages of privately employed lorry drivers and maintenance men. **21.** Meeting of B.O.A.C. workers agreed to immediate overtime ban in engineering department as result of proposed dismissals of redundant employees. 1,700 meat haulage drivers and mates at Smithfield and other depôts in Home Counties went on strike. **22.** Mr. Macmillan, receiving B.T.C. and railway union representatives, said that Government would review programme of modernization of railways if Commission and unions would effect maximum economy in operation and join in most efficient use of manpower and reduction of services. Mr. Watkinson spoke in Commons of rigorous pruning of services. London Transport Executive rejected claims for pay increases and shorter hours for underground workers. **25.** Many Smithfield porters laid off as result of continued strike of drivers. **29.** Mr. Cousins asked Ministry of Labour to intervene with London Transport Executive in favour of union's proposals for settlement of bus dispute. **30.** Mr. Macleod declined Mr. Cousins' request. Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions lodged claim for shorter hours for shipbuilding workers.

May 2. Rally of busworkers held by union at Empress Hall pledged full support for strike. Mr. Macleod declined to intervene. **4.** London bus strike started at midnight. Representatives of oil and petroleum workers in T.G.W.U. said that supplies would only be delivered to coach stations and service stations where coaches were filled with permission of local bus section of union. **6.** Railway union leaders met Sir B. Robertson for talks on British Transport Commission's economy proposals. In letter to Minister of Transport after the meeting, Sir B. Robertson spoke of rises in passenger fares on certain services at later date. Employers rejected claim for substantial wage increase for dockers. Strike at Swindon plant of Pressed Steel Co. made nearly 5,000 B.M.C. employees at Birmingham idle. **7.** B.M.C. employees at Oxford and Coventry also affected by the strike. **8.** Mr. Macleod invited Sir B. Robertson and railway union leaders to meet him and unions agreed to postpone decision whether to call strike. Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agreed to apply for substantial wage increases for engineering and shipbuilding workers. **9.** After meeting with B.T.C. and union representatives, Mr. Macleod said that he would consult his Government colleagues. **11.** Unofficial strike of meat porters at Smithfield. **12.** Several hundred cold store workers joined Smithfield strike. **13.** British Transport Commission offered 3 per cent. wage increase to railway unions from June 30. N.U.R. London district council instructed executive to reject offer and called for immediate national railway strike. **15.** Railway unions accepted British Transport Commission's offer. Some 2,250 dockers in Port of London stopped work in support of Smithfield strikers. **20.** London Transport Executive agreed wage increase of 3 per cent. to underground workers from June 30, proposing reductions in services to meet cost. **22.** Number of London dockers on strike increased to 9,360. **23.** Port employers again rejected dock workers' claim for substantial wage increase. After discussions between Sir J. Elliot and Mr. Cousins, it was stated that they could find no basis on which to resume negotiations about bus dispute. **24.** Mr. Cousins announced that he would ask railway unions to help to make bus strike more effective. **27.** Mr. Cousins said that petrol distribution workers in London and South-east England would be asked to strike in support of London busmen if bus strike was not settled and that men employed in generating stations supplying underground system might also be asked to take sympathetic action. **28.** Railway unions declined to take further steps in support of London bus workers. Men at London and St. Katharine's Docks joined dock strike. **29.** Mr. Macleod told leaders of T.U.C. General Council that he regretted he could see no way in which he could usefully interfere in bus dispute. Later,

Mr. Macmillan agreed to see deputation from Council. Further spreading of dock strike brought most of Port of London to standstill. Coal Industries Arbitration Tribunal rejected mine-workers' claim for wage increase. **30.** Statement by Ministry of Fuel and Power said that Government would take immediate steps to ensure supplies of petrol and oil to London and Home Counties if distributors went on strike. Employees at Pressed Steel factory, Swindon, who had been at work for two days after 31 days' strike, came out again after management's refusal to dismiss men who had continued working had led to dismissal of two strikers. Later, lorries leaving the works were stoned. Total number of London dockers on unofficial strike given as 15,272. **31.** Dismissal of two men at Pressed Steel factory withdrawn and suspension for three days substituted.

June 1. Talks on bus strike broke down after two days of negotiation. Sir J. Elliot said afterwards that 10 per cent. cut in London bus services would be necessary when work was resumed. **2.** Mr. Macmillan rejected request to meet further T.U.C. deputation on London bus deadlock. **4.** In early hours of morning, Sir J. Elliot issued statement that he was ready to meet Mr. Cousins and suggested various possible concessions to busmen. T.U.C. General Council, in discussion with Mr. Cousins, advised him against attempts to widen strike. Dockers at Tilbury joined London dock strike. **5.** Talks were resumed between London Transport Executive and T.G.W.U. representatives, but again broke down. Unofficial call made to Underground workers for series of 24-hour token strikes on Mondays. N.U.R. instructed their members to ignore tnis call. T.G.W.U., after delegate conference, recommended dockers to return to work if unregistered labour was withdrawn from docks. **6.** Delegate conference of London bus workers rejected L.T.E.'s latest terms, but also rejected, by 70 votes to 61, proposal that strike should be extended to other T.G.W.U. members. **9.** Negotiations about dock strike ended in deadlock, as T.G.W.U. could not undertake that all dockers would return to work if employers ceased to use unregistered labour. About 230 out of total Underground staff of 7,000 took part in token strike. **10.** Delegate conference of dockers recommended return to work by June 16, even if Smithfield market dispute had not been settled. **11.** Pay increase of more than 4 per cent. agreed for over 50,000 electrical contracting workers. **12.** T.U.C. leaders decided to ask unions to make loans to T.G.W.U. **13.** Delegate conference of London busmen decided to recommend garage meetings to approve further discussions with L.T.E. with view to arrangement of resumption of work. **14.** Port of London employers agreed to withdraw unregistered labour used to handle perishable goods in Tooley Street area. **16.** About 13,000 of 20,000 dockers who had been on strike returned to work. Ministry of Labour decided to set up committee of investigation into Smithfield drivers' strike. **17.** Final figures showed that men at 62 garages were in favour of continuing strike and at 52 against. Delegate conference decided that strike must continue. **18.** Smithfield meat drivers voted for conditional return to work. Fresh talks took place between L.T.E. and T.G.W.U. leaders on bus dispute. **19.** London Transport Executive withdrew proposals for immediate cuts in bus services. Delegate conference of busmen recommended by 113 votes to 15 that garage meetings should agree to resume work. **20.** London buses began running again in evening after strike lasting nearly 7 weeks. Sir J. Elliot said L.T.E. would have to apply for " more headroom " for fares. Manual workers in electricity supply industry awarded pay increase of 8*s.* 3*d.* a week backdated from May 1. **23.** It was announced that Ministry of Labour would appoint enquiry into basic causes of troubles at Smithfield. **24.** Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions submitted demand for substantial pay increase for engineering workers. **25.** Claims submitted on behalf of farm workers for considerable wage increase and reduction in standard working week. **26.** British Transport Commission offered 3 per cent. wage increase to railway shopmen. **30.** London Transport Executive offered increase of 5*s.* a week to country bus crews, garage maintenance staff and Green Line conductors and 7*s.* 6*d.* a week to Green Line drivers. Union expressed dissatisfaction with offer.

July 1. After talks lasting all day, L.T.E. and union representatives failed to reach agreement on pay increases. **4.** London busmen's negotiating committee decided to ask Sir Wilfred Neden, of Ministry of Labour, to intervene in dispute. **7.** Report of committee of inquiry into unofficial strike at Smithfield said that it was flagrant violation of constitution of joint industrial council. **8.** National Union of Mineworkers' annual conference unanimously endorsed proposal to submit claim for 15*s.* a week pay increase. **9.** Against advice of executive, N.U.M. conference passed resolution calling for consideration of ending of compulsory arbitration in coal industry, with possibility of official strikes. **11.** Ministry of Labour informed London busmen's committee that it was unable to give further assistance in pay dispute. **17.** Delegate conference of London busmen agreed under protest to accept L.T.E.'s pay offer for country services and Green Line workers. **18.** Dock workers' leaders agreed to accept invitation from Ministry of Labour to meet Sir W. Neden, Chief Industrial Commissioner, to discuss deadlock over their national wage claim. **21.** Railway and engineering unions accepted offer of 3 per cent. wage increase for railway workshops employees. **30.** Trade unions representing manual workers in gas industry rejected offer from Gas Council of pay increase of approximately 5*s.* 6*d.* a week.

August 19. Court of inquiry into dock pay dispute suggested increase of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week. **25.** British Transport Commission and railway unions agreed to setting up of independent body to enquire into railway pay. **27.** Dockers' delegates agreed to accept pay rise equivalent to 7*s.* 6*d.* a week. Leaders of engineering workers' unions rejected employers' offer of 3 per cent. wage increase; employers rejected claim for gradual reduction in hours from 44 to 40.

Sept. 1. Trades Union Congress opened at Bournemouth. Agricultural Wages Board agreed to increase of 6*s.* a week for farm workers. **4.** T.U.C. passed resolutions rejecting restraint on wages and calling for removal of embargoes on trade with U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries. **5.** Mr. Robert Willis elected Chairman of General Council of T.U.C. for ensuing year. **8.** Unofficial strike by 120 petrol tanker drivers in S.W. London. **9.** Shipbuilding union leaders rejected offer of wage increase made by employers. **17.** National Coal Board offered wage increase of 7*s.* a week to day-wage workers on condition that pieceworkers' rates remained stationary for at least a year and there was return to Saturday working at selected pits producing large coal. **18.** National Union of Mineworkers' executive recommended settlement on basis that day-wage workers' pay increase should be 7*s.* 6*d.* a week and that standstill in pieceworkers' rates should be for 9 months. **24.** Skilled workers in vehicle-building industry received pay increase of 7*s.* 4*d.* a week.

LEGAL.—(1957) **Dec. 19.** Court of Appeal agreed to settlement reached between Public Trustee and residuary legatees of Mr. Bernard Shaw's will, whereby Public Trustee would receive sum considered to be sufficient to enable Mr. Shaw's wishes for creation of new alphabet to be carried out.

(1958) **Jan. 6.** Mr. H. E. Davies, Q.C., Recorder of Cardiff, Mr. R. E. A. Elwes, Q.C., Recorder of Northampton and Judge G. W. Wrangham were appointed High Court judges, the first two being assigned to Queen's Bench Division and Judge Wrangham to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. **10.** In Court of Session in Edinburgh, Lord Wheatley held that a woman whose child was born to a man not her husband as result of artificial insemination was not guilty of adultery. **April 22.** Restrictive Practices Court met for first time, with Mr. Justice Devlin as President, Mr. Justice Upjohn, Mr. Justice Pearson and four lay members. **July 29.** Report of Tucker Committee on Proceedings before Examining Justices unanimously recommended that committal proceedings should continue to take place in open court, but that if the accused were committed for trial, any report of committal proceedings should be limited to such matters as his name, the charge and the Court's decision. **Aug. 20.** Resignation announced of Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England since 1946. **Sept. 5.** Lord Justice Parker appointed to succeed Lord Goddard. The Queen approved conferment of a life barony upon him and he took title of Lord Parker of Waddington. **22.** Mr. Justice Willmer appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Justice Parker. **26.** Mr. G. A. Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. J. B. Hewson, Q.C., were appointed High Court Judges and assigned to Queen's Bench Division and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division respectively.

SPORT.—(1957) **Oct. 5.** Britain won Ryder Cup for first time since 1933, taking six out of eight singles, with one halved, after U.S.A. had won foursomes by 3 matches to 1. **Nov. 6.** In international match at Wembley, Ireland beat England by 3 goals to 2, the first Irish victory in England since 1927. **7.** Donald Campbell established new world water speed record of 239·07 m.p.h. in his hydroplane *Bluebird* on Coniston Water. **12.** Advisory County Cricket Committee agreed to continuation for 1958 season of new regulations in force in 1957. **17.** Death announced of Prince Hal, the horse on which Miss Pat Smythe had won many international jumping contests. **27.** Sundew, the 1957 Grand National winner, destroyed after falling in race at Haydock Park. **Dec. 1.** Maserati company announced that their cars would not be competing officially in any races in 1958. **10.** Oxford beat Cambridge in University Rugby match at Twickenham by 3 points to nil.

(1958) **Feb. 1.** In Rugby international at Twickenham, England beat Australia for first time, winning by 9 points to 6. **12.** By defeating South Africa in fourth test match at Johannesburg, Australia won rubber for series. **19.** Manchester United, with only two players from their team which had been involved in the Munich air disaster, beat Sheffield Wednesday by three goals to none in fifth round of F.A. Cup. **March 5.** Manchester United entered Cup semi-final by beating West Bromwich Albion in replay at Old Trafford. **19.** Plans announced for world amateur golf championship, to be played for first time at St. Andrews in October. **26.** Manchester United beat Fulham in F.A. Cup semi-final replay at Highbury. **April 30.** The Queen's Pall Mall won Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. **May 3.** Bolton Wanderers beat Manchester United 2–0 in the Cup Final at Wembley. **7.** The new Warner Stand at Lord's was opened by the Duke of Norfolk, President of M.C.C., in the presence of Sir Pelham Warner. **11.** England football team defeated 5–0 by Yugoslavia in Belgrade. **18.** England drew 1–1 with Russia in Moscow. **19.** P. B. H. May accepted invitation to captain England in the Test Matches against New Zealand. **June 3.** Jack London became British and Empire heavyweight boxing champion by defeating holder, Joe Erskine, at the White City. **4.** Sir Victor Sassoon's Hard Ridden won the Derby. Hard Ridden was first Irish-trained Derby winner since 1907 and fourth winner to be ridden by C. Smirke. **7.** At St Andrews, J. B. Carr of Ireland won British Amateur Golf Championship for second time, beating A. Thirlwell in final. **8.** World Cup football competition began in Sweden, Great Britain and U.S.S.R. drawing 2–2. **14.** Great Britain won Wightman Cup for first time since 1930, defeating U.S.A. at Wimbledon by 4 games to 3. Miss C. C. Truman beat Miss A. Gibson, holder of American and British championships. **15.** C. A. S. Brooks won European Grand Prix at Francorchamps in a Vanwall. British cars were also third, fourth and fifth. **17.** England lost to Russia in replay for place in World Cup quarter-final. Wales and Northern Ireland entered quarter-final by beating Hungary and Czechoslovakia respectively. **19.** France, Sweden, Brazil and West Germany became the four semi-finalists in World Cup. **29.** World Cup won by Brazil, who beat Sweden in final by 5 goals to 2. **July 4.** A. J. Cooper, of Australia, beat N. A. Fraser, also of Australia, in Men's Singles Final at Wimbledon. **5.** P. W. Thomson of Australia beat D. C. Thomas by 4 strokes in 36-hole play-off for Open Golf Championship at Royal Lytham St. Anne's after they had tied the previous day with record total score of 278. Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) beat unseeded British player, Miss A. Mortimer, 8–6, 6–2, in Women's Singles Final at Wimbledon. Russian crew Trud, of Leningrad, won Grand Challenge Cup at Henley and a Russian pair won Double Sculls. In final of Diamond Sculls, S. A. Mackenzie of Australia beat V. Ivanov of Russia. **8.** By beating New Zealand by innings and 71 runs in Third Test at Headingley, England won the rubber. **10.** P. B. H. May chosen to captain M.C.C. team in Australia, with F. R. Brown as manager and E. D. R. Eagar as assistant manager. **18.** Sixth Empire Games opened by Duke of Edinburgh at Cardiff Arms Park. **19.** Great Britain, by defeating France 5–0 at Manchester, entered final of European Zone of Davis Cup for first time since war. **23.** Miss J. B. Grinham won 110 yards women's backstroke in Empire Games swimming in world record time of 1 min. 11·9 sec., beating record of 1 min. 12·3 sec. set up by her team-colleague Miss M. Edwards in relay earlier in week. **August 3.** British racing driver Peter Collins died of injuries received when his car left track during German Grand Prix. **6.** In Dublin, H. J. Elliott, of Australia, ran a mile in 3 min. 54·5 sec., 3·5 sec. faster than official world record and 2·7 sec. faster than time done by G. D. Ibbotson in 1957, which was still awaiting ratification. In the Dublin race, M. Lincoln of Australia returned time of 3 min. 55·9 sec., and three other runners beat 4 minutes. **9.** British women golfers retained Curtis Cup by drawing with U.S.A., 4½–4½ at Brae Burn, Massachusetts. **14.** Hampshire dismissed by Derbyshire for 23 in county championship match at Burton-on-Trent, the lowest score in English first-class cricket since 1939. **19.** M.C.C. committee withdrew invitation to J. H. Wardle to tour Australia following upon newspaper articles which he had contributed after Yorkshire committee had said that his services would not be required in 1959.

Upon publication of the articles, Yorkshire had decided to dispense with Wardle's services forthwith. **29.** Surrey won county cricket championship for seventh successive season. **Sept. 11.** After final series of trials at Newport, Rhode Island, the *Columbia* was chosen to defend America's Cup against the *Sceptre*. **18.** Albert Quixall, the Sheffield Wednesday footballer, transferred to Manchester United for British record sum of £45,000. **20.** *Columbia* won first race for America's Cup, defeating *Sceptre* by 7 min. 44 sec. **26.** U.S.A. retained America's Cup, *Columbia* having won all four completed races. **30.** At Harringay, British and Empire heavyweight champion, Brian London, defeated Willie Pastrano of U.S.A., ranked as world's third best heavyweight, referee stopping bout after fifth round.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(1957) Oct. 7. The six opposition groups in Ghana agreed to unite as one political body. **11.** Resignation of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan. **14.** Cypriot official murdered by terrorists near Nicosia. **15.** Naval base at Trincomalee handed over to Ceylon. **18.** Mr. I. I. Chundrigar succeeded in forming Government in Pakistan and was sworn in as Prime Minister. **20.** Accession ceremony of the Aga Khan as Imam of Ismaili community took place in Dar es Salaam. **22.** Sir Hugh Foot, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, appointed to succeed Sir John Harding as Governor of Cyprus. **28.** Demonstrations took place in a number of towns in Cyprus; in Nicosia security forces dispersed rioters. **30.** Sir Kenneth Blackburne appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. Ghana Government issued deportation order against two Ashanti tribal chiefs.

Nov. 8. Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced constitutional changes in Kenya, including six more communal electorate seats for Africans and another 12 unofficial seats, divided equally between Europeans, Africans and Asians. **26.** Canberra bomber destroyed and hangar seriously damaged in fire at R.A.F. base in Cyprus. It was officially stated that sabotage was suspected. **27.** Ceylon House of Representatives decided to appoint select committee to consider revision of constitution and establishment of republic. Mr. Lennox-Boyd told Commons that he had broken off talks with delegation from British Honduras, which was in London to discuss constitutional advance and colony's financial needs, because a member of the delegation had had private discussions with Guatemalan Minister in London on possibility of British Honduras severing itself from the Crown and becoming associated with Guatemala. **30.** Troops called out in Colombo to take over supply and distribution of food and other essential services in view of continued strike by municipal employees.

Dec. 1. Labour Party won small majority in New Zealand general election. Two opposition M.P.s in Ghana arrested on charges of conspiracy. **2.** Ceylon Minister of Local Government dissolved Colombo Municipal Council. The towns of Leura and Wentworth Falls in Australia were devastated by bush fires. **6.** The Admiralty said that H.M.S. *Ulster* had been dispatched to Belize, British Honduras, with small temporary reinforcement for garrison. **9.** Disturbances took place in many parts of Cyprus on occasion of beginning of U.N. debate on the country. **10.** Curfew imposed after further serious communal disturbances in Nicosia. **15.** Security forces opend fire during rioting in Famagusta and a Greek Cypriot was killed. **16.** Malik Firoz Khan Noon sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan in place of Mr. Chundrigar. **17.** Prosecution withdraw allegations against 61 of the 156 person charged in South African treason trial. It was announced that a re-constituted delegation from British Honduras would return to London in January to resume talks broken off in November. **22.** The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, released 100 political detainees, including all 11 women who were detained, and relaxed restrictions on movements of 600 other people. **25.** Widespread loss of life in disastrous landslides and floods in Ceylon. **30.** Malta Legislative Assembly unanimously approved resolution proposed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, asking it to absolve itself from all obligations towards Britain unless work was found for discharged dockyard employees. State of emergency proclaimed in Kumasi as result of tension between rival Moslem factions.

(1958) Jan. 1. New Zealand Prime Minister announced licensing of all imports owing to deficit in balance of payments and serious strain on reserves. **3.** Sir Edmund Hillary and members of New Zealand Antarctic expedition tractor team reached South Pole. Lord Hailes, Governor-General of new Federation of West Indies, took oath of office at Port of Spain and the Federation came into being. Mr. Lennox-Boyd told Mr. Mintoff that latter's actions had recklessly hazarded British Government's proposals for integration with Malta. **11.** Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, accepted resignation of remaining four members of his Cabinet, which he reconstructed four days later with five new ministers. **15.** At request of Governor of Bahamas, company of 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, was flown from Jamaica to Nassau, where general strike was in progress, to help to restore order. **17.** Mr. Lester Pearson elected leader of Canadian Liberal Party in succession to Mr. St. Laurent. **20.** Dr. Vivian Fuchs with main party of Trans-Antarctic expedition reached South Pole. **27.** Serious riots occurred in Turkish quarter of Nicosia Old Town. **28.** Five Turkish Cypriots were killed in Nicosia and Famagusta after British troops were compelled to open fire on rioters. Turkish Cypriot leaders appealed for calm. **29.** The curfew in Nicosia and Famagusta was lifted, representatives of Turkish community having accepted responsibility to see that there was no further disorder. **30.** Ninety-five persons committed for trial in Johannesburg treason case.

Feb. 2. Mr. Diefenbaker announced dissolution of Canadian Parliament, with general election on March 31. **5.** Governor-General of Nigeria invoked emergency powers in parts of Eastern Nigeria where disturbances had arisen over re-imposition of school fees. **8.** Sir Edgar Whitehead elected leader of Southern Rhodesian division of United Federal Party in place of Mr. Garfield Todd. **10.** Ghana Government announced that it would appoint commission of inquiry into administration of Kumasi. **17.** Sir Edgar Whitehead formed new Southern Rhodesia cabinet.

March 16. Dr. Verwoerd, South African Minister for Native Affairs, said that he had signed proclamation giving himself power to declare African National Congress a prohibited organisation in native reserves. **26.** Results of election for Federal House of Representatives in West Indies gave majority of two seats to Federal Labour Party, led by Sir Grantley Adams, over Sir Alexander Bustamente's Democratic Labour Party. **31.** Maltese Government boycotted ceremony of inauguration of new terminal at Luqa Airport.

April 1. Canadian election results showed sweeping victory for Mr. Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservative party, which gained 93 seats and secured overall majority of 151. State of emergency declared in Western Nigeria after six days of

disturbances in which 14 people were killed. **3.** Mr. Nehru rejected proposal by United Nations mediator for conference on Kashmir; Pakistan Government said it would press for early consideration of mediator's report at Security Council. **4.** Mr. Mintoff, speaking in Malta, called for integration on Maltese terms or independence. Ghana Government ordered immediate deportation of 9 Africans living in Kumasi. **11.** South African Minister of Native Affairs banned gatherings of more than ten Africans in all major cities, the ban not extending to church assemblies, sports meetings or meetings held by parliamentary candidates. **13.** Large number of persons arrested in Ceylon, including several prominent members of Federal Party, as result of civil disobedience campaign in protest against Government's language policy. Kenya Government announced that in two-day operation, 153 Kikuyu suspected of belonging to secret society had been detained. **14.** British soldier in Famagusta seriously wounded by gunman, the first such attack in Cyprus for over a year. India demanded surrender by Pakistan of islands in Surma river, on East Pakistan–Assam border. **16.** Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was defeated in by-election in attempt to secure parliamentary seat, and said afterwards that there would be general election as soon as possible. **17.** Election returns in South Africa showed that Nationalists had gained seven seats and United Party one, the eight remaining Labour and Independent seats having been lost. **18.** Federal House of Representatives in Port of Spain elected Sir Grantley Adams first Prime Minister of West Indies Federation. Aden Government ordered arrest of three men said to be causing unrest in the Protectorate; British troops arrived in Aden as precaution against disorder. **20.** More British troops flown from Kenya to Aden. **21.** Mr. Mintoff and his colleagues handed their resignations to the Governor of Malta together with declaration signed by all Labour members of Legislative Assembly saying that they would not support any but a Labour Government. **23.** Mr. Garfield Todd, former Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister, resigned from United Federal Party with 6 supporters. **24.** The Governor of Malta, Sir Robert Laycock, accepted Mr. Mintoff's resignation and took over control of Malta's administration. By proclamation, the Governor prohibited all demonstrations and public meetings in Malta for 14 days. **27.** Rebel tribesmen in Aden Protectorate surrounded Fort Assarir, which was occupied by Government guards. Five members of opposition in Orissa arrested by State government. **28.** After the Speaker in Indian Lower House in Delhi had ruled out of order several motions seeking discussion about Orissa arrests, most of the Opposition members left the House. British soldier wounded when snipers fired on relief force advancing on Fort Assarir. Scenes of violence during one-day general strike in Malta; the Governor barred meetings and demonstrations throughout Malta and Gozo for three months, and two days later declared state of public emergency. **30.** After day of fighting, Aden forces relieved Fort Assarir. Sheikh Abdullah, former Prime Minister of Kashmir, re-arrested by Indian police and taken to Kud gaol, from which he had been released in January after being held in prison for over four years.

May 2. After a number of bomb-throwing incidents in Aden Colony, the Governor declared state of emergency. **4.** Two British soldiers murdered in Famagusta. The Governor of Cyprus reimposed death penalty for attacks on persons with firearms or bombs, or for carrying or possessing them. **9.** Dr. Khan Sahib, former Chief Minister of West Pakistan, murdered in Lahore. **14.** Colonial Office said that it had been decided that Chaguaramas in Trinidad could not be the capital of Federation of West Indies because Her Majesty's Government did not feel able to ask for removal of U.S. naval base there. **15.** Convair aircraft of Pakistan International Airways crashed soon after taking off at Palam airport, Delhi, with loss of 21 lives, including several Britons. **20.** It was announced in Nairobi that nearly 350 members of secret society, with aims and methods similar to Mau Mau, had been arrested since January; Kenya Government spokesman said that it was intended to eradicate the society. It was officially confirmed in Accra that new Ghana coins and notes would carry Dr. Nkrumah's portrait. **23.** Rioting took place in Colombo to protest against use of police during strikes. **26.** Left-wing workers in Cyprus called general strike and demonstration as result of killing of several of their number by political opponents. **27.** Conference in London on new constitution for Singapore ended in agreement on its provisions. Governor-General of Ceylon declared state of emergency throughout country and called out armed forces to maintain law and order. **28.** Troops fired four times on rioters in Colombo, several people being killed. **30.** Unrest spread to northern Ceylon, where living quarters at Jaffna airport were burnt down and other damage done.

June 6. Sir Edgar Whitehead's United Federal Party secured 18 seats in Southern Rhodesia general election. Dominion Party won remaining 12 seats; United Rhodesia Party, led by Mr. Garfield Todd, failed to obtain a seat. Twenty-two members of Federal Party in Ceylon, including number of M.P.'s, put under house detention, a further 36 being later also detained. **7** and **8.** Serious rioting by Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia and Larnaca. **9.** Sir Hugh Foot imposed drastic new security measures in Cyprus, including strengthening of law on incitement to violence, curfew in all main towns from 6.30 p.m., and banning of all processions and assemblies. Archbishop Makarios urged Greek Cypriots to organise in self-defence against Turkish attacks. **11.** Seven African elected members of Kenya Legislative Council each fined £75 on charges of defaming 6 Africans who had announced intention of seeking election to special seats in the Council. **12.** Mr. Macmillan spent day of discussions in Ottawa with Mr. Diefenbaker and members of his Cabinet. Number of Greek Cypriots killed in fighting with Turks in village north of Nicosia. Street fighting also took place in Famagusta. War office announced that one battalion group of Parachute Brigade would be sent to Cyprus as precautionary measure. **15.** More troops sent to Cyprus. Turkish Foreign Minister handed British Ambassador note rejecting British plan for settlement of Cyprus dispute. **16.** Thirty-one members of Dr. Azikiwe's party, the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons, tabled paper at meeting of party executive, calling on Dr. Azikiwe to resign party leadership and premiership of Eastern Nigeria. Dr. Azikiwe expelled the members from the party. **18.** It was announced that 1st Guards Brigade would be sent to Cyprus for town security duties. Eighteen men killed in Vancouver when two spans of new bridge, on which they were working, collapsed. **19.** British Government's Cyprus plan announced in House of Commons, providing that for 7 years there should be dual nationality for Greeks and Turks and separate Houses of Representatives for the two communities, while system of representative government and communal autonomy was being worked out. Greek Government announced total rejection of plan and Turkish Government said that any solution other than partition would be unaccept-

able. **20.** Archbishop Makarios rejected British plan, but expressed readiness for talks on democratic constitution for self-government. **23.** Dr. Nkrumah said that he wanted to declare Ghana a republic within 2 years. **24.** Pakistan Cabinet decided to impose Governor's rule in East Pakistan. Sir Hugh Foot flew to London to report on reaction to Government's Cyprus proposals.

July 8. British National Service officer and man shot dead in shop in Famagusta. **9.** Text of Bill published authorising South African Minister of Justice to set up special courts to try charges of treason and Communism. President Eisenhower, in course of visit to Canada, spoke to joint Session of two Houses of Parliament in Ottawa on economic problems and differences engaging Canada and U.S.A. **10.** British Government withdraw recognition from Sultan of Lahej and banned him from the territory and from Aden Colony and Protectorate. **11.** Eight Cypriots killed in various parts of the island within 24 hours. **12.** Federation of Malaya took over Royal Malayan Navy, consisting of 10 small craft. **13.** It was announced that 300 British policemen would be seconded to Cyprus to augment police force. **14.** Sir Hugh Foot issued 48-hour general standstill order for whole island of Cyprus, including house curfew in all main towns, absolute ban on traffic and stay-at-home orders for all, except on essential services. Dr. Nkrumah introduced Bill into Ghana Parliament providing for powers to detain persons up to five years for actions considered prejudicial to safety of Ghana or its relations with other countries. **15.** Ghana Ministry of Justice abolished, law officers' department continuing independently under direct control of Dr. Nkrumah. **18.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that British Government would make loan of £5,500,000 to British Guiana to meet cost of five-year plan. **19.** Northern Rhodesia legislature rejected White Paper scheme for new constitution. **20.** After three more murders in Nicosia, curfew was imposed on the city. **22.** Arrests began in Cyprus of about 1,250 Greeks and about 50 Turks, who were known or believed to have planned terrorist activities. **24.** Majority of Greek Cypriots went on strike in protest against mass arrests. **31.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that arrangements had been made for South Wales commercial ship-repairing firm to take over Malta dockyard on long lease.

August 1. South African treason trial of 92 persons opened in Pretoria. **2.** British sergeant shot in back and killed while shopping in Nicosia with his small son. **3.** British colonel killed in Limassol, being shot in the back while gardening. **4.** After day in which six persons were killed in Cyprus, Col. Grivas, leader of Eoka terrorists, ordered suspension of activities against British and Turks. **5.** Nigerian Government decided to seek independence by April 2, 1960. Turkish Cypriot terrorist organisation ordered cessation of violence. **11.** Mr. Macmillan visited Cyprus on way home from talks in Athens and Ankara, seeing British military leaders, visiting troops engaged in anti-terrorist operations and meeting Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders at Government House. **12–14.** Riots involving loss of life in Ahmedabad; arrests exceeded 1,000. **15.** British Government repeated proposals for seven-year Cyprus plan, with some modifications as result of Mr. Macmillan's visits to Athens and Ankara. **17.** Archbishop Makarios rejected British proposals. **18.** Commission on Nigerian Minorities reported that there was a real body of fear among minorities in each region but did not recommend setting up of separate state. **19.** Mr. Karamanlis told Mr. Macmillan that Greek Government would not co-operate with British proposals for Cyprus. **23.** Three members of Eoka terrorist band killed by troops in Cypriot village. **24.** Death of Mr. J. G. Strydom, Prime Minister of South Africa since 1954.

Sept. 1. British police superintendent shot in back and killed in Nicosia. **2.** Dr. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, elected leader of South African Nationalist Party by its parliamentary representatives, thus automatically becoming Prime Minister. British airman shot in back and killed in Nicosia while walking with his wife, who was wounded. Curfew imposed in Nicosia area on all Greek Cypriot males between 15 and 25. **3.** Dr. Verwoerd said in broadcast to nation that he would devote all his energies to establishment of republic in South Africa. **7.** Ballistic rocket, the Black Knight, successfully fired from Woomera range in Australia. **7–9.** Political rioting in Northern Nigeria, resulting in 6 deaths. **14.** British soldier shot dead and 3 others injured in ambush by Cypriot terrorists near Paphos. **16.** Dr. Verwoerd said that *apartheid* would be extended to apply between Coloured and African and between African and Indian. **20.** East Pakistan Speaker injured during riotous scenes in Assembly. **23.** Sir Hugh Foot, in broadcast to forces, said that British plan for Cyprus would be carried through. Further fighting in East Pakistan Assembly, the Deputy Speaker being taken to hospital after clash. In Karachi, police used tear gas to disperse gathering which had collected at railway station to welcome President of Moslem League. **24.** Plan for round the world telephone cable, at cost of £88,000,000, approved in principle by Commonwealth economic conference at Montreal. Leader and 12 other prominent members of East Pakistan Opposition arrested on charges of attempted murder of Deputy Speaker, who died in hospital on following day. **26.** National Executive of British Labour Party called on Government to suspend plan for Cyprus by postponing arrival there of Turkish Government representative. **27.** Archbishop Makarios made proposals to British Government for independent Cyprus without union with Greece or partition and sent representatives to London for discussions. Ghana Government banned United Opposition Party from holding public meetings during forthcoming regional assembly election campaign. **29.** When South African treason trial was resumed after month's adjournment, prosecution said that it now based its case entirely on conspiracy, and that if conspiracy was not proved, all accused should go free.

UNITED NATIONS

(1957) Oct. 10. Political Committee of General Assembly debated report of disarmament commission. Mr. Gromyko rejected Western proposals put forward in London in August. Mr. Cabot Lodge said Western powers proposed setting up of technical committee to work out inspection system assuring use of outer space exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes. **22.** General Assembly began consideration of Syria's complaints against Turkey, Mr. Gromyko supporting call for inquiry. **31.** Debate on Syria's dispute with Turkey ended, with neither side demanding vote on resolutions. **Nov. 21.** Soviet delegate announced intention to veto resolution in Security Council for resumption of negotiations over Kashmir. **Dec. 2.** Security Council authorised Dr. Graham, U.N. representative for India and Pakistan, to make effort for peaceful settlement of Kashmir dispute. **9.** Debate on Cyprus began in General Assembly. **10.** General Assembly passed, without dissent, compromise resolution expressing concern at position in Algeria and calling for informal discussions. **12.** Resolution sponsored by Greece expressing regret at lack of progress in Cyprus, and calling for further

negotiations with view to self-determination, was passed in General Assembly by 33 votes to 20, with 25 abstentions, thus failing to secure requisite two-thirds majority.

(1958) Feb. 13. Tunisian delegation to U.N. asked for meeting of Security Council to discuss French air-raid on Sakiet. **18.** Security Council placed Tunisian complaint and French counter-charge of Tunisian aid to Algerian rebels on its agenda and adjourned *sine die*. **April 18.** U.S.S.R. asked for meeting of Security Council to take urgent measures "to end flights of United States military aircraft carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs towards frontiers of Soviet Union". The request was subsequently withdrawn. **May 2.** U.S.S.R. used veto in Security Council to negative otherwise unanimous decision in favour of American resolution for Arctic inspection system to obviate surprise attacks. **June 2.** Security Council met to consider complaint by Tunisia against France and counter-complaint by France. **11.** Security Council agreed to send observer group to Lebanon to see that no person, supplies of arms nor other material crossed frontier illegally. U.N. Special Committee on Hungary decided to prepare official report on trial and execution of Imre Nagy and his associates. **July 14.** Urgent meeting of Security Council held at request of U.S.A. to consider situation in Iraq and Lebanon. U.S. delegate informed Council of landing of American forces in Lebanon. British, French and Canadian spokesmen supported American action, which was attacked by Russian delegation. **16.** Mr. Hammarskjöld told Security Council that U.N. observers in Lebanon now had access to whole frontier and were thus fully equipped to halt infiltration. **18.** Russia vetoed U.S. resolution in Security Council calling for expansion of observer group in Lebanon into U.N. police force. U.S. delegate introduced resolution calling for emergency session of General Assembly. **21.** U.S.A. and Britain supported Japanese proposal in Security Council for expanding observer group in Lebanon. **22.** Soviet vetoed Japanese plan. **Aug. 1.** Britain asked president of Security Council to call special meeting of Council on Aug. 12, at which members might be represented by heads of Government or other specially designated delegates, to discuss Middle East problems. **5.** Mr. Khrushchev called for extraordinary session of U.N. General Assembly to discuss withdrawal of American and British troops from Middle East, instead of meeting of heads of Governments in Security Council. President Eisenhower said this was completely acceptable to U.S. and instructed American representative at U.N. to take steps to call meeting. **13.** President Eisenhower addressed special meeting of General Assembly and laid down six points for peace in Middle East: U.N. concern for Lebanon, U.N. measures to preserve peace in Jordan, an end to fomentation of civil strife from without, an U.N. peace force, a regional economic development plan and steps to avoid new arms race. Mr. Gromyko said withdrawal of American and British forces must come first. **14.** Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that Assembly should ask Mr. Hammarskjöld to take steps towards maintenance and integrity of Jordan and Lebanon so that U.K. and U.S. troops could be withdrawn. **21.** Unanimous vote in Assembly in favour of resolution put forward by Arab states offering assurances against interference by Arab nations in each other's affairs and calling on Mr. Hammarskjöld to visit Middle East and arrange for strengthening of U.N. "presence" in Lebanon and Jordan. **Sept. 16.** General Assembly met for its thirteenth session. Dr. Charles Malek, Foreign Minister of Lebanon, was elected President. **23.** Assembly, by 40 votes to 29, with 12 abstentions, rejected proposal by India for full-scale study of Chinese representation in U.N. **30.** Mr. Hammarskjöld reported that Britain and U.S. had agreed to start withdrawing their troops from Jordan and Lebanon during October provided situation in area continued to improve.

UNITED STATES

(1957) Oct. 1. President Eisenhower said that if Governor Faubus would undertake not to obstruct federal courts and would maintain law and order in Little Rock, command of Arkansas National Guard would be returned to him and federal troops withdrawn as soon as possible thereafter. A declaration subsequently made by Mr. Faubus was not regarded by the President as satisfactory. **8.** Mr. Dulles said that U.S.A. was prepared to discuss with Russia control of outer space separately from general disarmament programme. **23.** Successful launching of Vanguard rocket of type to be used for U.S. earth satellite. **25.** Announcement from White House after talks between the President and Mr. Macmillan said that N.A.T.O. would be urged to make enlarged effort in scientific research and development, that the President would ask Congress to amend Atomic Energy Act to permit co-operation on atomic and nuclear weapons with Britain and other friendly countries and that the President and Prime Minister fully agreed that Soviet threats against Turkey gave solemn significance to the obligation, under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, to consider armed attack against any member of the alliance as attack against all. **30.** President Eisenhower announced his intention of attending meeting of North Atlantic council in Paris in December.

Nov. 7. President Eisenhower said in broadcast that U.S. had sent a missile into outer space and back. **8.** Many killed by tornadoes in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. **25.** President Eisenhower taken ill after going to Washington Airport to greet the King of Morocco. **26.** The President's illness was stated to be a mild stroke and his doctors said that several weeks of rest and substantially decreased activity would be necessary. **28.** The President attended Thanksgiving Day service at a Washington church.

Dec. 2. Opening of road tunnel beneath Baltimore harbour. **3.** After discussions with the President, Mr. Adlai Stevenson declined invitation to attent N.A.T.O. meeting in Paris. **6.** Attempt to launch satellite in Florida ended in failure when rocket blew up. **10.** It was confirmed that President Eisenhower would go to the Paris N.A.T.O. meeting, after statement by his doctors that they unanimously agreed that his recovery would permit him to do so. After spread of strike on New York subways, the system was very seriously affected. **17.** An intermediate missile, the Atlas, was successfully fired from Cape Canaveral testing site.

(1958) Jan. 9. President Eisenhower delivered personally his State of the Union message in Congress. The message was devoted entirely to problems of peace and security. **12.** The President's reply to Marshal Bulganin's proposal for "summit" conference was made public. In it he said that a meeting should be conditional on adequate preparation at lower levels. He also proposed that Russia and U.S. should renounce their power of veto in U.N. in matters affecting peaceful settlement of disputes and that testing of nuclear weapons should be halted indefinitely. **13.** The President sent largest peace-time budget of $73,900,000,000 to Congress, 64 per cent. of the total being for military programmes. **14.** Treasury asked Congress to authorize increase of $5,000,000,000 in legal

limit of national debt. **27.** The President sent message to Congress outlining plans for 10,000 scholarships and 5,500 fellowships for next 4 years, with emphasis on training scientists and engineers. **30.** President Eisenhower asked Congress for five-year extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. **31.** American Army satellite "Explorer" successfully launched in Florida.

Feb. 5. U.S. Navy's third attempt to launch satellite failed when rocket carrying satellite broke apart in mid-air. **7.** Another ballistic missile, fired by U.S.A.F. at Cape Canaveral, blew up after successful launching. **15.** Mr. Stassen resigned post of special adviser on disarmament to the President. **19.** President Eisenhower sent message to Congress asking for total of $3,942,000,000 for foreign aid in forthcoming fiscal year. **20.** Dave Beck, former president of teamsters' union, imprisoned for stealing from the union.

March 4. Mr. Dulles said that Russian conditions for meeting of Foreign Ministers, preliminary to summit conference, were unacceptable to U.S. **5.** President Eisenhower reported that Russian leaders had expressed willingness to go to Washington for a summit meeting. Earth satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral but failed to go into orbit, last stage of rocket not igniting. **8.** The President outlined number of measures proposed for relief of unemployed, including use of federal funds to extend duration of relief payments. **11.** Figures for February showed nearly 5,200,000 unemployed, highest for 16 years and an increase of 700,000 over January figures. **17.** Small test satellite successfully launched by U.S. Navy at Cape Canaveral. It was stated that it was expected to circle earth for at least five years. **19.** The President directed Treasury to make grants and loans available to local authorities for electrification, housing, slum clearance and similar projects and Bill passed through Congress providing for construction during year of 200,000 additional dwellings. **26.** Third American satellite, Explorer III, successfully launched at Cape Canaveral.

April 3. President Eisenhower sent message to Congress proposing unified control of defence with greatly increased powers for Secretary of Defence. **8.** In letter to Mr. Khrushchev, the President again proposed that American and Soviet technicians should begin work at once on technical problems of system for international control of an agreement to stop nuclear tests. **14.** Mr. Dulles announced Western agreement to talks by ambassadors in Moscow preliminary to a summit conference.

May 3. The President sent Note to all countries co-operating in International Geophysical Year suggesting preservation of Antarctica for peaceful uses of mankind and its opening to international scientific investigation. **7.** Atomic Energy Commission confirmed that new U.S. nuclear bomb tests in Pacific had started on April 28. **14.** U.S. Navy Department said that size of American amphibious force in Mediterranean was being temporarily doubled. **15.** President Eisenhower and most of the Cabinet were at Washington airport to greet Mr. Nixon on his return from his tour in Latin America. **17.** State Department said that U.S. had agreed to supply Lebanon with arms and equipment, including tanks, for use in defending its territorial integrity and independence. **22.** Seven U.S. Army Nike missiles exploded at Middleton, New Jersey, causing the death of 10 persons. **28.** After successful launching of another satellite, it was presumed to have fallen back into earth's atmosphere and been destroyed.

June 6. Foreign Aid Bill, voting total of $3,700,000,000, passed Senate after cuts made by House of Representatives had been partly restored. **7.** Mr. Macmillan arrived in U.S. after delay through engine trouble in his aircraft. **8.** He spoke at De Pauw University, Indiana, of which his maternal grandfather was one of the first medical graduates. **9.** President Eisenhower had talks with Mr. Macmillan at the White House. **10.** The President and Mr. Macmillan flew by helicopter to Baltimore to receive honorary degrees at Johns Hopkins University. On his return to Washington, Mr. Macmillan addressed Senate. **11.** Mr. Macmillan spoke to National Press Club and afterwards left for Ottawa. **16.** Supreme Court, in majority decision, ruled that U.S. citizens could not, except in war or threat of greatest imminent danger to public safety, be denied passports because of their beliefs or political associations. About 10,000 members of tanker crews and 1,700 ships' engineers went on strike after breakdown of negotiations for new employment contracts. **17.** Mr. Dulles said that U.S. would be ready to provide troops for U.N. force in Lebanon and did not exclude possibility of direct American intervention. **18.** President Eisenhower said that executions of Mr. Nagy and his compatriots were very great obstacle to further negotiations for summit conference. **25.** Swedish freighter and oil barge tanker collided in East River, New York, the tanker catching fire and setting fire to Manhattan Bridge. Two members of tanker's crew lost their lives. Further attempt at Cape Canaveral to launch earth satellite by means of Vanguard rocket unsuccessful. **26.** President Eisenhower informed Russian Government that U.S. delegates would attend meeting of atomic experts at Geneva in spite of absence of Russian representatives. **30.** Senate passed Bill for recognition of Alaska as 49th state of the Union.

July 7. President asked Congress to pass legislation nullifying Supreme Court's decision that State Department could not withhold passports on grounds of political associations or beliefs. **9.** Thor-Able rocket fired from Cape Canaveral with live mouse in nose cone. Rocket fell into South Atlantic in neighbourhood of Ascension Island, about 6,000 miles from launching-point. **25.** The President, in letter to Mr. Khrushchev on proposed summit conference on Middle East crisis, said that any such conference within Security Council must be convened under Security Council rules. **27.** American satellite, Explorer IV, weighing 38 lb., successfully launched from Cape Canaveral into space where it was expected to stay for "some years". **30.** Governor Faubus won record majority in Democrat primary election for nomination for third term as Governor of Arkansas.

August 7. Washington Court of Appeals unanimously quashed conviction of Mr. Arthur Miller twelve months previously on charges of contempt of Congress. **8.** It was announced that nuclear-powered submarine *Nautilus* had surfaced near Greenland after travelling for 1,830 miles under Arctic ice cap and passing under North Pole. **12.** U.S. Navy announced that second nuclear-powered submarine, the *Skate*, had crossed North Pole and was continuing under-ice exploration in area. **17.** Rocket launched from Cape Canaveral in attempt to reach moon exploded at about 60,000 ft. **26.** President Eisenhower proposed expansion of World Bank to promote more aid for backward nations. **27.** Navy authorities announced that U.S. 7th Fleet off Formosa was being reinforced. **28.** State Department warned Communist China against attempts to occupy Nationalist-held islands. Governor Faubus secured legislation in Arkansas state legislature enabling him to delay opening of schools where desegregation had been ordered.

Sept. 4. Mr. Dulles said that U.S. forces were deployed in Western Pacific to take timely and effective action if the President decided that security of Formosa was endangered by Communist

operations. **8.** Elections in Maine resulted in return of Democratic senator, governor and two out of three members of House of Representatives, the Senate seat and one seat for House of Representatives being gained from Republicans. **11.** President Eisenhower in broadcast to nation said that United States would not retreat before threat of armed aggression in East. **12.** Supreme Court ordered Little Rock School Board to proceed at once with desegregation of Central High School. Governor Faubus issued proclamation ordering school to close. **15.** Twenty-five persons killed when passenger train between Bayonne and Elizabeth, New Jersey, plunged 50 feet from open bridge into Newark Bay. **20.** The President sternly rejected Mr. Khrushchev's letter on Far Eastern situation. **22.** Resignation of Mr. Sherman Adams, the President's Chief of Staff. The President approved imposition of quotas on lead and zinc imports, which would reduce annual total by about 20 per cent. **27.** Vote in Little Rock on Governor Faubus' plan for publicly supported private schools, where segregation would be maintained, resulted in majority of nearly three to one for scheme. **29.** Governor of Alabama commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed on a negro for robbing elderly white woman of $1.95.

FRANCE

(1957) Oct. 7. Keel of new 55,000 ton transatlantic liner, *France*, laid at St. Nazaire. **18.** M. Pinay failed in attempt to form Government, being defeated in National Assembly by 248 to 198. **22.** M. Mollet, the Socialist leader, agreed to form Government. **24.** One worker killed and 12 workers and 15 policemen injured in riots at St. Nazaire shipyards as result of labour disputes. **25.** Twenty-four hour general strike widely observed. Riots occurred in Nantes and minor disorders in other centres. **29.** M. Mollet's attempt to form Government defeated in Assembly by 289 to 227. **30.** M. Félix Gaillard (Radical), Minister of Finance in the Bourgès-Maunoury Government, agreed to form Ministry.

Nov. 5. Assembly voted M. Gaillard into office by 337 to 173. **12.** National Assembly approved Bill to renew special powers to combat terrorism and rebellion in Algeria and metropolitan France. 270 Moslems in France were arrested. **15.** French delegation walked out of conference of N.A.T.O. parliamentarians in consequence of Anglo-American decision to send arms to Tunisia. **17.** M. Pleven, the Foreign Minister, left for Washington to discuss the Anglo-American action with Mr. Dulles. **19.** M. Gaillard obtained, by 256 to 182, vote of confidence on Bill giving Government special powers to increase taxation, reduce expenditure and check price increases. Twenty-four hour strike of Government employees was widely observed. Six Algerians were killed and two seriously injured in hotel in Paris suburb. **25.** Demonstrations took place in Paris during Mr. Macmillan's discussions with French Ministers. **26.** Joint statement at end of talks between M. Gaillard and Mr. Macmillan recognized that Algerian problem remained French responsibility and said that it had been decided to make arrangements to avoid recurrences of difficulties which had arisen over supply of arms to Tunisia. **29.** National Assembly gave M. Gaillard two votes of confidence on his Algerian policy, one of them approving his "outline law" for Algeria.

Dec. 16. At meeting of N.A.T.O. heads of Governments in Paris, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles said that they would propose to Congress the doubling of the Development Loan Fund and large increase in lending authority of Export-Import Bank. The United States, they said, were also prepared to join in N.A.T.O. atomic stockpile and to make intermediate range ballistic missiles available to other N.A.T.O. countries. **19.** *Communiqué* after N.A.T.O. council meeting said that if Soviet Government refused to work in disarmament commission, a meeting at "Foreign Ministers' level", to resolve deadlock, would be welcomed. Proposals to make stocks of nuclear warheads readily available and to put intermediate range missiles at disposal of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, had also been accepted, and there would be more standardization and integration of forces and co-ordination of research, development and manufacture of weapons. Increased provision would be made for training young scientists and technicians.

(1958) Jan. 19. French naval vessels intercepted Yugoslav cargo boat *Slovenija* with arms said to have been intended for Algerian nationalists and took her into Oran. **20.** Yugoslav Government protested at removal of arms from *Slovenija* and M. Pineau lodged counter-protest at "act of contraband" by country professing friendship with France. **31.** National Assembly passed Algerian outline law by 296 to 244.

Feb. 8. French aircraft from Algeria carried out raid on Tunisian village of Sakiet near Algerian border, with loss of life. President Bourguiba recalled Tunisian Ambassador from Paris and demanded removal of all French troops from Tunisia. **10.** Tunisian Government said that all French authorities in Sbeitla region would be ordered to leave at once. **11.** National Assembly, by 339 to 179, passed motion expressing regret at civilian casualties at Sakiet but affirming confidence in Government. Tunisian Government said that French warships would no longer be allowed to enter Bizerta harbour and Tunisian Ambassador in Washington was instructed to bring incident before U.N. Security Council. **17.** French and Tunisian Governments accepted British and American offers of mediation. **21.** Tunisian authorities expelled French consuls from five provincial towns. **22.** President Bourguiba rejected French proposal for establishment of frontier control system under United Nations on Algerian border. **28.** Twelve French residents in Bizerta arrested and ordered to leave Tunisia. Many others had their houses searched.

March 1. Russian Ambassador handed message to French Government from Mr. Gromyko agreeing to conference of Foreign Ministers, confined to preparing agenda for a "summit" meeting. **13.** National Assembly suspended while large body of policemen demonstrated outside for higher pay. **14.** Ministers accepted resignation of prefect of Paris police.

April 1. Twenty-four hour strike of nearly a million public servants brought transport services throughout country almost to standstill. **12.** Council of Ministers, after lengthy meeting, decided on immediate recall of Parliament to consider Government decision to resume direct negotiations with Tunisia, but to reserve right to take question of supervision of Algerian-Tunisian frontier to N.A.T.O. or Security Council. **16.** M. Gaillard defeated in National Assembly on his Tunisian policy by 321 to 255 and tendered his resignation.

May 7. Robert Avril sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of English school-teacher, Miss Janet Marshall, at Belloy-sur-Somme in August 1955. **13.** Day of rioting by Europeans in Algiers culminated in seizure of Government buildings and formation of "civil and military committee of public safety", including senior army officers, which demanded creation of Government of public safety in Paris. General Massu, commanding parachute troops, told crowd that Army was with

them and later General Salan, French C.-in-C. in Algeria, said that he was assuming provisional powers. In Paris, where rioting also took place on smaller scale, debate in National Assembly, on investiture of M. Pflimlin as Premier, was suspended. **14.** In early hours of morning, M. Pflimlin was elected Prime Minister by 274 to 129, the Communists abstaining. President Coty broadcast order to officers and other ranks in Algeria to remain faithful to their duty under French Government. Committee of Public Safety in Algiers took possession of Radio Algeria and it was announced that similar committees had been set up in Oran and other towns. A number of members of extreme right-wing organizations were arrested in Paris, where troops were confined to barracks. All air and sea traffic between France and Algeria was suspended. **15.** General de Gaulle announced that he held himself in readiness " to assume the powers of the Republic ". **16.** M. Pflimlin secured very large majority in National Assembly for authority to apply special emergency powers to metropolitan France. He said that a number of arrests had already been made. Formation of overall committee of public safety for all Algeria was announced. **17.** Government imposed strict control over French nationals travelling to other countries. **18.** General Ely, chief of staff of armed forces, resigned. Government ordered *gendarmerie* reservists to report to form mobile units throughout country. M. Jacques Soustelle arrived in Algiers, where he was warmly acclaimed. **19.** General de Gaulle held press conference in Paris and repeated that he held himself at country's disposal, but that he would return to power only by legal means. On orders of trade unions, Paris underground, bus and suburban electric lines were brought to standstill. **20.** M. Pflimlin told Assembly that he would entrust the Algerian emergency powers to Gen. Salan and military authorities. He also announced that he would put forward proposals for urgent constitutional reform. Currency allowance of about £30 in travellers' cheques for French tourists abroad was suspended. **24.** With support of parachute troops, public safety committees on Algerian lines were set up in Ajaccio and other towns in Corsica. **25.** Crews of six French naval vessels in Malta were recalled hurriedly to their ships, which left for unknown destination. President Bourguiba declared state of emergency in Tunisia after clashes with French troops in south of country. In France, Government issued decree establishing press censorship. **26.** Right-wing deputies in Paris endeavoured to arrange conference of party leaders with General de Gaulle. Later, the General arrived in Paris and it was subsequently made known that he had seen M. Pflimlin. M. Pflimlin said Government had decided to send no more reinforcements to Corsica. Units of French fleet arrived in Algerian ports of Bône and Philippeville. **27.** General de Gaulle issued statement saying that he had embarked on " regular procedure necessary to establish a republican Government ", disapproving of breaches of public order and calling on members of the forces to obey their commanders. During the evening three right-wing members of the Government resigned. Strikes called throughout France by Communist unions met with only partial success. Socialist Party decided not to support General de Gaulle. **28.** In early hours of morning, National Assembly voted on Bill for constitutional reform, which M. Pflimlin had said he would regard as question of confidence. Majority in favour of Bill was 408 to 165, but former figure included about 145 votes which M. Pflimlin repudiated. The absolute majority of 296 votes required was therefore not obtained. M. Pflimlin tendered his Government's resignation to President Coty, but agreed to continue to act until his successor was appointed. It was later announced that the President was sending presidents of Assembly and Senate to confer with General de Gaulle. Large and peaceful demonstrations in support of existing régime took place in Paris. **29.** President Coty sent message to Assembly warning members of dangers of civil war and saying that unless General de Gaulle were allowed to form Government, he himself would resign. Later he invited General de Gaulle to form Ministry of national safety, and latter accepted on condition that his Government would be given full powers for fixed period and would be authorized to prepare changes in constitution which would be submitted to referendum.

June 1. After making short speech to National Assembly, General de Gaulle was voted into power by 329 to 224. His Cabinet contained members of M.R.P., Radical and Socialist parties and several non-party civil servants. During the day some Communist demonstrations took place in Paris. Censorship of newspapers, news agencies and radio ended. **2.** National Assembly accorded votes to General de Gaulle for renewal of special powers in Algeria and for delegation of power to executive in France for six months. **3.** In early hours of morning, after General de Gaulle had rejected amendments made by Suffrage Committee of Assembly and had threatened to resign, National Assembly passed Bill giving him authority to present revised constitution to French people for referendum without previous agreement of Assembly. Later, Assembly adjourned until autumn. General Ely was reinstated as chief of staff of armed forces. **4.** General de Gaulle flew to Algiers and addressed vast crowd, promising equal rights for Europeans and Moslems of both sexes and that all Algerians would vote in referendum for French constitutional reform. **6.** The General returned to Paris, after announcing that he would remain personally in charge of Algerian affairs, with General Salan as his delegate-general. **9.** General de Gaulle appointed six more Cabinet Ministers. **10.** All-Algeria Committee of public safety unanimously passed resolution addressed to General de Gaulle expressing hostility to holding of municipal elections before the referendum, demanding abrogation of Algerian outline law, calling for total integration of Algeria and Sahara with France and consequent abolition of Algerian administrative bodies and " true Government of public safety " under General de Gaulle. **11.** General de Gaulle sent telegram to General Salan rebuking Algerian committee for its resolution. **17.** French Government agreed to remove troops from all parts of Tunisia except Bizerta. **29.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Paris for talks with General de Gaulle.

July 3. General de Gaulle ended three days' military tour of inspection in Algeria, and announced series of measures for the country, including full voting rights for Moslem women, extra credits for industry and agriculture, schools for all Moslem children within ten years and use of the same postage stamps as France. **7.** General de Gaulle appointed M. Soustelle Minister of Information. **22.** The General replied to Mr. Khrushchev's suggestion of immediate summit talks on Middle East, saying that idea of conference could be followed up if U.N. talks failed. **26.** General de Gaulle proposed to Mr. Khrushchev that summit meeting should be restricted to small number of directly interested powers and should be held at Geneva or elsewhere in Europe. **29.** Draft constitution published, proposing *inter alia* increased powers for President and Ministers who should not be members of Assembly.

Aug. 14. Consultative committee on draft

constitution adopted report accepting it without major changes. **20.** General de Gaulle left Paris for tour through French African territories. **25.** Oil tank blew up near harbour at Marseilles, after fire started by Algerian terrorists had raged all day. **27.** Four tanks in suburbs of Rouen blown up by terrorists; several thousand Moslems in Paris and other cities arrested for questioning.

Sept. 4. General de Gaulle announced proposed new constitution and opened referendum campaign at mass meeting, attended by 150,000 people, in Place de la République. **15.** Unsuccessful attempts by Algerian terrorists to murder M. Soustelle in his car near Arc de Triomphe. His face was cut by broken glass, and two men were arrested. **19.** Algerian rebels proclaimed "provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" from their headquarters in Cairo. **29.** Official figures for metropolitan France in referendum on new constitution held on previous day showed that 17,666,828 had voted in favour and 4,624,475 against. Eighty-five per cent. of electorate went to the poll. In Algeria, the vote in favour amounted to 96 per cent., and all African territories also voted "Yes", except Guinea, which was at once informed by French Government that it was no longer entitled to administrative or financial assistance from France.

SOVIET

(1957) Oct. 4. Moscow radio announced that Russia had launched an earth satellite, which was circling the earth 560 miles up once every 95 minutes. It was stated next day that the rocket which had carried earth satellite into outer space was also circling earth in satellite's orbit. It was further announced that Soviet Union had exploded new hydrogen device. **26.** Marshal Zhukov relieved of his post as Minister of Defence and replaced by Marshal Malinovsky. **Nov. 2.** Marshal Zhukov excluded from praesidium of central committee and membership of central committee of Communist Party. **3.** Moscow radio said that second earth satellite had been launched, weighing half a ton and carrying a dog in a pressurized container. **Dec. 21.** Mr. Khrushchev, in speech to Supreme Soviet, called for new "summit" conference.

(1958) Jan. 9. Marshal Bulganin sent Note to 19 countries, including Great Britain and U.S.A., saying that Soviet Government would call conference in next two or three months in which heads of Governments would participate. **21.** Foreign Ministry proposed ban on nuclear and rocket weapons in Middle East. **Feb. 3.** Letter from Marshal Bulganin to President Eisenhower rejected idea of meeting of foreign ministers before summit meeting. **March 15.** Foreign Ministry put forward peace plan whereby Russia would give up inter-continental ballistic missiles if U.S.A. abandoned her foreign bases. **27.** Supreme Soviet elected Mr. Khrushchev as Chairman of Council of Ministers in place of Marshal Bulganin. **31.** Mr. Gromyko told Supreme Soviet that Russia would cease testing atomic and hydrogen weapons. Mr. Khrushchev announced names of new Government, which included Mr. Kozlov as joint first deputy Prime Minister with Mr. Mikoyan. **April 11.** Soviet Note said that Government was willing to begin immediate discussions with Western ambassadors in Moscow, confined to deciding time, place and composition of meeting of foreign ministers. **14.** Second Russian satellite, after being last seen over Barbados, believed to have burnt out, having travelled in space for five months. **24.** Britain, France and U.S. delivered request to Mr. Gromyko to meet ambassadors of the three powers jointly, rather than separately, to discuss agenda for summit conference. **27.** Soviet Government proposed that Czech and Polish ambassadors should be included in preparatory discussions. **29.** President Nasser arrived in Moscow for 18-day visit to Soviet Union. **May 3.** Western Governments sent joint Note to Moscow agreeing to separate interviews between their ambassadors and Mr. Gromyko. **15.** Third Russian satellite, weighing more than a ton, was launched. **June 25.** Soviet Government sent Note to U.S.A., declining to take part in technical talks by atomic scientists in Geneva unless U.S.A. agreed in advance to suspension of nuclear tests. **27.** U.S. military aircraft forced down by Soviet fighters near Erevan, Russian authorities alleging that it had deliberately violated Soviet air space. **July 18.** Demonstrations at British and American Embassies in Moscow against landings in Jordan and Lebanon. **23.** Mr. Khrushchev said that he was prepared to go to New York to take part in five-power summit conference within U.N. Security Council provided that Mr. Nehru and representatives of Arab states were also invited. He suggested talks should begin on July 28. **28.** In further letter to Western powers, in which he accused U.K. and U.S.A. of avoiding talks, Mr. Khrushchev called for date of summit meeting to be named. **Aug. 15.** Marshal Bulganin relieved of his post as chairman of Soviet State Bank and appointed chairman of economic council for Stavropol region. **29.** It was announced that two dogs fired in rocket to height of 279 miles had returned safely to earth. **30.** In interview with *Pravda*, Mr. Khrushchev expressed willingness to begin negotiations on Oct. 31 about suspension of nuclear tests. **Sept. 8.** Mr. Khrushchev, in message to President Eisenhower, said there could be no peace in Far East until American fleet was withdrawn from Formosa Straits and American troops from Formosa and that attack on Communist China would be regarded as attack on U.S.S.R. He said that question of Formosa should be considered by U.N. **30.** American Atomic Energy Commission reported that Russia had resumed nuclear tests, two detonations having been detected, both north of Arctic Circle.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1957) Oct. 3–7. Serious rioting in Warsaw as result of banning of a newspaper. **4.** Mr. Djilas, former Vice-President of Yugoslavia, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment after secret trial on charges of hostile propaganda against régime. **5.** State of siege for 30 days proclaimed in city and province of Buenos Aires in view of alleged Peronista plot. **7.** Norwegian general election resulted in return of Labour Government, with overall majority increased from four to six. Syrian Government decided to draw attention of United Nations to alleged provocation and troop concentrations by Turkey on frontier. **11.** West German Defence Ministry said that 30,000 to 40,000 conscripts would be taken into *Bundeswehr* in ensuing year and that its strength would be 180,000 by the summer of 1958. **13.** Egyptian troops were sent to port of Latakia in Syria. **18.** West German Government decided to sever diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia because of latter's recognition of East German régime. Finnish Government resigned after defeat by one vote in Parliament. **20.** Eleven Egyptians, including two former ministers, sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 years to 25 years on charges of plotting downfall of Nasser Government. **28.** Results of Turkish elections showed that Mr. Menderes' Government had been returned to power with majority of 254 over main opposition party. **29.** Dr. Adenauer met *Bundestag* with his reconstructed Cabinet and outlined Government programme. Hand-grenade thrown from gallery in

the Knesset injured four Israel ministers, including Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mrs. Meir.

Nov. 13. Death of President Zápotocky of Czechoslovakia. **14.** It was announced that Britain and U.S.A. would make immediate token shipments of arms to Tunisia. M. Pineau, the French Foreign Minister, said that this decision was inconsistent with N.A.T.O. solidarity. **20.** It was stated in Cairo that Egypt would receive economic assistance from Soviet to help her to carry out five-year industrialization plan. **29.** After long deadlock in Finland, efforts to form parliamentary Government having failed, President Kekkonen approved Cabinet of business-men, headed by Governor of Bank of Finland. **30.** Attack with grenades in Jakarta on President Sukarno of Indonesia resulted in death of 8 people and injuries to about 150. The President was unhurt.

Dec. 1. Mr. Hammarskjöld flew to Amman for talks on fresh border disputes between Israel and Jordan. **3.** Widespread seizures and boycotts of Dutch firms took place in Indonesia. Dutch subjects were forbidden to enter the country. **4.** Guatamalan Legation in London said that its minister had been recalled and that in present circumstances Guatamalan Government did not contemplate appointing successor. Agreement reached for resumption of Israel convoys through Jordan territory to Mount Scopus enclave in Jerusalem. **5.** As part of campaign to secure independence of Dutch New Guinea, Indonesian Government ordered expulsion by stages of all Dutch nationals in the state, numbering about 50,000, and various other anti-Dutch measures. **6.** Police used tear gas to disperse crowd of rioters in town in Poznan province of Poland. Many arrests were made. **7.** Permanent representatives of N.A.T.O. met in emergency session, at request of Dutch Government, to consider situation in Indonesia. Indonesian workers took over three banks in Jakarta. **9.** Prime Minister of Indonesia issued decree putting all Dutch plantations and estates under Indonesian Government control. **13.** Bombs exploded at U.S. Information Service office in Athens and at American air base near city. Earthquake devastated large area in Western Persia, more than 1,000 being killed. **15.** It was announced that President Sukarno of Indonesia would take an extended rest and that Speaker of House of Representatives would act in his place. **31.** Albanian fighters forced down British Skymaster four-engined transport near Valona.

(1958) Jan. 1. Afro-Asian "People's Solidarity Council" set up with permanent headquarters in Cairo, secretariat including officials nominated by Egypt and Russia. Venezuelan Government announced armed insurrection at Maracay air base. **21** and **22.** Serious rioting took place in Caracas against Venezuelan Government. **23.** Gen. Jimenez, President of Venezuela since 1952, overthrown and replaced by military junta of five. **27.** Mr. Kadar, Prime Minister of Hungary, resigned, being succeeded by Mr. Ferenc Münnich. **31.** Three Chinese Communist Ministers dismissed on charges of being "rightists".

Feb. 2. United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria proclaimed in Cairo. **5.** President Kuwatly of Syria nominated President Nasser as head of new Republic. West German Government suggested that instead of paying support costs of B.A.O.R., it should deposit £100,000,000 with Bank of England as advance payment for purchases. **11.** Chou En-lai handed over Chinese Communist Foreign Ministry to Chen Yi, a deputy Prime Minister. King Faisal of Iraq arrived in Amman for talks with King Hussein on federation between Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. **14.** King Faisal and King Hussein proclaimed union of their kingdoms in an "Arab Federation", with King Faisal as Head of State. **16.** Rebel Government, opposed to Indonesian central Government, set up at Padang, Sumatra. **17.** Egyptian troops moved on Sudan, where President Nasser claimed large area on Red Sea. Sudan Foreign Minister said that his country would take every possible step firmly to assert her sovereignty over the area. **18.** Sudan Government rejected Egyptian ultimatum to withdraw from Halaib on Red Sea coast. **23.** Indonesian Government aircraft made number of raids on coast of Sumatra. **24.** Dr. Arturo Frondizi elected President of Argentina. **25.** Egyptian troops withdrew from position which they had occupied in Sudanese territory.

March 2. Kingdom of Yemen joined United Arab States. **5.** Indonesian Government reported to have shelled town of Bitung in the Celebes. **10.** U.S. company closed oilfield near Pakanburu in Central Sumatra and sent employees' families to Singapore. Indonesian Government forces reported to have occupied large island of Bengkalis off Sumatran coast. **12.** Indonesian Government parachute troops landed at Pakanburu. **14.** Son and heir born to Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco. **16.** Rebels in Sumatra claimed that many Government troops had gone over to them. **23.** President Nasser accepted resignation of General Bizri, Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army. **25.** After four days' debate, West German Lower House voted, by 267–194, in favour of equipping forces with atomic weapons. **28.** West German trade union federation determined to organize demonstration against this decision.

April 9. Rebels in Cuba seized Havana radio and television stations and broadcast appeal for armed rising and immediate general strike. **24.** Egyptian authorities detained officer and 14 other ranks of R.A.S.C., proceeding in naval tug and lighter to aid of two other ships which had gone aground on Libyan coast about 30 miles from Egyptian frontier. **25.** Mr. Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, began visit to Western Germany, during which he signed new trade agreement. Swedish Government defeated over compulsory superannuation plan. **28.** Unidentified aircraft bombed two British tankers in harbour at Balikpapan in Indonesian Borneo, one, the *San Flaviano*, being set on fire and suffering slight casualties among crew. **29.** Preliminary agreement initialled in Rome provided for payment by Egyptian Government of £E28,300,000 in yearly instalments as compensation to Suez Canal Company shareholders.

May 6. After machine-gun attacks on British troops from ports established by Yemeni forces inside Aden frontier, R.A.F. Venom aircraft made rocket and cannon attacks on barracks in Yemen territory. **7.** Venoms silenced two field guns and destroyed machine-gun emplacements near Qataba in further raids. **11.** Mr. Karamanlis' Radical party won Greek general election, but pro-Communist E.D.A. party made large gains. Anti-Government rioting in Tripoli, Lebanon, caused many deaths. U.S. Information Service library was set on fire. **12.** Rioting spread to Beirut, where also U.S. Information Service library was sacked. Iraq Petroleum Company's Lebanon pipeline was cut and the company diverted flow of oil to Banias in Syria. **13.** Vice-President Nixon attacked by rioters in Caracas. It was stated that he would not leave American Embassy until Venezuelan Government guaranteed his safety, and American troops were flown to Caribbean bases to co-operate in protecting him if such assistance was requested. **14.** Mr. Nixon cut short his visit to Venezuela and left for Puerto Rico, bullet-proof armoured limousine being provided for his drive to airport. **18.** Sixty-five persons, including seven

Britons, killed when Belgian Sabena airliner crashed and burst into flames on making emergency landing at Casablanca in flight from Brussels to Belgian Congo. **23.** Results of Japanese general election showed renewed large majority for Mr. Kishi's Liberal Democratic Government. **25.** Heavy fighting between Lebanese Army and dissident elements in north of Lebanon. **26.** Canadian Army colonel attached to U.N. truce supervision organization killed by Jordanian fire while trying to extricate Israelis wounded in skirmish on Mount Scopus. **27.** Italian general election resulted in small gains for Christian Democrat party, which, however, was still unable to secure independent majority. **28.** Shipment of 18 American tanks landed in Lebanon. **29.** It was announced that Western Germany had agreed to pay £12,000,000 annually for 3 years towards support costs for British troops in Germany.

June 1. In Belgian elections, Christian Social Party made slight gains at expense of Socialist, Liberal and Communist parties, and on following day M. van Acker tendered resignation of his Socialist-Liberal coalition cabinet. **2.** Prime Minister of Iceland announced that a new regulation would become effective on Sept. 1, extending Iceland's territorial waters from 4 to 12 miles. Foreign ships would be forbidden to fish within the new limit. Further violence with casualties broke out in Beirut and other Lebanese towns. **4.** The Faroes gave notice that they no longer considered themselves bound by existing fishing limit convention with Great Britain. **8.** Rear-Admiral Americo Tomaz, the Government candidate, elected President of Portugal. **12.** First United Nations observers for Lebanon frontier arrived in Beirut. **14** and **15.** Heavy fighting took place in Beirut. **16.** Moscow announced that Imre Nagy, former Hungarian Communist leader, and three others, had been put to death after secret trial. **23.** U.N. observers in Lebanon banned by rebels from investigating part of frontier. **27.** Foreign Office disclosed that member of British Embassy staff in Prague had been declared *persona non grata* and expelled from Czechoslovakia as result of what it described as "deliberate frame-up" by Czech authorities.

July 13. Final agreement on compensation arising from Egyptian Government's seizure of Suez Canal agreed at Geneva. **14.** Baghdad radio stated that King Faisal had been dethroned by military coup and republic set up and that the Crown Prince and Nuri es Said, Prime Minister of the Iraq-Jordan Federation had been assassinated. It was later confirmed that King Faisal and a number of other Ministers had also been killed. Later in the day the British Embassy was attacked and set on fire by mob and a member of the staff killed. King Hussein of Jordan assumed power as leader of the Arab Federation and Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Army. **15.** About 1,700 U.S. Marines landed at Beirut in response to request from President Chamoun. President Eisenhower, in message to Congress, said that troops would be withdrawn as soon as U.N. took adequate action, but that meanwhile the force would be augmented as required, and it was understood that total strength of Marines in Lebanon would be 5,000. American warships were stationed off Beirut and U.S. Atlantic and Pacific Fleets were put on four-hour alert basis, leave being cancelled. In London, Ministry of Defence said that an infantry brigade in England and the 1st Guards Brigade and Parachute Brigade in Cyprus had been alerted and reinforcements moved from Kenya to Aden and Aden to Persian Gulf and that precautionary measures were being taken by naval units in Mediterranean and Persian Gulf. Martial law was declared in Iraq. **16.** American Marines continued to build up in Beirut and tanks moved into centre of city. More U.S. warships arrived off the port. Saeb Salam, leader of the rebels in the Lebanon, ordered his followers to cease fire and to co-operate against "the common enemy". **17.** In response to urgent appeal from King Hussein of Jordan for military help from friendly states, British parachute troops from Cyprus began to land at Amman airfield at 8 a.m. and more men of 16th Parachute Brigade arrived during day. American jet fighters escorted first British flight, and American force of 5,000 was stated to be standing by at Adana in Turkey. Russian forces began exercises near borders of Turkey and Persia. Lebanese Commander-in-Chief was reported to have requested U.S. marines to leave Lebanon. **18.** Last of 2,000 men of 16th Parachute Brigade arrived at Amman and two more U.S. battalions were landed at Beirut. It was disclosed that President Nasser had paid short visit to Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow. In Washington, the State Department confirmed that American Ambassador in Cairo had warned Egyptian Government that grave consequences could result if forces of United Arab Republic attacked U.S. forces in Lebanon. **19.** Mr. Khrushchev addressed letters to President Eisenhower, Mr. Macmillan, General de Gaulle and Mr. Nehru, suggesting that they should meet him in Geneva four days later, but saying also that he would be willing to meet them at any other time or place. New Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq announced defence pact with United Arab Republic. **20.** Signor Fanfani obtained vote of confidence for his Government from Italian Chamber of Deputies, having already obtained support of Senate. Jordan Government severed relations with United Arab Republic. **23.** First British families from Baghdad flown out to Cyprus. **29.** Attempt to assassinate Lebanese Prime Minister, Sami Solh, in Beirut by means of electrically detonated bomb. Five persons were killed. **30.** Turkey, Persia and Pakistan recognized new Government in Iraq. **31.** General Fuad Chehab elected President of Lebanon.

August 1. Great Britain recognized Government of Iraq Republic. **2.** New Iraq Government recognized by U.S.A. **3.** Mr. Khrushchev concluded secret meeting with Mao Tse-Tung in Peking. **7.** Mr. Macmillan arrived in Athens for talks with Greek Government about Cyprus. Three companies of the Cameronians flown into Amman as reinforcements for British troops in Jordan. **8.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Karamanlis had two meetings and Sir Hugh Foot held separate meeting with Archbishop Makarios. **9.** Mr. Macmillan proceeded to Ankara, where he had talks with Turkish ministers. It was announced in Baghdad that 108 people would be tried on treason charges, including four former Iraq Prime Ministers and 80 per cent. of the members of the last Parliament. **13.** Withdrawal of one battalion of U.S. Marines from Lebanon took place. **16.** Icelandic Minister of Fisheries said that any attempt by Royal Navy to support British fishing vessels in entering 12-mile fishing limit imposed by Iceland would be regarded as attack on his country. **23.** Communists began heavy shelling from mainland of Chinese Nationalist held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu and bombardment continued for many days.

Sept. 1. As Icelandic Government's 12-mile fishing limit came into force, British trawlers in three groups entered 12-mile zone with frigates of Royal Navy guarding them. **2.** Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa reported night fight off Quemoy in which it claimed that Communist gunboats had been destroyed. Icelandic boarding party boarded British trawler, but later gave way without resistance to detachment from British

frigate. Crowds broke windows of British Embassy in Reykjavik. 4. H.M.S. *Russell* reported attempt of Icelandic gunboat to ram her. 16. Admiralty stated that crew of Icelandic coastguard vessel had endeavoured to board British trawler, but had been thwarted. 26. Worst typhoon for 24 years struck Japan, 330 persons being killed and nearly a thousand more listed as missing. U Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, said that he had invited the Army supreme commander, Gen. Ne Win, to form Government to ensure holding of free and fair elections by April, 1959.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1957—SEPT. 30, 1958

Aberdare, Clarence Napier Bruce, G.B.E., 3rd Baron, brilliant sportsman, aged 72—(*accidentally killed*) *Oct.* 4, 1957.

Airedale, Roland Dudley Kitson, 4th Baron, aged 75—*March* 20.

Allison, Sir Richard, C.V.O., C.B.E., former chief architect to Office of Works, aged 89—*Sept.* 29.

Ampthill, Margaret, Dowager Baroness, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., for 60 years a friend of late Queen Mary, aged 83—*Dec.* 12, 1957.

Arbuthnot, *Adml.* Sir Geoffrey Schomberg, K.C.B., D.S.O., former Fourth Sea Lord, aged 72—*Oct.* 4, 1957.

Arnaud, Yvonne, polished actress and pianist, aged 67—*Sept.* 20.

Atkinson, Sir Edward Hale Tindal, K.C.B., C.B.E., former Director of Public Prosecutions, aged 79—*Dec.* 26, 1957.

Aubrey, Rev. Melbourn Evans, C.H., former Moderator of Federal Free Church Council, aged 72—*Oct.* 18, 1957.

Aylesford, Charles Daniel Finch-Knightley, 10th Earl of, aged 71—*March* 20.

Baldwin of Bewdley, Oliver Ridsdale Baldwin, 2nd Earl, soldier, Labour M.P. and Colonial Governor, aged 59—*Aug.* 10.

Barclay, Sir Robert Noton, prominent Manchester businessman, aged 85—*Nov.* 24, 1957.

Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., K.B.E., former M.P. and yachtsman, aged 86—*Nov.* 24, 1957.

Barke, James, Scottish novelist, aged 53—*March* 20.

Barnes, Sir Kenneth, former Principal of Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, aged 79—*Oct.* 16, 1957.

Belstead, Francis John Childs Ganzoni, 1st Baron, former Conservative M.P., aged 76—*Aug.* 15.

Bledisloe, Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., 1st Viscount former Governor-General of New Zealand, aged 90—*July* 3.

Bodkin, Sir Archibald Henry, K.C.B., former Director of Public Prosecutions, aged 95—*Dec.* 31, 1957.

Bone, Stephen, artist and illustrator, aged 53—*Sept.* 15.

Boothman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Nelson, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., former Schneider Trophy winner, aged 56—*Dec.* 29, 1957.

Bracken, Brendan Bracken, P.C., 1st and last Viscount, former Conservative M.P., and Minister, aged 57—*Aug.* 8.

Brailsford, Henry Noel, Socialist intellectual and author, aged 84—*March* 23.

Braithwaite, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Joseph Gurney, Bt., former Conservative M.P. and Parliamentary Secretary, aged 63—*June* 25.

Brentford, Richard Cecil Joynson-Hicks, 2nd Viscount, aged 61—*June* 27.

Brighouse, Harold, playwright and author, aged 75—*July* 25.

Brisson, Carl, Danish musical comedy actor, aged 62—*Sept.* 26.

Brown, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., outstanding Territorial Army officer and architect, aged 78—*April* 4.

Buchanan, Jack, stage and screen actor and film producer, aged 65—*Oct.* 20, 1957.

Buckland, Sir Henry James, former general manager of the Crystal Palace, aged 87—*Dec.* 16, 1957.

Bullett, Gerald, poet, novelist and critic, aged 64—*Jan.* 3.

Butters, Frank, trainer of many winners of classic horse races, aged 78—*Dec.* 31, 1957.

Campbell, James, general secretary of National Union of Railwaymen, aged 62—(*killed accidentally*) *Nov.* 6, 1957.

Campion, Gilbert Francis Montriou Campion, G.C.B., 1st and last Baron, former Clerk of the House of Commons, aged 75—*April* 6.

Charlesworth, *His Honour* John, County Court Judge, aged 64—*Dec.* 13, 1957.

Childe, Prof. Vere Gordon, prehistorian of international repute, aged 65—*Oct.* 19, 1957 (*accidentally killed*).

Clow, Sir Andrew Gourlay, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., last British Governor of Assam, aged 67—*Dec.* 31, 1957.

Coates, Eric, composer of light music, aged 71—*Dec.* 21, 1957.

Coates, Wells Wintemute, pioneer of modern architecture in Britain, aged 62—*June* 29.

Cochrane, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., former Governor of Burma, aged 73—*April* 26.

Collins, Peter John, a leading racing motorist, aged 26—(*accidentally killed*) *Aug.* 3.

Colman, Ronald, stage and screen actor, aged 67—*May* 19.

Cori, Dr. Gerty Theresa, joint winner of Nobel Prize for Medicine, aged 61—*Oct.* 26, 1957

Cowley, Sir William Percy, C.B.E., First Deemster, Isle of Man, aged 71—*Jan.* 13.

Cranfield, Arthur Leslie, successively editor of four London newspapers, aged 65—*Oct.* 9, 1957.

Creed, Frederick George, inventor of Creed teleprinter system, aged 86—*Dec.* 11, 1957.

Cruickshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., first matron-in-chief of R.A.F. Nursing Service, aged 82—*Aug.* 16.

Curie, Prof., Frédéric Joliot, distinguished French physicist, aged 58—*Aug.* 14.

Dartmouth, William Legge, G.C.V.O., 7th Earl of, former M.P., aged 77—*Feb.* 28.

Davies, Joseph Edward, former United States Ambassador in Moscow, aged 81—*May* 9.

Davisson, Dr. Clinton Joseph, joint winner of Nobel Prize for Physics in 1937, aged 76—*Feb.* 1.

de Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., senior Admiral in Royal Navy, aged 93—*Aug.* 17.

Denman, Hon. Sir Richard, former Liberal and Labour M.P., aged 81—*Dec.* 22, 1957.

de Villiers, Sir Nicolas, K.B.E., Deputy Secretary of Ministry of Pensions, aged 56—*Feb.* 4.

de Zulueta, Prof. Francis, former Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, aged 79—*Jan.* 16.

Dior, Christian, leading French dress designer, aged 52—*Oct.* 24, 1957.

Donat, Robert, versatile stage and screen actor and broadcaster, aged 53—*June* 9.

Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, K.C.M.G., 10th Earl of, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, aged 73—*Nov.* 22, 1957.

du Gard, Roger Martin, French novelist and winner of Nobel Prize for literature, aged 77—*Aug.* 23.

Dunhill, Sir Thomas Peel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., eminent surgeon and authority on the thyroid gland, aged 81—*Dec.* 22, 1957.

Dunsany, Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, 18th Baron, poet, playwright and sportsman, aged 79—*Oct.* 25, 1957.

Egerton of Tatton, Maurice Egerton, 4th and last Baron, Kenya farmer, aged 83—*Jan.* 30.

Elliot, Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, C.H., M.C., F.R.S., M.P., former Minister of Agriculture and Health, aged 69—*Jan.* 8.

Elwell, Frederick William, R.A., painter of interiors and portraits, aged 87—*Jan.* 3.

Ewing, Sir Ian Leslie Orr-, Conservative M.P. for Weston-super-Mare, aged 64—*April* 27.

Faisal II, G.C.V.O., King of Iraq and head of the Arab Federation, aged 23—(*killed in revolt*) *July* 14

Farman, Henry, pioneer aviator and aircraft designer, aged 84—*July* 17.

Fienburgh, Wilfred, M.B.E., Labour M.P. for North Islington, aged 38—(*as result of accident*) *Feb.* 3.

Firth, Sir William John, formerly leader of steel industry, aged 76—*Nov.* 11, 1957.

Flandin, Pierre Etienne, former French Premier, aged 69—*June* 13.

Fortescue, Hugh William Fortescue, K.G., P.C., C.B., O.B.E., M.C., 5th Earl, Chief Government Whip in House of Lords, aged 70—*June* 14.

Fremantle, *Admiral* Sir Sydney, G.C.B., M.V.O., former Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, aged 90—*April* 29.

Fry, Margery, life-long advocate of penal reform, aged 84—*April* 21.

Gamelin, *General* Maurice, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies during opening months of Second World War, aged 85—*April* 18.

Garnett, Dr. James Clerk Maxwell, C.B.E., former Secretary of League of Nations Union, aged 77—*March* 19.

Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B., F.R.S., prominent consulting engineer, aged 85—*Jan.* 21.

Gibbings, Robert John, wood-engraver and author, aged 68—*Jan.* 19.

Gigli, Beniamino, famous Italian tenor, aged 67—*Nov.* 30, 1957.

Golding, Louis, novelist, essayist and interpreter of British Jewry, aged 62—*Aug.* 9.

Groza, Dr. Petru, President of Roumania, aged 73—*Jan.* 7.

Gunn, George, former Nottinghamshire and England batsman, aged 79—*June* 28.

Gwynne, Rt. Rev. Llewellyn Henry, D.D., C.M.G., C.B.E., former Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, aged 94—*Dec.* 3, 1957.

Halsall, Right Rev. Joseph Formby, Ph.D., Bishop Auxiliary to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, aged 56—*March* 13.

Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., 4th Viscount, former Lord-in-Waiting, aged 89—*Sept.* 4.

Hance, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bennett, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., former Director-General of Indian Medical Service, aged 71—*Sept.* 5.

Hawarden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, 7th Viscount, aged 80—*April* 6.

Heinkel, Dr. Ernst, German aircraft designer and manufacturer, aged 70—*Jan.* 30.

Henson, Leslie, popular comic actor and manager, aged 66—*Dec.* 2, 1957.

Holbrooke, Josef, versatile and prolific composer, aged 80—*Aug.* 5.

Horvath, Imre, Hungarian Foreign Minister, aged 57—*Feb.* 3.

Howard, *Brig.* Sir Charles Alfred, G.C.V.O. D.S.O., former Serjeant at Arms of House of Commons, aged 79—*Jan.* 5.

Hurst, His Honour Sir Gerald Berkeley, Q.C., former M.P. and County Court Judge, aged 79—*Oct.* 27, 1957.

Instone, *Capt.* Alfred, prominent member of Court of Common Council of London, aged 74—*Dec.* 12, 1957.

Jagger, David, portrait painter, aged 67—*Jan.* 26.

Jardine, Douglas Robert, England's former cricket captain, aged 57—*June* 18.

Jennings, Gertrude, successful writer of comedies, aged 81—*Sept.* 28.

Jesse, Fryn Tennyson, novelist and playwright, aged 69—*Aug.* 6.

Jiménez, Juan, Ramón, Spanish poet and Nobel Prize winner, aged 76—*May* 29.

Johnson, Sir Reginald Powell Croom-, former Conservative M.P. and Judge of High Court, aged 78—*Dec.* 29, 1957.

Jones, Dr. Ernest, first leading psycho-analyst in Great Britain, aged 79—*Feb.* 11.

Joseph, Michael, publisher and author, aged 60—*March* 15.

Kavanagh, *Col.* Sir Dermot McMorrough, G.C.V.O., former Crown Equerry, aged 68—*May* 27.

Kavanagh, "Ted", writer of "Itma" scripts, aged 66—*Sept.* 17.

Kenyon, Sir Norris Vaughan, Conservative leader on London County Council, aged 54—*April* 28.

Lambert, Dame Florence Barrie, D.B.E., worker for improved health services, aged 86—*Dec.* 11, 1957.

Lambert, George Lambert, P.C., 1st Viscount, former Liberal M.P. who served with Gladstone, aged 91—*Feb.* 17.

Lasky, Jesse L., prominent American film producer, aged 77—*Jan.* 13.

Last, Hugh Macilwain, former Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, aged 62—*Oct.* 25, 1957.

Lavarack, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., former Governor of Queensland, aged 71—*Dec.* 4, 1957.

Longcroft, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Alexander Holcombe, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., one of first pilots of Royal Flying Corps, aged 74—*Feb.* 20.

Lynskey, *Hon.* Sir George Justin, Judge of Queen's Bench Division, aged 69—*Dec.* 21, 1957.

Macartney, Charles George, brilliant Australian cricketer, aged 72—*Sept.* 9.

McCallum, *Maj.* Sir Duncan, M.C., Conservative M.P. for Argyll, aged 69—*May* 10.

Manson, Rev. Dr. Thomas Walter, notable Christian scholar, aged 64—*May* 1.

Marshall, Sir John Hubert, C.I.E., former Director-General of Archaeology in India, aged 82—*Aug.* 17.

Martel, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Giffard Le Quesne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., leading tank expert, aged 68—*Sept.* 3.

Maugham, Frederick Herbert, P.C., 1st Viscount, former Lord Chancellor and notable legal figure, aged 91—*March* 23.

Maxse, *General* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., renowned as trainer of troops, aged 95—*Jan.* 28.

Mayer, Louis Burt, former head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film company, aged 72—*Oct.* 29, 1957.

Mead, Philip, former Hampshire and England cricketer, maker of 161 centuries, aged 71—*March* 26.

Meikle, Dr. Henry William, C.B.E., The Queen's Historiographer in Scotland, aged 78—*May* 23.

Mendl, Sir Charles Ferdinand, former Press Attaché in Paris, aged 86—*Feb.* 14.

Monson, John Rosebery Monson, 10th Baron, aged 51—*April* 7.
Morgan, Charles Langbridge, novelist, dramatist and critic, aged 64—*Feb.* 6.
Morison, Sir John, G.B.E., prominent in denationalization of iron and steel industry, aged 65—*March* 27.
Nagy, Imre, Hungarian Prime Minister during rising of 1956, aged 51—(*execution announced*) *June* 17.
Nall, *Colonel* Sir Joseph, Bt., D.S.O., former Conservative M.P., aged 70—*May* 2.
Nathan, George Jean, American dramatic critic and author, aged 76—*April* 8.
Normanton, Helena Florence, Q.C., one of first women called to the English Bar, aged 74—*Oct.* 14, 1957.
Norwood, Dr. Frederick William, former minister of the City Temple, aged 82—*Feb.* 13.
Noyes, Alfred, C.B.E., prolific poet and essayist, aged 77—*June* 28.
Nuri es Said, Prime Minister of Iraq and the Arab Federation, aged 70—(*killed in revolt*) *July* 14.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest, leader of South African diamond and gold mining industry, aged 77—*Nov.* 25, 1957.
Palmer, Sir Herbert Richmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., former Governor of Cyprus, aged 81—*May* 22.
Pankhurst, Dame Christabel, D.B.E., pioneer of militant suffrage movement, aged 77—*Feb.* 13.
Pares, Richard, C.B.E., former Professor of History at Edinburgh University, aged 55—*May* 3.
Pathé, Charles, pioneer of the French cinema, aged 93—*Dec.* 25, 1957.
Paul, Elliot (Harold), American novelist and film script writer, aged 67—*April* 7.
Peake, Sir Charles Brinsley Pemberton, G.C.M.G., M.C., former Ambassador to Greece, aged 61—*April* 10.
Pears, Charles, illustrator and marine artist, aged 84—*Jan.* 27.
Percy of Newcastle, Lord Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, P.C., 1st Baron, former President of Board of Education, aged 71—*April* 3.
Rankeillour, Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., 2nd Baron, former Governor of Madras, aged 61—*May* 26.
Ratcliffe, Samuel Kerkham, journalist and lecturer, aged 90—*Sept.* 1.
Redesdale, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 2nd Baron, aged 80—*March* 17.
Renison, Dr. Robert John, former Archbishop of Moosonee, aged 82—*Oct.* 6, 1957.
Rhondda, Margaret Haig Thomas, Viscountess, business woman, suffragist and journalist, aged 75—*July* 20.
Ridsdale, Sir William, K.C.M.G., former head of Foreign Office News Department, aged 67—*Nov.* 24, 1957.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts, American novelist, aged 82—*Sept.* 22.
Roe, Sir Alliott Verdon-, pioneer of flying and aeroplane designer, aged 80—*Jan.* 4.
Ross, Sir Ronald Deane, Bt., M.C., former M.P. and Agent in Great Britain for Northern Ireland Government, aged 69—*Jan.* 31.
Rotherwick, Herbert Robin Cayzer, 1st Baron, leading shipowner and former M.P., aged 76—*March* 17.
Ruffside, Douglas Clifton Brown, P.C., 1st and last Viscount, former Speaker of the House of Commons, aged 78—*May* 5.
Sadleir, Michael, novelist, biographer, bibliophile and publisher, aged 68—*Dec.* 15, 1957.
Sayers, Dorothy Leigh, novelist, dramatist and translator of Dante, aged 64—*Dec.* 17, 1957.
Schofield, *Lieut.-Col.* Wentworth, Conservative M.P. for Rochdale, aged 66—*Dec.* 16, 1957.
Scholes, Dr. Percy, O.B.E., musical critic and author, aged 81—*July* 31.
Service, Robert, poet called "the Canadian Kipling", aged 84—*Sept.* 11.
Sinclair, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, 16th Baron, Scottish Representative Peer, aged 82—*Nov.* 25, 1957.
Smith, Alic Halford, C.B.E., Warden of New College, Oxford, aged 75—*July* 13.
Smith, *Admiral* Sir Aubrey Clare Hugh, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., naval diplomat, aged 85—*Oct.* 6, 1957.
Snell, Ivan, former Metropolitan Police magistrate, aged 74—*Aug.* 29.
Spencelayh, Charles, figure and portrait painter and etcher, aged 92—*June* 25.
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Francis, D.S.O., M.C., expert on Middle East politics, aged 78—*Feb.* 22.
Strong, Leonard Alfred George, novelist and poet, aged 62—*Aug.* 17.
Strydom, Johannes Gerhardus, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, aged 65—*Aug.* 24.
Sutcliffe, Sir Harold, former Conservative M.P. and expert on textiles, aged 60—*Jan.* 20.
Swinburne, Sir James, Bt., F.R.S., pioneer in production of plastics, aged 100—*March* 30.
Tallents Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., civil servant in several departments, aged 74—*Sept.* 11.
Tarn, Sir William Woodthorpe, Hellenistic historian, aged 88—*Nov.* 7, 1957.
Thompson, His Honour Owen, Q.C., former County Court Judge, aged 89—*Jan.* 16.
Todd, Michael (Mike), American showman and film producer, aged 50—(*killed in flying accident*) *March* 22.
Tomlinson, Henry Major, journalist, novelist, essayist and travel writer, aged 84—*Feb.* 5.
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Philips, Bt., President of Board of Education in early Labour Governments, aged 87—*Jan.* 24.
Tribe, Sir Frank Newton, K.C.B., K.B.E., Comptroller and Auditor-General, aged 64—*June* 20.
Tyner, Rt. Rev. Richard, D.D., Bishop of Clogher, aged 80—*April* 6.
Van Druten, John William, dramatist, stage director and novelist, aged 56—*Dec.* 19, 1957.
Venn, John Archibald, C.M.G., Litt.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 74—*March* 15.
Vick, His Honour Sir Godfrey Russell, Q.C., County Court Judge, aged 65—*Sept.* 27.
Vivian, Sir Sylvanus Percival, C.B., former Registrar-General, aged 77—*March* 28.
Wace, Prof. Alan John Bayard, notable archaeologist, aged 78—*Nov.* 9, 1957.
Waldron, Sir William James, former Sheriff of City of London, aged 81—*Oct.* 15, 1957.
Walters, Rev. Dr. Harold Crawford, former President of the Methodist Conference, aged 71—*Feb.* 24.
Walwyn, *Vice-Admi.* Sir Humphrey Thomas, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., formerly Governor of Newfoundland, aged 78—*Dec.* 28, 1957.
Watermeyer, Rt. Hon. Ernest Frederick, former Chief Justice of South Africa, aged 77—*Jan.* 18.
Waverley, John Anderson, O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., 1st Viscount, former Chancellor of Exchequer and holder of many offices, aged 75—*Jan.* 31.
Webb-Johnson, Alfred Edward Webb-Johnson, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., 1st and last Baron, distinguished surgeon, aged 77—*May* 28.

White, Sir Sydney, K.C.V.O., secretary of United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, aged 73—*March* 9.

White, Hon. Sir Thomas Walter, D.F.C., former High Commissioner for Australia in London, aged 69—*Oct.* 13, 1957.

Wilbraham, Sir Philip Baker-, Bt., K.B.E., former Dean of the Arches and Church Commissioner, aged 82—*Oct.* 11, 1957.

Williams, Harcourt, actor and producer for nearly 60 years, aged 77—*Dec.* 13, 1957.

Williams, Dr. Ralph Vaughan, O.M., outstanding English composer of music, aged 85—*Aug.* 26.

Williams, Ronald Watkins, Labour M.P. for Wigan, aged 50—*March* 13.

Williamson, Dr. John Thoburn, Canadian-born diamond millionaire, aged 50—*Jan.* 7.

Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* George Robert Stewart, C.B.E., Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, aged 61—*March* 20.

Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew Richard Henry, Bt., C.S.I., D.S.O., former Conservative M.P., aged 82—*May* 17.

Wood, Lawson, humorous draughtsman and illustrator, aged 79—*Oct.* 26, 1957.

Young, Geoffrey Winthrop, D.Litt., notable mountaineer and gifted poet, aged 81—*Sept.* 6.

Ypres, John Richard Lowndes French, second Earl of, artist, aged 76—*April* 5.

Zápotocky, Antonin, President of Czechoslovakia, aged 72—*Nov.* 13, 1957.

Zimmern, Sir Alfred, authority on international law, aged 78—*Nov.* 24, 1957.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1959

In spite of the somewhat precarious position of the Derby Government, which had taken office in February, 1858, Ministers determined upon the introduction of a Reform Bill, the chief feature of which was the provision of a franchise based on personal property. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley resigned from the Government on Jan. 27 and the Bill, when it was introduced in the Commons, came under fire from both sides. An amendment to the Second Reading was carried against Ministers on March 31, and Parliament was dissolved.

At the ensuing general election, the Government gained some twenty-five seats, but remained in a minority, and a reconciliation having been effected between the two Whig leaders, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, a vote of no confidence in the Ministry was carried on June 10 and Lord Derby resigned. The Queen, being confronted with the competing claims of Palmerston and Russell to form a government, at first sent for Lord Granville, but after abortive negotiations, Lord Palmerston again became Prime Minister, with Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary and Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On April 14, just before the dissolution of Parliament, the thanks of both Houses were voted to the civil functionaries and all ranks of the European and native army for the final suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and on April 18, Tantia Topee, the best-known leader of the Mutiny, was executed by sentence of a court martial.

In Europe the year was marked by the culmination of the struggle between Austria and Sardinia, which, through the able diplomacy of Cavour, had obtained the support of France. In the spring Sardinia, hoping, as a result of the French alliance, to determine the issue of continued Austrian dominance in Italy, mobilized her troops. Although Lord Malmesbury, Lord Derby's Foreign Secretary, sent Lord Cowley to Vienna to attempt mediation, Austria despatched an ultimatum to Sardinia on April 23 calling on her to disarm. This was disregarded, and six days later the Austrians invaded Piedmont and King Victor Emmanuel placed himself at the head of the Sardinian Army. Napoleon III also left for Italy to join the French troops. The British Government issued a declaration of neutrality.

The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta (June 4) and Malegnano, and on June 8 the French Emperor and Victor Emmanuel entered Milan amid scenes of great enthusiasm. On June 24, although losses on both sides were heavy, the allies were again successful at the Battle of Solferino, and on July 11 peace was concluded by the French and Austrian Emperors at Villafranca. Under the terms of the treaty, an Italian Confederation was formed, the greater part of Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia and Venice joined the Confederation, though remaining under the Austrian Crown. Meanwhile the representative assemblies which had been set up in Tuscany and the Romagna voted for incorporation with Sardinia.

In America, John Brown's famous raid on Harper's Ferry on Oct. 16, his trial on a charge of treason and his execution on Dec. 2, were signs of the coming struggle between North and South.

Ceremonies performed by the Royal Family during the year included the inauguration by the Queen of Wellington College on Jan. 29, the opening of Brunel's Albert Bridge at Saltash by the Prince Consort on May 3 and the opening by the Queen of the Glasgow waterworks at the outflow of Loch Katrine, an engineering feat which caused sensation at the time. Another work of engineering progress during the year was the completion of the submarine telegraph between England and Denmark. In contrast was the fall, on August 11, fortunately without casualties, of the bridge over the Thames at Walton, built in 1750. On August 16, the foundation stone of Spurgeon's Tabernacle at Newington was laid.

On August 17, M. Blondin began his performances on a rope stretched over Niagara Falls. It was stated that he "ran on the rope, crawled along it like an ape, stood on it, swung from it by one foot, and finally carried a man across it on his shoulders."

A serious strike in the London building trade, designed to secure a nine-hour day without reduction in wages, began in July and lasted until November.

Among a number of grave shipping disasters which occurred during the year, by far the most calamitous was the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, homeward bound for Liverpool from Australia, which was driven ashore in Redwharf Bay, Anglesey, in a severe storm on the night of October 25, with the loss of no fewer than 459 lives. It was calculated that during the forty-eight hours for which the storm lasted, 106 vessels were lost off the coast of Britain.

The centenary of the death of Handel was commemorated by a great three-day Festival at the Crystal Palace, the choir numbering 2,765 and the band 393. During the three days over 60,000 people were present and the receipts totalled more than £33,000.

1859 was the year of the publication of Darwin's *The Origin of Species*. Other books published during the year included Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, the first series of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, George Eliot's *Adam Bede* and Meredith's *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*.

Oxford won the boat-race, the Cambridge crew having been swamped by a steamer.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1959

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1959.

Died 1859

Jan. 21. Henry Hallam. Historian.
Jan. 28. William Hickling Prescott. American historian.
Jan. 28. Frederick John, Earl of Ripon. Prime Minister.
Apr. 16. Alexis de Tocqueville. French historian.
May 5. Prince Metternich. Austrian statesman.
May 6. Alexander von Humboldt. German naturalist.
June 7. David Cox. Painter.
Aug. 28. Leigh Hunt. Author.
Sept. 15. Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Engineer.
Oct. 12. Robert Stephenson. Engineer.
Nov. 28. Washington Irving. American author.
Dec. 2. John Brown. American abolitionist (executed).
Dec. 8. Thomas de Quincey. Author.
Dec. 28. Lord Macaulay. Historian.

Born 1859

Jan. 2. George Nicoll Barnes. Trade union leader and politician.
Jan. 6. Samuel Alexander. Philosopher.
Jan. 11. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston. Statesman.
Jan. 27. William II. Last Emperor of Germany.
Feb. 2. Henry Havelock Ellis. Author and psychologist.
Feb. 3. Viscount Sumner. Judge.
Feb. 21. George Lansbury. Labour leader.
Feb. 27. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Diplomat.
Mar. 8. Kenneth Grahame. Author and Secretary of the Bank of England.
Mar. 26. Alfred Edward Housman. Poet and scholar.
Mar. 27. George Giffen. Australian cricketer.
May 2. Jerome Klapka Jerome. Novelist.
May 15. Pierre Curie. French physicist.
May 16. Horace Hutchinson. Golfer and author.
May 22. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Novelist.
June 9. Sir Doveton Sturdee. Admiral of the Fleet.
July 13. Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield). Author and politician.
July 17. Ernest Rhys. Editor of *Everyman's Library*.
Aug. 4. Knut Hamsun. Norwegian novelist.
Aug. 16. Harold Cox. Economist and journalist.
Oct. 3. Eleonora Duse. Actress.
Oct. 9. Alfred Dreyfus. French soldier.
Oct. 18. Henri Bergson. Philosopher.
Nov. 22. Cecil James Sharp. Collector of folk songs.
Dec. 5. John Rushworth, Earl Jellicoe. Admiral of the Fleet.
Dec. 5. Sir Sidney Lee. Biographer.
Dec. 18. Francis Thompson. Poet.
Dec. 27. Sir Henry Hadow. Educationist and historian of music.
Dec. 28. Sir John Fortescue. Military historian.

Died 1759

Apr. 14. George Frederick Handel. Composer.
June 12. William Collins. Poet.
Sept. 13. Gen. James Wolfe (killed at siege of Quebec).

Born 1759

Jan. 25. Robert Burns. Poet.
May 28. William Pitt the Younger. Prime Minister.
Aug. 24. William Wilberforce. Philanthropist.
Oct. 26. Georges Jacques Danton. Revolutionary.
Nov. 10. Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller. German poet.
Dec. 25. Richard Porson. Scholar.

Died 1659

Oct. 22. Abel Tasman. Explorer.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1960

The following is a list of some of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1960.

Died 1860.

Jan. 29. Ernst Moritz Arndt. German poet.
Feb. 12. Sir William Napier. Historian of Peninsular War.
May 12. Sir Charles Barry. Architect.
May 16. Lady Byron. Widow of the poet.
June 24. Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Brother of Napoleon and former king of Westphalia.
Sept. 21. Arthur Schopenhauer. Philosopher.
Oct. 30. Admiral Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald.
Nov. 28. The Chevalier Bunsen. Historian and diplomat.
Dec. 13. Earl of Aberdeen. Former Prime Minister.

Born 1860.

Jan. 17 Anton Tchekov. Dramatist.
Jan. 29. Sir William Robertson. Field-Marshal.
Feb. 7. Sir Archibald Denny. Shipbuilder.
Feb. 9. John St. Loe Strachey. Journalist.
Feb. 21. Sir William Goscombe John. Sculptor.
Mar. 23. Horatio Bottomley. Journalist and financier.
April 22. Ada Rehan. Actress.
May 3. John Scott Haldane. Physiologist and philosopher.
May 9. Sir James Matthew Barrie. Playwright and novelist.
May 31. Walter Richard Sickert. Painter.
June 6. William Ralph Inge. Dean of St. Paul's.
June 15. Sir Charles Monro. General.
July 20. Margaret McMillan. Educationist.
July 28. Joseph Robson Tanner. Historian.
Aug. 16. Martin Bladen, Baron Hawke. Famous cricketer.
Aug. 20. Raymond Poincaré. French President.
Sept. 11. Ben Tillett. Labour leader.
Sept. 13. John Joseph Pershing. American general.
Sept. 16. Solomon Joseph Solomon. Painter.
Sept. 24. Samuel Rutherford Crockett. Scottish novelist.
Oct. 3. Annie Horniman. Pioneer of repertory theatre.
Oct. 10. Marquess of Reading. Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy of India.
Nov. 6. Ignace Jean Paderewski. Pianist and statesman.
Nov. 7. Joseph Hocking. Novelist.

Died 1760.

Oct. 25. George II (Accession of George III).

Born 1760.

Mar. 28. Thomas Clarkson. Slave trade abolitionist.
May 10. Rouget de Lisle. Composer of *La Marseillaise*.

1660.

May 29. Restoration of the Monarchy.

Born 1660.

April 16. Sir Hans Sloane.
April 26. Daniel Defoe.

Born 1560.

Jan. 22. Francis Bacon.

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since that date there has been a fresh numbering every ten years (except in 1941). Results since 1851 are as follows:—

1851.....27,513,551	1901.....41,609,091
1861.....29,070,529	1911.....45,370,530
1871.....31,629,299	1921.....47,273,710*
1881.....35,026,108	1931.....49,113,870*
1891.....37,880,764	1951.....53,327,333‡

Population Enumerated in England and Wales (1801–1951), Scotland (1801–1951), Northern Ireland (1851–1951), and Islands (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey and Associated Islands) (1891–1951).

England and Wales	Population			Increase		No. of Females to 1,000 Males
	Total	Males	Females	Decennial	Per Cent	
1801.	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801	—	—	1,057
1811.	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651	1,271,720	14·00	1,054
1821.	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917	1,835,980	18·06	1,036
1831.	13,896,797	6,771,196	7,125,601	1,896,561	15·80	1,040
1841.	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562	2,017,351	14·27	1,045
1851.	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	2,013,461	12·65	1,042
1861.	20,066,224	9,776,259	10,289,965	2,138,615	11·90	1,053
1871.	22,712,266	11,058,934	11,653,332	2,646,042	13·21	1,054
1881.	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537	3,262,173	14·36	1,055
1891.	29,002,525	14,052,901	14,949,624	3,028,086	11·65	1,063
1901.	32,527,843	15,728,613	16,799,230	3,525,318	12·17	1,068
1911.	36,070,492	17,445,608	18,624,884	3,542,649	10·89	1,068
1921.	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	1,816,207	4·93	1,096
1931.	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367	2,065,678	5·53	1,088
1951.	43,758,000	21,016,000	22,742,000	3,792,547	4·65	1,081
Scotland.						
1801.	1,608,420	739,091	869,329	—	—	—
1811.	1,805,864	826,296	979,568	197,444	12·27	—
1821.	2,091,521	982,623	1,108,898	285,657	15·82	—
1831.	2,364,386	1,114,456	1,249,930	272,865	13·04	—
1841.	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322	255,798	10·82	—
1851.	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263	268,558	10·25	—
1861.	3,062,294	1,449,848	1,612,446	173,552	6·00	—
1871.	3,360,018	1,603,143	1,756,875	297,724	9·72	—
1881.	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098	375,555	11·18	—
1891.	4,025,647	1,942,717	2,082,930	290,074	7·77	—
1901.	4,472,103	2,173,755	2,298,348	446,456	11·09	—
1911.	4,760,904	2,308,839	2,452,065	288,801	6·46	—
1921.	4,882,497	2,347,642	2,534,855	121,593	2·55	—
1931.	4,842,980	2,325,523	2,517,457	$39,517	$0·81	—
1951.	5,096,000	2,434,000	2,662,000	253,435	5·20	1,094
Northern Ireland						
1851.	1,442,517	697,887	744,630	$206,428	$12·50	—
1861.	1,396,453	667,935	728,518	$46,064	$3·20	—
1871.	1,359,190	647,285	711,905	$37,263	$2·70	—
1881.	1,304,816	620,839	683,977	$54,374	$4·00	—
1891.	1,236,056	590,352	645,704	$68,760	$5·30	—
1901.	1,236,952	589,955	646,997	896	0·12	—
1911.	1,250,531	602,539	647,992	13,579	1·10	—
1921.	1,258,000*	610,000*	648,000*	7,469	0·60	—
1931.	1,243,000*	601,000*	642,000*	$15,000	$1·20	—
1951.	1,371,000	668,000	703,000	126,579	11·00	—
Islands.						
1891.	147,842	69,555	78,287	6,582	4·66	—
1901.	150,370	70,576	79,794	2,528	1·71	—
1911.	148,915	70,166	78,749	$1,455	$0·96	—
1921.	150,514	69,070	81,444	1,599	1·07	—
1931.	142,399	66,447	75,952	$8,115	$5·40	—
1951.	157,983‡	75,125‡	82,858‡	15,584	5·90	—

In computing the proportion of females to males, 1801–31, the numbers o. men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service at home have been estimated as 131,818; 145,137; 87,740; and 78,968 respectively.

* Censuses were taken in Northern Ireland in 1926 and 1937, and in the Irish Republic in 1926 and 1936, but not in 1921 and 1931. Estimates given are the revised figures published in the Registrar-General's Annual Reports for 1936 (Irish Republic) and 1939 (Northern Ireland).

$ Decrease.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The area of the United Kingdom is 93,053 square miles. Estimated population, excluding H.M. forces overseas, on June 30, 1957, was 51,455,000: England and Wales, 44,907,000; Scotland, 5,150,000; Northern Ireland, 1,398,000. Distribution of the population by sexes and ages was :—

(thousands)

Age Groups	United Kingdom		England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total*	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages	51.455	24,794	26,661	21,648	23,259	2,465	2,685	681	717
0–4	3,907	2,004	1,903	1,707	1,621	226	215	71	67
5–9	4,031	2,062	1,969	1,769	1,691	224	213	69	65
10–14	4 022	2,057	1,965	1,777	1,696	213	206	67	63
15–19	3,258	1,630	1,628	1,396	1,389	175	185	59	54
20–24	3,184	1,569	1,615	1,361	1,386	159	179	49	50
25–29	3,382	1,689	1,693	1,472	1,465	174	180	43	48
30–34	3,579	1,780	1,799	1,564	1,573	174	179	42	47
35–39	3,618	1,780	1,838	1,570	1,615	168	178	42	45
40–44	3,593	1,759	1,834	1,554	1,612	164	177	41	45
45–49	3,734	1,839	1,895	1,623	1,666	174	184	42	45
50–54	3,542	1,721	1,821	1,524	1,607	160	173	37	41
55–59	3,097	1,441	1,656	1,271	1,457	137	161	33	38
60–64	2,573	1,119	1,454	990	1,285	102	137	27	32
65–69	2,147	899	1,248	797	1,107	81	114	21	27
70–74	1,692	678	1,014	599	902	62	91	17	21
75–79	1,170	445	725	391	646	42	63	12	16
80–84	627	226	401	197	357	22	35	7	9
85 and over	299	96	203	86	184	8	15	2	4

* Excluding H.M. forces overseas.

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15·5	409,101	17·2	559,598	11·8
1953	801,900	15·9	395,316	15·6	577,200	11·4
1954	793,800	15·6	392,900	15·5	578,400	11·5
1955	786,500	15·4	410,600	16·1	595,900	11·6
1956	821,100	16·0	406,300	15·9	597,900	11·7
1957	851,500	16·5	399,100	15·4	591,100	11·1

ALIENS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

On December 31, 1957, there were 384,214 aliens (males 218,294; females 165,920) registered in the United Kingdom. These figures exclude among others children under 16, diplomatic and consular officials, officials of international organizations and visitors spending less than 3 months in the country. The most numerous nationalities registered at the end of 1957 were:—

	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Europe	195,021	143,972	338,993	*Africa*	1,222	318	1,540
Austria	1,725	6,856	8,581	Egypt	533	148	681
Belgium	1,807	1,778	3,585	Other African Countries	689	170	859
Czechoslovakia	1,771	799	2,570	*America*	9,886	17,366	27,252
Denmark	1,870	2,703	4,573	Argentine Republic	184	157	341
Finland	197	837	1,034	Brazil	113	100	213
France	4,280	9,272	13,552	United States	8,981	16,705	25,686
Germany	14,483	23,293	38,406	Other American Countries	608	404	1,012
Greece	1,326	1,330	2,656	*Asia*	7,310	2,996	10,306
Hungary	11,703	4,344	16,047	Burma	464	120	584
Italy	25,682	27,672	53,354	China	1,857	586	2,443
Netherlands	4,483	3,803	8,286	Iraq	1,137	173	1,310
Norway	2,210	1,361	3,571	Israel	740	597	1,337
Poland	79,068	27,928	106,996	Japan	408	161	569
Portugal	501	843	1,344	Persia	889	637	1,526
Roumania	1,193	635	1,828	Other Asian Countries	1,815	722	2,537
Russian (including Armenian)	7,854	8,168	16,022	*Other Countries*	4,855	1,268	6,125
Spain	3,072	6,049	9,121	Stateless	642	414	1,056
Sweden	754	1,483	2,237	Nationality uncertain	4,213	854	5,067
Switzerland	3,965	6,418	10,383				
Turkey	433	240	673				
Yugoslavia	6,613	2,084	8,697				
Other Countries	20,031	5,446	25,477				

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1957

United Kingdom and the Commonwealth

	Immigration from†	Emigration to†
Canada	8,800	61,100
Australia	8,100	35 300
New Zealand	2,500	10,200
South Africa	3,400	5,600
C. African Federation	1,300	5,600
E. & W. Africa	3,700	4,500
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	6,200	3,200
Malaya	6,400	6,300
Brit. W. Indies and Bermuda	6,100	3,300
Other Commonwealth countries	4,800	3,700
TOTAL	51,300	138,800

†Residence of one year or more.

U.K. and the United States.—Immigrants from U.S.A., 9,800; Emigrants to U.S.A., 21,700.

TOURISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The steady rise in the number of tourist visitors to Britain continued in 1957 with a rise of 7 per cent. from 1,107,000 in 1956 to 1,180,000. Tourist traffic in late 1956 and the early part of 1957 was adversely affected by the unsettled international situation. The numbers coming from Europe were unaffected and showed an increase of 10 per cent. in 1957 over the previous year; traffic from many other countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa, increased less in 1957, or declined.

Tourist earnings in 1957 were: Visitors from the Dollar Area, £44,000,000; from other Western Hemisphere Countries, £2,000,000; from the Sterling Area, £50,000,000; from O.E.E.C. Countries, £28,000,000; from other Non-Sterling Countries, £5,000,000; TOTAL, £129,000,000.

Foreign Visitors, 1956 and 1957

From	1956	1957
Belgium	47,000	50,000
Denmark	19,000	20,000
France	153,000	166,000
Germany	110,000	122,000
Italy	31,000	38,000
Netherlands	73,000	76,000
Norway	17,000	17,000
Sweden	33,000	33,000
Switzerland	29,000	29,000
Other European Countries	49,000	62,000
Total	586,000	643,000
Canada	59,000	60,000
Australia	27,000	23,000
New Zealand	8,000	8,000
South Africa	24,000	23,000
C. African Federation	11,000	12,000
India	13,000	13,000
Pakistan	5,000	6,000
British East Africa	13,000	14,000
Total	160,000	159,000
United States	271,000	280,000
Total Commonwealth Visitors	245,000	255,000
Total Other Visitors	862,000	926,000
Grand Total	1,107,000	1,180,000

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1956 AND 1957

Cause of Death	1956	1957
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis	5 375	4,784
Syphilitic Disease	1,374	1,292
Diphtheria	8	6
Whooping Cough	95	88
Meningococcal Infections	189	184
Poliomyelitis	114	227
Measles	30	95
Other Infective, etc., Diseases	1,090	1,056
Malignant Neoplasm:		
Stomach	13 953	13.995
Intestines, etc.	15,042	14,815
Other digestive organs	8.337	8,616
Lung, Bronchus	18,186	19,119
Breast	8,619	8,683
Uterus	3,916	3,939
Leukæmia and aleukæmia	2.315	2,394
Other	22,282	22,456
Other Neoplasms	1,644	1,628
Thyrotoxicosis	350	373
Anæmias	1,733	1,726
Diabetes	3 242	3,137
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	74,487	73,669
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	387	420
Rheumatic Fever	208	174
Heart Diseases	157 181	153 418
Hypertension	7 708	7,218
Hypertension with Heart Disease	12,690	12,282
Other Circulatory Diseases	16 120	15.538
Influenza	2 626	6.716
Pneumonia	22 371	22,804
Bronchitis	29 670	26,935
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5,112	4.904
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5,342	5,029
Appendicitis	853	799
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa, etc.	2,111	2,217
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4,846	4,359
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3,852	3,645
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	399	349
Congenital Malformations	4,575	4,930
Other Diseases	40,969	39,290
Deaths by Violence		
Accidents:		
Motor accidents	5,036	4,898
Other transport accidents	813	847
Poisoning	1,168	1,186
Falls	5,583	5,266
Burning, etc.	822	736
Other	2,883	2,915
Suicide, etc.	5,282	5,316
Homicide and Operations of War	283	347
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	521,331	514,870

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales, 1939 and 1955–1957
Crimes and offences made known to the police.

Indictable Offences	1939	1955	1956	1957
Violence against the Person	2,899	7,881	9,307	10,960
Sexual Offences	5,015	17,078	17,103	18,035
Receiving	3,483	7,06 6	7,215	8,619
Frauds and False Pretences	14,078	22,966	23,029	26,235
Breaking and Entering	52,295	74 9 7	85,768	105,042
Larceny	219,478	295,[illegible]5	323,561	360,485
Other Indictable Offences	6,523	13,199	13,727	15,086
Total	303,771	435,085	479,710	545,562

Scotland, 1957—Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	1957
Crimes	
Against the person	1,904
Against property:—	
with violence	6,898
without violence	14,576
malicious injuries	357
forgery	91
Other	359

Indictable Offences	1957
Miscellaneous Offences	
Breach of Peace	23,025
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws	15,387
Against Police Acts, etc.	10,841
Against Road Acts, etc.	42,792
Other offences	27,489
Total	119,534
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES	143,719

Cases of Murder

England and Wales

The Homicide Act, 1957, in operation from March 21, 1957, removed from the category of murder homicides (*a*) which were previously murder only by doctrine of constructive malice; (*b*) under severe provocation by words alone; (*c*) in pursuance of a suicide pact. It provided that a person charged with murder should not be found guilty of that offence if at the time of the offence he was suffering from diminished responsibility, but instead should be found guilty of manslaughter. The death penalty should not be imposed for murders other than capital murders* except where the murderer had committed another murder on a different occasion.

In 1957, 151 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over were known to the police. In 19 cases subject to the law as it was before March 21, 7 murderers or suspects concerned in the death of 10 victims committed suicide before arrests could be made. Of 8 persons proceeded against (9 victims), 1 person (responsible for 3 of the victims) was found insane; 1 was acquitted and 5 were sentenced to life imprisonment; *nolle prosequi*, 1.

In the 132 cases subject to the Act, 10 persons were proceeded against for capital murder*; 1 was found insane. Of 9 persons convicted, 1 (under 18) was detained during H.M. pleasure; 2 sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and in 3 cases convictions of manslaughter were substituted. 3 murderers were executed.

Nine of the remaining offences of murder were reduced to manslaughter in court in 1958. 90 persons were known or suspected to have been concerned in 102 murders; of these 32 committed suicide before arrests could be made. 51 persons were committed for trial in cases involving 61 victims: 12 were found insane on arraignment; 9 were acquitted; 6 were found guilty but insane; 23 were sentenced to life imprisonment and 1 sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment.

* Murder committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft; in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody; murder of police officers or prison officers or persons assisting them; and murder by shooting or causing explosions.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales

	1938	1955	1956
Dissolution			
Petitions filed	9,970	27,656	27,753
By husbands	4,649	12,527	12,538
By wives	5,321	15,129	15,215
On grounds of			
Adultery	4,989	11,800	11,795
Desertion	3,909	11,081	10,713
Cruelty	699	4,443	4,912
Lunacy	326	211	222
Presumed death	47	83	85
Rape, etc.	..	38	26
Decrees ab. granted	6,092	26,262	25,718
Nullity of Marriage			
Petitions filed	263	658	673
Decrees ab. granted	158	554	547
Judicial Separations	25	65	87

Scotland

	1938	1955	1956
Divorce			
Actions completed	822	2,132	1,951
By husbands	402	991	898
By wives	420	1,141	1,053
On grounds of			
Adultery, etc.	453	839	811
Desertion	369	1,045	849
Insanity	..	21	20
Cruelty	..	227	271
Divorces granted	812	2,054	1,865
Separation			
Actions completed	2	3	4
Separation granted	2	2	2

Northern Ireland.

Divorce	..	116	115
Nullity of marriage	1	2	7
Judicial Separation	..	2	..

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit −
1899–1900 (South African War)	£129,805,000	£143,687,000	− £13,883,000
1900–01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	− 53,208,000
1914–15 (First World War)	226,694,000	560,474,000	− 333,779,000
1915–16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	− 1,222,392,000
1916–17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	− 1,624,685,000
1917–18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	− 1,988,987,000
1930–31 ¶	775,895,000	799,171,000	− 23,276,000
1939–40 (Second World War)	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	− 275,933,000
1940–41 do.	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	− 2,475,421,000
1941–42 do.	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	− 2,701,637,000
1942–43 do.	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	− 2,817,516,000
1943–44 do.	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	− 2,749,873,000
1944–45 do.	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	− 2,824,841,000
1945–46 (Two Budgets)	3,284,450,000	5,484,333,000	− 2,199,883,000
1946–47	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	− 569,100,000
1947–48	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948–49	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949–50	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950–51	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951–52	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952–53	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953–54	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954–55	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955–56 (Two Budgets)	4,893,142,000	4,496,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956–57	5,257,813,000	4,868,031,000	+ 289,782,000
1957–58	5 312,5[illegible]4 453	4 919,581,891	+ 423,002,559
1958–59*	*5,439,500,000*	*5,075,584,000*	+ *363,916,000*

¶ "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1930–31. * Budget Estimate, April 15, 1958.
See also Civil and Defence Estimates.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1958

Ordinary Revenue:		Ordinary Expenditure:	
From Taxes:—		*Consolidated Fund:—*	
Income Tax	£2,208,266,000	Interest and Management of the National Debt	£662,967,836
Surtax	157,400,000	Sinking Funds	37 540,573
Profits Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Excess Profits Levy	255,150,000	Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	71,630,645
Estate (Death) Duties	170,600,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	9,663,837
Stamps	63,700,000	Supply Services (excluding "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure)	4,137,779,000
Other Inland Revenue Duties	550,000		
Customs	1,207,452,000		
Excise	942,360,000		
Motor Vehicle Duties	100,734,000		
Total from Taxes	£5,106,212,000	*Total Ordinary Expenditure*	£4,919,581,891
Post Office Net Receipts	7,785,000		
Wireless and Television Licences	30,700,000	*Total Ordinary Revenue*	£5,342,584,450
Sundry Loans	32,167,591	*Total Ordinary Expenditure*	£4,919,581,891
Miscellaneous	165,719,859		
Total Ordinary Revenue	£5,342,584,450	Excess of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure	£423,002,559

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

A table showing the amount of the National Debt in the years 1899–1902 and in each year since 1914. War years are indicated by italic figures. Figures are given in £'000.

*1899–1900** £638,920	1927–1928 £7,630,973	*1943–1944*‡ £17,722,564
*1900–1901** 703,934	1928–1929 7,620,854	*1944–1945*‡ 19,594,649
1901–1902 765,216	1929–1930 7,596,211	*1945–1946*‡ 21,365,891
1914–1915† 1,161,952	1930–1931 7,582,900	1946–1947 23,636,520
1915–1916† 2,189,838	1931–1932 7,647,950	1947–1948 25,630,645
1916–1917† 4,063,645	1932–1933 7,768,970	1948–1949 25,620,763
1917–1918† 5,921,096	1933–1934 7,945,194	1949–1950 25,167,600
1918–1919† 7,481,050	1934–1935 7,922,252	1950–1951 25,802,300
1919–1920 7,875,642	1935–1936 7,916,412	1951–1952 25,921,600
1920–1921 7,623,097	1936–1937 7,916,448	1952–1953 25,890,500
1921–1922 7,720,532	1937–1938 8,148,985	1953–1954 26,051,200
1922–1923 7,812,563	1938–1939 8,163,000	1954–1955 26,583,000
1923–1924 7,707,538	*1939–1940*‡ 9,046,808	1955–1956 26,933,700
1924–1925 7,665,880	*1940–1941*‡ 10,872,577	1956–1957 27,038,900
1925–1926 7,633,723	*1941–1942*‡ 14,185,736	1957–1958 27,007,482
1926–1927 7,652,688	*1942–1943*‡ 16,965,548	1958–1959 27,231,526

* South African War † First World War. ‡ Second World War.

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1955–58

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Liquor and other Licences*	Sugar, Molasses, Glucose & Saccharin	Entertainments	Matches, etc.	Purchase Tax	Betting
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	237,452,121	90,105,431	4,539,323	4,078,192	41,276 670	8,768,527	341 835,269	28,043 320
1956	243,682,807	97,547,414	4,584,412	4,016,496	39,524,967	8,781,339	418,790,836	28,206,514
1957	245,473,441	102,064,647	4,634,350	4,417,373	40,656,082	8,468,604	457,851,303	29,076,764
1958	246 077 234	106.113,775	4 699 006	4 432 817	26 537 291	8,348 256	4 4 739 281	30 380 419

* *The Number of other Licences* issued in 1956–57 included: Tobacco Manufacturers, 101; Tobacco Dealers, 419,265; Gun, 253,392; Game (including Gamekeepers), 42,927; Game Dealers, 3,158; Methylated Spirit Retailers, 27,967. Dog Licences in 1956–57 numbered 2,790,385 (E. & W. 2,608,814; Scotland, 181,571).

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1955–58

Year ended March 31	Tea	Sugar Molasses, etc.	Tobacco	Wine	Spirits	Oil	1932 Act	Ottawa Duties
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955	315 021	7,787,306	649 879,983	19,589,577	26,334 958	295,507,163	62,190 764	5,832 860
1956	276,522	7,909,338	668,525,847	20,622,696	27,941,687	313,138,419	67,304,959	5,445,668
1957	340,347	7,555,439	701,828,951	21,335,608	29,014,696	327,057,252	71,967,469	5,179,252
1958	307 284	0 530 923	*713 491.741	21,654 841	29 179 494	311 829 326	81,363 211	6, 81,405

* Customs and Excise duties.

Smuggling.—During the year ended March 31, 1957, there was a further reduction in the number of convictions for smuggling offences. Of the total of 1,664 convictions for revenue offences in 1956–57 (1955–56, 1,819), 999 concerned smuggling for the evasion of duty or purchase tax, 46 the evasion of import controls, 134 Purchase Tax offences other than smuggling, and 391 Excise Licences other than Liquor Licences. A number of carriers of smuggled watches in substantial quantities were intercepted during the year: 17 persons were convicted and 7,000 watches (value, £40,000) were seized. Important detections of cigarette smuggling in Northern Ireland included two specially adapted cars carrying nearly 200,000 cigarettes, which were seized.

NET RECEIPTS FROM INLAND REVENUE DUTIES, 1955–58

Year ended Mar. 31	Income Tax	Surtax	Profits and Excess Profits Taxes	Excess Profits Levy	Death Duties	Stamp Duties	Other Duties*
1955	1,874,153,851	134,323,256	178,881,560	77,036,996	188,077,322	75,164,544	1,272,752
1956	1,945,592,874	138,059,244	196,222,067	17,560,777	175,833,871	69,506,889	744,374
1957	2,132,461,002	157,308,995	193,771,518	5,145,839	167,954,667	63,388,115	669,668
1958	2,208,841,000	157,400,000	255,150,000		170,600,000	63,700,000	550,000

* Special contribution, land tax, mineral rights duty, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE, 1955–1958

Year ended Mar. 31	Post Office Revenue				Sundry Loans	Motor Vehicle Duties	Miscellaneous Revenue
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Broadcast Licences			
1955	119,522,309	14,053,383	114,973,569	22,300,000	23,023,559	79,472,404	195,557,845
1956	122,055,991	15,155,958	126,398,048	25,800,000	29,857,743	87,745,831	197,866,821
1957	140,677,173	15,718,727	152,448,801	28,400,000	32,713,852	91,048,750	196,194,800
1958	154,800,000	16,100,000	172,400,000	30,700,000	32,167,591	100,734,000	165,719,859

INCOME TAX—LOCAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC., 1951–1957

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total	Budget Estimate	Standard Rate	Product of 1d.
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£
1951–52	1,549,809,078	112,282,767	20,160,246	1,682,252,091	1,624,750,000	9 6	14,756,597
1952–53	1,617,915,983	114,556,993	18,758,185	1,751,231,161	1,804,225,000	9 6	15,361,677
1953–54	1,586,945,577	111,803,654	17,611 778	1,716,361,009	1,782,250,000	9 0	15,892,232
1954–55	1,733,491,131	120,323.101	20.330,619	1,874,153,851	1,80 ,000,000	9 0	17.353.276
1955–56	1,799,588,419	125,325,199	20,679,256	1,945,592,874	1,877,400,000	8 6	19,074,440
1956 57	1,972,113 695	130,240.054	22,107,253	2.132.461.002	2 085 500,000	8 6	20,906,430

1958–59.—Net receipts from Income Tax for the United Kingdom in 1958–59 were estimated at £2,312,500,000 (Standard Rate, 8*s.* 6*d.*).

100 YEARS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES

The imposition of national Customs duties is known to date back at least to the reign of King John and that of Excise duties to 1643 when they were first imposed by the Long Parliament. Levels of the revenue drawn from these duties at various points in the past 100 years appear below, in comparison with the total revenue from central government taxation.

£ million

	1856–57	1876–77	1896–97	1913–14	1920–21	1933–34	1938–39	1945–46	1956–57
Total Central Government Taxation	68·5	66·3	94·3	163·0	1,032·7	709·1	896·9	3,208·4	4,920·3
Total Customs and Excise Revenue	41·7	47·6	53·8	75·2	333·8	286·4	340·5	1,110·7	2,108·4
Spirits	11·4	20·7	21·3	24·0	71·0	33·4	35·7	68·1	131·1
Beer	5·7	8·0	11·3	13·6	123·4	58·9	65·6	306·1	261·0
Wine	2·0	1·7	1·3	1·2	2·9	4·1	4·8	5·0	21·3
British Wine	—	—	—	—	—	0·3	0·5	2·2	3·6
Alcoholic Liquors	19·1	30·4	33·9	38·8	197·3	96·7	106·6	381·4	417·0
Tea	4·8	3·7	3·8	6·5	16·9	3·9	10·9	9·6	0·3
Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory	0·5	0·3	0·4	0·6	2·4	0·9	1·2	1·5	1·6
Sugar, etc.	5·5	—	—	3·3	30·4	12·2	13·0	30·0	12·0
"Breakfast Table" Duties	10·8	4·0	4·2	10·4	49·7	17·0	25·1	41·1	13·9
Tobacco	5·2	7·8	11·0	18·3	55·5	67·5	84·8	416·4	701·8
Hydrocarbon Oils	—	—	—	†0·8	†2·6	40·4	57·9	65·4	337·9
Purchase Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118·1	457·9
Entertainments	—	—	—	—	11·7	9·2	8·2	51·5	40·7
Betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29·1
Matches and Mechanical Lighters	—	—	—	—	3·1	4·0	4·4	5·6	12·8
Protective and McKenna Duties	—	—	—	—	5·5	41·0	44·2	22·6	90·3

† Duty on motor spirit.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Central Government Accounts, 1956 and 1957

£ million

	Calendar Year	
	1956	1957
REVENUE		
Gross Trading Income	89	93
Rents, Dividend and Interest	273	282
Taxes:—		
On Income	2,354	2,588
On Capital	166	176
On Expenditure	2,275	2,340
National Insurance and Health Contributions	642	657
Current Grants from Overseas Governments	26	21
Total Revenue	5,825	6,157
Surplus*	412	631
EXPENDITURE		
Current expenditure on Goods and Services:—		
Military Defence	1,624	1,534
Health Services	548	587
Other	369	402
Subsidies	336	382
National Insurance Benefits	670	702
Other Grants to Persons	448	472
Grants to Local Authorities	522	596
Grants paid Abroad	62	64
Transfers to Capital Account	109	81
Total Expenditure	5,413	5,526

Gross Domestic Product

£ million

	Calendar Year	
	1956	1957
EXPENDITURE		
Domestic Expenditure on Goods and Services	20,429	21,609
By Consumers	13,518	14,174
By Public Authorities	3,492	3,583
Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Home	3,144	3,402
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	275	450
Exports of Goods and Services	4,386	4,532
Subsidies	366	413
Total	25,181	26,554
Deduct		
Imports of Goods and Services	4,286	4,446
Taxes on Expenditure	2,830	2,956
Total	7,116	7,402
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	18,065	19,152
SHARES		
Income:—		
From Employment†	12,201	12,942
From Rent and Self-Employment	2,526	2,649
Gross Trading Profits*:—		
Companies	3,039	3,265
Public Corporations	337	333
Other Public Enterprises	124	131

* Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
† Wages and salaries, Forces' pay and employers' contributions.

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1957–58 AND 1958–59

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1958–59 was £3,402,182,067, an increase of £106,563,663 over the total for 1957–58 (including the supplementary estimates). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in totals for 1957–58 in all classes.

Classes and Principal Items

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1957–58	1958–59
House of Lords	£172,544	£188,376
‡House of Commons	1,432,661	1,526,556
Registration of Electors	620,000	620,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	3,518,102	3,509,806
Privy Council Office	34,417	35,387
Charity Commission	109,526	111,439
Civil Service do.	492,590	489,105
Crown Estate Office	125,449	128,025
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	542,615	546,310
Friendly Societies Registry	90,780	90,150
Government Actuary	36,080	40,021
Government Chemist	348,213	366,991
Government Hospitality	63,500	55,000
Royal Mint	*100	100
National Debt Office	110	100
National Savings Committee	1,227,450	1,227,450
Public Record Office	124,322	126,607
Public Works Loan Commission	§100	§100
Royal Commissions	256,900	275,200
Secret Service	5,000,000	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	201,601	191,240
Scotland		
Scottish Home Office	2,180,433	2,318,482
Scottish Record Office	41,290	43,488

‡ Including "Payments of Members" £925,168 (1957–58); £1,036,528 (1958–59); and Travelling Expenses £84,500 (1957–58); £90,500 (1958–59).

* Gross totals £10,147,350 (1957–58); £7,974,100 (1958–59).

§ Gross totals £54,968 (1957–58); £49,962 (1958–59).

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

	1957–58	1958–56
Foreign Service	£15,211,960	£15,207,130
Foreign Office Grants and Services	16,291,705	11,808,450
British Council	2,390,850	2,737,300
Commonwealth Relations Office	2,455,047	2,890,219
Do. Services	7,220,967	7,200,822
Oversea Settlement	192,175	187,175
Colonial Office	1,512,233	1,594,600
Colonial Services	27,444,835	17,303,061
Development and Welfare:—		
Colonies, etc.	18,250,000	19,500,000
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South African Territories	1,700,000	1,250,000
Imperial War Graves Commission	1,149,242	1,021,535

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1957–58	1958–59
Home Office	£12,187,710	£7,511,248
Civil Defence Services	7,285,750	6,549,970
Police (E. & W.)	44,736,575	47,502,077
Prisons (E. & W.)	10,026,318	10,770,689
Child Care	9,235,100	9,620,900
Fire Services	5,722 416	5,808,300
Supreme Court	356,007	108,692
County Courts	408,070	362,075
Legal Aid Fund	1,433,820	1,404,275
Law Charges	640,502	647,111
Legal Expenses	66,015	64,895
Scotland.		
Civil Defence Services	536,583	457,713
Police	4,853,556	5,017,094
Prisons	942,455	958,308
Approved Schools	268,000	271,700
Fire Services	565,681	603,181
Law Charges, etc.	313,704	311,217
Northern Ireland.		
Supreme Court	67,914	68,714
Land Purchase	1,178,960	1,176,350

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

	1957–58	1958–59
Ministry of Education	£355,803,587	£381,667,154
British Museum	665,546	599,578
Do. Nat. History	406,066	424,030
Imperial War Museum	48,096	49,625
London Museum	33,803	34,614
National Gallery	94,607	84,080
Tate Gallery	63,397	61,092
Nat. Maritime Museum	58,886	61,215
National Portrait Gallery	30,010	29,923
Wallace Collection	37,258	39,094
Grants for Science and the Arts	1,656,395	1,755,278
Universities & Colleges	41,545,140	49,024,140
Broadcasting	31,543,000	33,889,500
Scotland.		
Public Education	49,397,051	52,976,158
National Galleries	39,751	42,341
National Museum of Antiquities	18,762	19,110
National Library	55,046	59,974

CLASS V: HEALTH, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1957–58	1958–59
Ministry of Housing & Local Government	£21,879,640	£21,049,320
Housing	63,893,720	65,918,820
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues	89,768,000	92,866,000
Ministry of Health	28,167,760	27,239,875
National Health Service	485,305,085	*472,459,430
Med. Research Council	2,813,000	3,137,100
Registrar General	407,233	417,073
Central Land Board	117,330	65,400
War Damage Commission	642,670	480,860
Scotland.		
Dept. of Health	5,490,470	5,216,790
National Health Service	60,025,880	58,253,000
Housing	15,372,780	16,293,700
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues	14,975,000	15,637,000
Registrar General	57,300	57,600

* Hospital, Specialist and Ancillary Services £385,637,400; Grants to Local Health Authorities £28,271,000; Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Suppty. Ophthalmic Services £170,828,345.

CLASS VI: TRADE, LABOUR AND SUPPLY

	1957–58	1958–59
Board of Trade	£5,102,905	£5,147,385
Do. Assistance to Industry and Trading Services	1,854,510	1,767,330
Do. Strategic Reserves	1,786,800	1,336,000
Services in Development Areas	3,771,550	2,765,060
Financial Assistance in Development Areas	257,510	105,510
Registration of Restrictive Trade Agreements	110,853	152,145
Ministry of Labour and National Service	20,746,000	21,087,000
Ministry of Supply	238,937,000	231,300,000
Do. Purchasing (Repayment) Services	6,000,000	100
Royal Ordnance Factories	9,913,000	5,750,000

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES (WORKS, STATIONERY, ETC.)

Ministry of Works	£7,740,525	£7,286,260
Houses of Parliament Buildings	370,700	337,000
Public Buildings, U.K.	29,376,925	28,945,200
Do. Overseas	2,355,060	2,544,000
Royal Palaces	533,800	521,000
Royal Parks	809,610	801,800
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments	1,014,500	1,006,000
Rates on Govt. Property	19,810,350	21,157,130
Stationery and Printing	14,658,610	14,865,600
Central Office of Information	2,153,200	2,494,000
Peterhead Harbour	38,000	30,000

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	£17,728,286	£17,600,506
Agricultural and Food Grants and Subsidies	*254,132,670	*265,094,200
Agricultural and Food Services	14,992,108	10,886,725
Food (Strategic Reserves)	3,300,000	2,250,000
Fishery Grants and Services	6,280,270	6,741,735
Surveys of Great Britain, etc.	3,215,600	3,409,400
Agricultural Research Council	3,862,000	4,196,000
Nature Conservancy	310,000	350,000
Development Fund	1,119,500	1,104,500
Forestry Commission	9,293,000	9,717,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Agriculture	36,467,575	36,578,193
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry	2,827,128	2,974,180

* FOOD SUBSIDIES—*Under Agricultural Price Guarantees.* Cereals, (1958–59) £38,400,000; Eggs (1957–58) £48,417,000; (1958–59) £43,500,000; Fatstock (1957–58) £75,600,000; (1958–59) £94,420,000. *Other Direct Subsidy Payments.* Bread (payments to bakers) (1957–58) £50,000; (1958–59) £15,000. Milk (to Marketing Boards), (1957–58) £8,000,000; (1958–59) £4,950,000; (School Milk Scheme) (1958–59) £13,868,000; (National Milk Scheme, mothers and young children) (1957–58) £21,700,000; (1958–59) £21,269,000.

Note—Figures of payments in respect of the School Milk Scheme are included in the vote for the Ministry of Education (1958–59: £12,198,000; Scotland, £1,670,000). Figures for the National Milk Scheme are included in the vote for the Ministry of Health.

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, POWER AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1957–58	1958–59
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	£9,794,400	£10,366,500
Roads, etc.	58,956,410	70,398,260
Transport (Shipping and Special Services)	404,000	374,000
Civil Aviation	9,724,510	7,018,500
Ministry of Power	5,040,120	4,423,650
Do. Special Services	3,484,810	3,099,110
Atomic Energy	98,795,800	106,000,000
Scientific and Industrial Research	8,449,546	9,297,358
Scotland		
Roads	8,678,110	10,688,690

CLASS X: PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£15,905,200	£17,143,000
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	4,803,115	4,680,125
War Pensions, etc.	91,019,250	*100,241,250
National Insurance and Family Allowances	231,958,000	†277,130,000
National Assistance Board	138,627,000	136,533,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan, Burma)	7,575,910	7,128,310
R.I.C. Pensions, etc.	1,093,000	1,119,000

* PENSIONS, ETC. (1958–59).—*War of* 1914–18: Officers and Nurses, £3,640,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £38,140,000.

War of 1939–45 *and later Service.* Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and Nurses, £8,380,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £44,050,000. Merchant Navy, Officers £1,080,000; Seamen, £1,115,000. Civilians, Disablement Pensions, etc. £3,025,000.

† *Family Allowances.*—1958–59, £125,250,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Service	1957–58	1958–59
Customs and Excise	£16,489,630	£17,008,037
Inland Revenue	41,981,000	44,820,000
Post Office	339,512,000	36,698,000

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The Navy Estimates

	1957–58	1958–59
Pay, etc. of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines	£61,559,000	£68,167,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	13,817,000	13,026,000
Medical Establishments	1,569,000	1,487,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services	8,643,000	8,408,000
Educational	1,363,000	1,411,000
Scientific	17,031,000	17,099,000
Royal Naval Reserves	1,460,000	1,294,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:		
Personnel	43,008,000	43,945,000
Material	35,138,000	44,417,000
Contract Work	56,192,000	64,967,000

The Navy Estimates—*continued*

	1957–58	1958–59
Naval Armaments	£21,064,000	£19,122,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad	17,514,000	12,603,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	8,802,300	9,521,700
Admiralty Office	8,484,000	8,844,000
Non-effective Services	19,438,000	25,172,000
Merchant Shipbuilding, etc.	17,600	16,200
Total	£316,000,000	£339,400,000

Personnel

Ranks, etc.	Numbers, All Ranks	
	1957–58	1958–59
Royal Navy:		
Flag Officers	83	81
Officers of Relative Flag Rank	8	8
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers	12,970	12,180
Petty Officers	25,700	24,700
Seamen	61,400	54,700
Juniors	5,800	5,800
Artificer Apprentices	2,000	1,700
Total	107,870	99,080
Royal Marines: Commissioned Officers	670	660
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Musicians and Rank and File	9,370	8,600
Total	10,040	108,340
Women's Royal Naval Service: Officers	270	250
Ratings	3,100	3,200
Total	3,370	3,450
Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service	220	210
Grand Total	121,500	112,000

The Army Estimates

Finance

	1957–58	1958–59
	£	£
Pay, etc.	92,730,000	98,220,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces	15,230,000	15,990,000
War Office	3,880,000	3,980,000
Civilians	90,830,000	85,830,000
Movements	32,000,000	29,140,000
Supplies, etc.	47,500,000	47,820,000
Stores	56,730,000	54,240,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	31,570,000	26,830,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	7,420,000	5,380,000
Non-effective Services	23,510,000	34,470,000
Total	£401,400,000	£401,900,000

Personnel

Item	Maximum Number 1958–59	
	Officers	Other Ranks
Garrisons in Europe:		
British Troops :—		
Male	23,300	250,700
Female†	1,000	4,000
Colonial Troops	200	2,000
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.)	500	300
Total	25,000	257,000
Garrisons outside Europe:		
British Troops :—		
Male	6,400	50,500
Female†	400	500
Gurkha and Commonwealth, incl. Colonial, Troops	200	28,000
Total	7,000	79,000
Additional Numbers‡	1,000	9,000
Grand Total*	33,000	345,000

† Incl. Q.A.R.A.N.C. (in and outside Europe).—Strength (March, 1958): Officers, 900; Other Ranks, 700.

‡ To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

* Excluding 8,000 all ranks on Terminal Leave.

The Air Estimates

Finance

	1957–58	1958–59
	£	£
Pay, etc., of the Air Force	96,620,000	101,910,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces	2,579,900	1,379,900
Air Ministry	4,950,000	5,200,000
Civilians at Outstations	36,630,000	36,230,000
Movements	14,500,000	12,870,000
Supplies	68,430,000	63,140,000
Aircraft and Stores	205,250,000	196,800,000
Works and Lands	46,000,000	31,450,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	5,410,000	4,870,000
Non-effective Services	7,280,000	13,200,000
Total	£487,650,000	£467,050,000

Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1958–59	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force	24,400	170,800
Women's R.A.F.	400	4,100
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service	500	—
Local Forces abroad	10	1,890
Other Commonwealth Forces	390	510
Total	25,700	177,300

THE NATIONAL DEBT

The National Debt outstanding on Mar. 31, 1958, was £27,232,047,068, of which £2,163,122,082 was payable in external currencies, principally to the United States and Canada.

The Internal Debt.—The Internal Debt, including both long and short term loans, was as follows:—

Funded Debt	£3,768,185,002
Unfunded Debt	21,372,831,380
Terminable Annuities	9,889,000
Total Internal Debt	£25,150,905,382

This total is offset by the sum of £81,980,396 in respect of bonds tendered for Death Duties and held by the National Debt Commissioners until drawn or paid off. The net Internal Debt outstanding at March 31, 1958, was thus £25,068,924,986.

The Floating Debt (short-term loans) stood at £4,472,185,000 on March 31, 1957, rising by £376,045,000 to £4,848,230,000 on March 31, 1958.

The External Debt.—Debt created under the National Loans Act, 1939, and payable in external currencies, rose during the year by the net amount of £97,785,757 to the total of £2,163,122,082 on March 31, 1958.

United States Loans (1945)	£1,435,907,680
E.C.A. Loans	119,419,018
M.S.A. Loan (1952)	17,107,143
(1957)	89,285,714
Canadian Loans (1946)	407,880,315
* European Payments Union	92,431,786
Govt. of Ceylon Loans	720,634

* Part reclassified as External Debt, w.e.f. June 30, 1956.

Other Capital Liabilities.—Other capital liabilities for Telegraph and Telephone extension and liabilities under the Housing Act, 1914, totalled £241,487,490 on March 31, 1958. There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge, such as unclaimed dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1958, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £47,013; Sudan Loans, £3,638,700; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £168,591; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,418,775; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £23,404,611; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £41,435,147; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £21,141,417; Ulster Savings Certificates, £102,384; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, £386,831 plus other liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £1,361,787; Tanganyika Loan £218,613; Nyasaland, £754,925; Newfoundland, £12,749,967; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986–96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £38,747,254; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to the East Africa High Commission.

Cost of the Debt, 1957–58

The total of £832,369,180 was issued by the Exchequer during 1957–58 for payment of interest of the Debt and for management and expenses.

Interest:—

Of Funded Debt	£126,165,070
Of Terminable Annuities	352,968
Of Unfunded Debt	699,770,763
Total interest	£826,288,801

Management and Expenses:—

Management	£1,536,045
Expenses	4,544,334
Total	£6,080,379

Repayments, 1957–8

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Repayment of Terminable Annuities	£880,413
For 3% Funding Loan	7,072,044
For 4% Funding Loan	8,990,638
For 4% Victory Bonds	7,825,840
For 3½% Conversion Loan	12,771,638
Total Sinking Funds	£37,540,573

Estimated Assets

The estimated Assets include the amount standing to the credit of the *Exchange Equalization Account* £725,000,000; issues under the *Finance Act*, 1935, for redemption of *Local Loans Stock* £429,196,622; issues under the *Bretton Woods Agreements Act*, £557,142,857; issues under the *European Payments Union Act*, 1950, £4,032,752; *National Coal Board*, £745,906,835; issues to *Local Loans Fund* £2,852,440,745; annual payment by the *Bank of England* in lieu of dividend £58,212,000; advances to N. Ireland Exchequer under *Misc. Financial Provisions Act*, 1950, £20,025,592; under *Misc. Financial Provisions Act*, 1955 (Potato Marketing), £6,862,562; under *Misc. Financial Provisions Acts*, 1946 and 1955 (Civil Contingencies Fund), £16,000,000; estimated market value of *Suez Canal Shares* £13,608,499; *Land Settlement Loans* outstanding £7,470,630; issues under *Export Guarantees Act* £29,857,605; issues under *Anglo Turkish (Armaments Credit) Agreement Act*, £1,177,926; value of shares and Stock of *British Petroleum Co. Ltd.*, £5,001,000; value of shares in *Cable and Wireless Ltd.*, £30,000,000; *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, £3,990,696; issues under the *New Towns Acts*, 1946 and 1952, £197,698,321; issues under the *Housing (Scotland) Acts*, 1950–55, £68,901,312; issues to *Colonial Development Corporation*, £56,934,734; issues under *Cotton Acts*, 1947 and 1954, £9,050,397; advances to nationalized industries under the *Finance Act*, 1956, £566,125,238 (Electricity Council, £265,080,000; S. of Scotland Electricity Board, £17,040,000; N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, £36,636,667; Gas Council, £55,040,000; Brit. Transport Commission, £135,200,000; B.O.A.C., £41,085,714; B.E.A., £16,042,857); under the *Transport (Railway Finances) Act*, 1957, £118,326,642; under the *International Finance Corporation Act*, 1955, £5,170,040; under the *Sugar Act*, 1956, £25,235,000; under the *Cinematograph Film Production Acts*, 1949–54, £6,000,000; liability for 5 per cent. War Loan (India), £15,466,928; (Burma), £1,254,075; with some smaller items, making a total of £6,593,342,613.

The Suez Canal Shares.—Dividends received during 1957–58 on 161,616 ordinary shares were £196,199. On March 31, 1958, the British holdings were valued at £13,608,499. The Suez Canal Company was declared French and subject to French law from June, 1957. The British Government's holding of ordinary and "Actions de Jouissance" shares are being replaced by 353,504 ordinary shares and 161,616 debentures. The latter are to be redeemed before Jan. 1, 1969.

The National Fund.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1958, shows the following net additions during the year:—Contributions, £1,827; net revenue, £114,485; net profit on investments realized, £182. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1958, was £2,564,007.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1958, at £1,650,613.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1958, at £16,878.

INCOME TAX—POST-WAR CREDITS

A revised estimate of the total amount of post-war credit created, £765,000,000, was published by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in 1957. Amounts repaid to March 31, 1956, totalled £257,100,000:—

1946–47, £57,900,000 | 1948–49, £19,000,000 | 1950–51, £16,900,000 | 1952–53, £16,300,000
1947–48, £55,900,000 | 1949–50, £17,000,000 | 1951–52, £16,200,000 | 1953–54, £16,800,000
1954–55, £23,900,000 | 1955–56, £17,200,000

Year	Created	Repaid to March 31, 1957	Set off against arrears of tax	Outstanding at March 31, 1957*
1941–42	£144,000,000	£56,000,000	—	£88,000,000
1942–43	171,000,000	65,000,000	—	106,000,000
1943–44	50,000,000	22,000,000	—	28,000,000
1944–45	202,000,000	71,000,000	—	131,000,000
1945–46	198,000,000	60,000,000	£25,000,000	113,000,000

* The total amount of post-war credit (1941–46) outstanding on March 31, 1958, was approximately £448,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES, 1957

Tables showing *estimated* distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1957. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£ £		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,850,000	1,160,000,000	1,000,000	1,159,000,000
250 „ „ 300	1,480,000	405,000,000	7,000,000	398,000,000
300 „ „ 400	2,600,000	910,000,000	36,000,000	874,000,000
400 „ „ 500	2,700,000	1,215,000,000	63,000,000	1,152,000,000
500 „ „ 600	2,970,000	1,635,000,000	99,000,000	1,536,000,000
600 „ „ 700	2,850,000	1,845,000,000	118,000,000	1,727,000,000
700 „ „ 800	2,450,000	1,825,000,000	123,000,000	1,702,000,000
800 „ „ 1,000	2,920,000	2,585,000,000	206,000,000	2,379,000,000
1,000 „ „ 1,500	1,375,000	1,620,000,000	217,000,000	1,403,000,000
1,500 „ „ 2,000	327,000	560,000,000	118,000,000	442,000,000
2,000 „ „ 3,000	198,000	478,000,000	132,000,000	346,000,000
3,000 „ „ 5,000	114,000	430,000,000	157,000,000	273,000,000
5,000 „ „ 10,000	51,000	337,000,000	165,000,000	172,000,000
10,000 „ „ 20,000	12,000	159,000,000	103,000,000	56,000,000
£20,000 and over	3,000	86,000,000	70,000,000	16,000,000
TOTAL ..	25,900,000	£15,250,000,000	£1,615,000,000	£13,635,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£ £		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,990,000	1,195,000,000	2,000,000	1,193,000,000
250 „ „ 500	7,710,000	3,060,000,000	162,000,000	2,898,000,000
500 „ „ 750	7,410,000	4,955,000,000	346,000,000	4,609,000,000
750 „ „ 1,000	3,350,000	3,070,000,000	254,000,000	2,816,000,000
1,000 „ „ 2,000	1,250,000	1,930,000,000	347,000,000	1,583,000,000
2,000 „ „ 4,000	171,200	757,000,000	309,000,000	448,000,000
4,000 „ „ 6,000	17,900	238,000,000	157,000,000	81,000,000
£6,000 and over	900	45,300,000	38,400,000	6,900,000
TOTAL..	£25,900,000	£15,250,000,000	£1,615,000,000	£13,635,000,000

* At rates current in 1957–58.

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (*a*) in 1948 and 1957 at current market prices; and (*b*) in 1957 at 1954 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million (*a*) 1948	(*a*) 1957	(*b*) 1957
Food	2,265	4,562	4,027
Household Expenditure	2,005	4,067	3,589
Bread and Cereals	358	553	461
Meat and Bacon	326	1,077	932
Fish	91	127	108
Oils and Fats	71	208	227
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery	190	418	385
Dairy Products	350	586	537
Fruit	173	282	246
Potatoes and Vegetables	267	419	359
Beverages	101	266	207
Other manufactured food	78	131	127
Other personal expenditure	260	495	438
Alcoholic Drink	826	940	893
Beer	577	574	532
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.	249	366	361
Tobacco	764	979	910
Cigarettes	638	862	804
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff	126	117	106
Housing	745	1,210	1,054
Rent, Rates and Water	604	964	842
Occupiers' Maintenance	141	246	212
Fuel and Light	324	606	507
Coal	140	249	193
Electricity	75	166	157
Gas	79	130	105
Other	30	61	52
Durable Household Goods	310	720	659
Furniture and Floor Coverings	176	403	366
Radio and Electrical Goods	134	317	293
Other Household Goods	262	448	418
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware	180	277	256
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials	82	171	162
Clothing	902	1,382	1,327
Footwear	178	239	226
Other Clothing:			
Men's and Boys' Wear	250	377	351
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear	474	766	750
Recreational Goods	230	379	334
Books	34	53	51
Newspapers	66	120	98
Magazines	33	46	40
Other	103	160	145
Chemists' Goods	121	217	188
Other Goods	145	197	180
Private Motoring :—			
Vehicles, New and Used	43	282	249
Running Costs	62	292	267
Travel	357	519	447
Railway	107	133	118
Other	250	386	329
Communication Services	58	113	90
Postal	32	57	51
Telephone and Telegraph	26	56	39
Entertainments	180	193	170
Cinema	112	95	80
Other	68	98	90
Domestic Service	110	97	84
Insurance	84	155	809
Other Services	565	763	
Expenditure not included above	55	70	61
Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.	−33	−160	−145
Personal Expenditure:— in the United Kingdom	8,381	13,964	12,529
abroad	94	210	209
TOTAL	8,475	14,174	12,738

COMPANIES IN U.K.

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1957, 20,459 Companies were registered in Great Britain with nominal capital £83,946,000. On December 31, 1956, there were 317,988 Companies on the registers in Great Britain. Companies having a share capital were 11,107 Public Companies with total paid-up Capital, £4,421,000,000, and 290,889 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital £2,541,000,000.

BANKRUPTCIES

2,061 Receiving Orders and Administration Orders were made under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales in 1957, a reduction of 75 over the previous year. Liabilities estimated by debtors totalled £6,383,401 and assets £2,349,749. 313 Deeds of Arrangement were registered, involving estimated liabilities of £1,445,213 and assets of £788,620. Failures in some of the principal trades (with numbers in 1956) included: Builders, 234 failures (240); Farmers, 173 (154); Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants, 118 (121); Hotelkeepers and Publicans, 88 (66); Restaurant, Snack Bar, etc., Proprietors, 67 (51); Retail Clothiers and Drapers, 64 (53). 522 applications for discharge were dealt with in 1957, as follows: Refused, 34; Adjourned, 18; Withdrawn, 9; Granted, 14; Granted with conditions, 53; granted subject to conditions and suspension, 63; granted subject to periods of suspension, 331.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940–45	£25,465,000	1953	£396,031,000
1949	138,448,000	1954	471,130,000
1950	312,932,000	1955	567,192,000
1951	251,990,000	1956	295,952,000
1952	370,485,000	1957	383,357,000

GOLD AND U.S. DOLLAR RESERVES

Date Dec. 31	Total gold and U.S. dollar reserves
1956	762,000,000
1957 Mar. 31	789,000,000
June 30	850,000,000
1958 Mar. 31	989,000,000
June 30	1,099,000,000

DOMESTIC FOOD EXPENDITURE IN 1956

The following tables (drawn from the Annual Report of the National Food Survey published in 1958) are based on a sample of 9,617 households (31,063 persons), with an average of 3·23 persons per household, in different parts of the country and refer to expenditure in 1956.

	Income Group*								
						Under £6 10s.			
	£27 or more	£16–£27	£16 or more	£10–£16	£6 10s.–£10	With earners	Without earners	Old Age Pensioners	All Households
No. of households	272	940	1,212	3,402	2,843	1,164	303	693	9,617
No. of persons	973	3,225	4,198	12,181	9,675	3,452	537	1,020	31,063
Percentage of households	2·8	9·8	12·6	35·4	29·6	12 1	3·2	7·2	100·0
Average size of household (persons)	3·58	3·43	3·46	3·58	3·40	2·97	1·77	1·47	3·23
Average no. of adults	2·24	2·18	2·20	2·16	2·21	2·22	1·57	1·46	2·12
Average no. of children under 15	1·06	1·03	1·03	1·18	0·93	0·48	0·17	0·01	0·89
Percentage of adult males under 65 in non-sedentary occupations	16	38	33	60	74	51	—	—	60
Food expenditure per week:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Per person	34 2	29 7	30 8	27 4	26 5	26 2	27 10	24 9	27 3
Per household	122 1	101 5	106 1	98 0	89 10	77 8	49 3	36 6	88 2

Weekly Food Expenditure in 1956 by Household Composition Groups and Income Groups*

Household Composition	Income Group*											
	Over £27		£16–£27		£10–£16		£6 10s.–£10		Under £6 10s.†		All Households	
	Per head	Per household	Per head	Per household	Per head	Per household	Per head	Per household	Per head	Per household	Per head	Per household
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Households of one male and one female adult and:												
no other (both under 55)	(49 11)	(99 11)	40 1	80 2	38 7	77 3	35 11	71 10	32 7	65 1	37 11	75 10
1 child	(39 1)	(117 3)	31 11	95 8	29 2	87 6	27 4	81 11	(25 10)	(77 7)	28 10	86 7
2 children	29 11	119 7	25 4	101 3	24 1	96 5	22 6	90 0	20 0	80 1	23 11	95 9
3 children	(27 8)	(138 3)	23 0	114 11	21 7	107 10	18 10	94 1	(16 3)	(81 4)	20 11	104 5
4 or more children	(24 6)	(147 0)	18 11	122 5	18 3	117 11	15 9	103 2	(13 3)	(96 3)	17 5	113 3
adolescents only	(34 5)	(106 9)	35 4	110 5	33 3	106 9	30 5	98 4	(30 10)	(96 11)	32 4	103 7
adolescents and children	28 7	137 2	25 8	122 1	24 11	124 10	22 8	114 8	(20 6)	(109 1)	24 3	121 6
Average, all households	33 11	121 6	29 6	101 4	27 4	97 8	26 5	89 6	24 11	65 8	27 3	88 2

* By gross weekly income of head of household.

† With earners, excluding old age pensioners.

Figures in parentheses are averages based on fewer than 25 households.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

Gold Coins	Cupro-Nickel
†Five Pound £5	Crown 5s.
†Two Pound £2	†Double Florin 4s.
†Sovereign £1	Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
†Half-Sovereign 10s.	Florin 2s.
	Shilling 1s.
Bronze Coins	Sixpence 6d.
Penny 1d.	Threepence 3d.
Halfpenny ½d.	Nickel-Brass
Farthing ¼d.	Threepence 3d.

Silver

Maundy Money

Fourpence 4d.	Twopence 2d.
Threepence 3d.	Penny 1d.

Note.—The *legal weight* of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is *one inch* in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act*, 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury notes) of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Notes of £5 dated before Sept. 2, 1944, are not now legal tender but, like notes of £10 to £1,000, are payable when presented at the Bank of England. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper) up to 12d.

† Discontinued.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1957.—During 1957 the Royal Mint struck 507,702,859 coins—a total which has been exceeded in only three previous years—in 1942, 1943 and 1948. 299,703,190 were for the United Kingdom and 207,999,669 for overseas. The weight of coin struck was 2,900 tons.

The total of U.K. cupro-nickel coins struck, 233,660,340, was some 45 million lower than in 1946.

The heaviest proportionate fall was in the output of shillings, which at 61,000,000 was 30 per cent. lower than in 1956. Presumably the shilling in the slot meters were less exorbitant in their demands. Over 105 million sixpences were struck. The rivalry between the half-crown and the florin continued, with the half-crown regaining the lead by a narrow margin—34,200,000 against 33,071,282. Once again no pennies were struck but the demand for halfpennies was heavy, the number struck being almost twice that of 1956. For the first time since 1889 no farthings were struck.

The former glories of the Mint were revived by the striking of 2,072,000 golden sovereigns. But these were not for home circulation. They went into the nation's Gold Reserve, from which many have been sold abroad.

Coins struck for Commonwealth and foreign governments numbered 207,999,669, and were in 50 different denominations.

1958 operations.—1958 saw a further increase in the demand for halfpennies and the output of sixpences was high. By the autumn no farthings or pennies had been struck and any minting during 1958 seemed unlikely.

A notable feature was the heavy minting of sovereigns. These were struck largely to be sold overseas for dollars. Many would find their way to the Near East where the sovereign is still in common use, and where its price commands a premium over its bullion value.

The withdrawal of pre-1947 silver coin and its replacement by cupro-nickel continued, but at a lower rate than in 1947 owing to the smaller proportion of silver coins in circulation.

THE ROYAL MINT, 1957–58

	Coins struck in 1957		Estimated number of Coins in circulation, Sept. 30, 1958
United Kingdom	Number	Value	Number
		£	
Gold: Sovereign	2,072,000	2,072,000	
Cupro Nickel: Half-crown	34,200,563	4,275,070	Crown 8,000,000
Florin	33,071,282	3,307,128	Half-crown 395,000,000
Shilling	60,734,205	3,036,710	Florin 430,000,000
Sixpence	105,654,290	2,641,357	Shilling 850,000,000
Silver: *Maundy	4,450	46	Sixpence 1,150,000,000
Nickel-brass: 3d.	24,294,400	303,680	3d. piece (silver) 70,000,000
Bronze: Halfpenny	39,672,000	82,650	*do.* (nickel brass) 650,000,000
			Penny 1,620,000,000
Total U.K. Coin	299,703,190	£15,718,641	Halfpenny 950,000,000
Commonwealth and Foreign	207,999,669		Farthing 225,000,000
Grand Total	507,702,859		6,348,000,000

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver, *i.e.* 92½ per cent. pure silver.

EMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

Classification	June 1939	June 1956	June 1957	June 1958
Total working population	19,750,000	23,989,000	23,969,000	24,000,000†
Males	14,656,000	16,136,000	16,111,000	16,166,000
Females	5,094,000	7,853,000	7,858,000	7,904,000

Detailed Classification	June 1939	June 1956	June 1957	June 1958
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480,000	761,000	702,000	614,000
Males	480,000	745,000	687,000	600,000
Females	*Nil*	16,000	15,000	14,000
Total in Civil Employment*	17,520,000	23,031,000	23,020,000	23,080,000
Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing	950,000	1,042,000	1,027,000	1,002,000
Mining and Quarrying	873,000	861,000	865,000	854,000
National Government Service	539,000	559,000	552,000	530,000
Local Government Service	846,000	732,000	746,000	761,000
Gas, Water and Electricity	242,000	376,000	377,000	378,000
Transport and Communication	1,233,000	1,724,000	1,725,000	1,715,000
Manufacturing Industries	6,815,000	9,234,000	9,137,000	9,119,000
Building and Contracting	1,310,000	1,515,000	1,509,000	1,495,000
Distributive Trades	2,887,000	2,842,000	2,891,000	2,979,000
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	2,252,000	4,146,000	4,197,000	4,247,000
Insured persons registered as unemployed	1,270,000	191,000	235,000	432,000

* Including persons temporarily stopped.

† Including an estimate of the number of ex-service men and women on release leave, not yet in employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1943–57 and mid-year figure for 1958.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	261,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958 (June 16)	*264,227*	*103,743*	*33,609*	*27,678*	*429,257*	*472,920*

Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

(June 16, 1958)

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	51,869	67,078	136,201	255,148	32,769	287,917
Boys under 18	3,826	3,249	2,004	9,079	840	9,919
Women 18 and over	20,226	32,179	45,278	97,683	25,439	123,122
Girls under 18	2,594	2,058	1,408	6,060	2,239	8,299
Total	78,515	104,564	184,891	367,970	61,287	429,257

The total of 429,257 includes 66,321 married women.

*

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and the hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1950–1958 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)		Women* (18 years and over)		All Workers†	
	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1938 October	47·7	69 0	43·5	32 6	46·5	53 3
1950 October	47·6	150 5	42·0	82 7	46·1	128 0
1951 October	47·8	166 0	41·5	90 1	46·1	141 1
1952 October	47·7	178 6	41·8	96 4	46·1	151 11
1953 October	47·9	189 2	42·0	102 5	46·3	160 1
1954 April	48·3	197 8	42·0	105 3	46·5	166 6
1955 April	48·9	217 5	41·9	112 5	46·9	182 3
1956 April	48·6	235 4	41·5	119 9	46·7	197 9
October	48·5	237 11	41·5	123 2	46·6	200 8
1957 April	48·5	241 6	41·5	125 10	46·6	204 7
October	48·2	251 7	41·2	129 6	46·4	212 5
1958 April	48·0	253 2	41·2	131 3	46·2	214 2

* Includes Women employed as part-time workers, on the basis of two part-time workers= 1 full-time worker.

† Includes Youths, Boys and Girls. *Youths and Boys.*—Average weekly hours of work, Apr. 1958, 44·5 (*1938*, 46·2); Average weekly earnings, Apr. 1958, 109s. 7d. (*1938*, 26s. 1d.). *Girls.*—Average weekly hours of work, Apr. 1958, 42·1 (*1938*, 44·6); Average weekly earnings, Apr. 1958, 85s. 7d. (*1938*, 18s. 6d.).

FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1957 a total of 42,992 permits were issued for the admission of foreign workers for employment in Great Britain, a decrease of 3,125 from the total in 1956. 1,585 permits were refused.

The principal occupations for which permits were issued were: Domestic service, 21,138; Concert, stage, film, variety and other entertainment, 4,612; Industry and commerce, 4,615; Hotel and restaurant service, 3,602; Teaching, 1,031; Nursing, 2,193; Student Employees, 5,468; Miscellaneous, 333.

Special facilities are offered by the Ministry of Labour to undermanned industries and services for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers. During 1957 a total of 1,225 Italian men and women were brought to vacancies in Great Britain through these facilities. The largest numbers were recruited for the brick-making, iron and steel, wool textile and hotel and catering industries.

Nationalities of workers who received permits in 1956 and 1957 were as follows:—

Nationality	1956	1957
American	1,395	1,235
Austrian	2,184	1,774
Belgian	296	272
Danish	2,195	2,026
Dutch	2,401	2,275
Finnish	510	642
French	3,380	3,256
German	10,201	10,077
Greek	152	208
Italian	9,686	8,633
Norwegian	951	895
Portuguese	307	328
Spanish	3,811	3,385
Swedish	1,193	1,242
Swiss	4,994	4,512
Yugoslavian	362	380
Other nationalities	1,956	1,616
Stateless	233	206
TOTAL	46,117	42,992

U.K. POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

Permanent Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
		England and Wales		
1945–50	560,220	152,757	17,544	730 621
1951	141,587	21,400	6 910	171,903
1952	165,637	32,078	11,260	208,975
1953	202,891	60,528	15,812	279,231
1954	196,642	88,028	21,282	308,952
1955	162,525	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956	139,077	119,585	9,162	268,724
1957	137 584	122,942	8,127	268,653
1958*	24,772	20,573	932	56,681
		Scotland		
1945–50	84 053	5,119	1,425	90,897
1951	20,197	1,115	760	22,923
1952	27,623	2,242	1,082	30,947
1953	35,992	2,393	1,163	39,548
1954	35,331	2,608	914	38,853
1955	30,278	3,523	1,268	34,069
1956	26,290	4,576	1,035	31 901
1957	28,326	3,513	598	32 437
1958*	7,529	1,191	113	8,633
		Northern Ireland		
1945–50	13,907	8,063	318	21,588
1951	3,699	2,934	192	7,025
1952	5,917	2,350	130	8,397
1953	6,033	1,946	46	8,025
1954	4,345	1,787	192	6,324
1955	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956	4,443	2,270	336	7 049
1957	3,719	2,329	452	6,500
1958*	753	594	35	1,382
		United Kingdom		
1945–58*	2 080 5 5	7 5 750	114 252	2,980,597

†Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H. M. Forces, etc.

*To March 31, 1958, only.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1957, 79 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England and Wales the average size was 68 acres compared with 62 in Scotland. In 1957, 69 per cent. of the farms in England and Wales had mains electricity supply. The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, carried out in the early years of the last war, showed that 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm houses had a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. relied on wells as the principal source of water. The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1957, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, was:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres	76,984	16,308	93,292
5 to 50 „	148,993	30,265	179,258
50 to 100 „	58,862	9,686	68,548
100 to 150 „	30,497	5,655	36,152
150 to 300 „	33,129	6,525	39,654
Over 300 „	13,271	2,310	15,581
TOTAL NUMBER	361,736	70,749	432,485

NOTE.—A *farm* may consist of more than one *holding*. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 50,000 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

United Kingdom
Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1958*	1939	1957
Total Tillage	*8,781*	*11,202*	—	—
Wheat	1,766	2,205	1,645	2,683
Barley	1,013	2,768	892	2,957
Oats	2,427	2,232	2,003	2,145
Mixed Corn	85	279	73	325
Rye (threshed)	14	24	10	24
Potatoes	704	822	5,218	5,691
Sugar Beet	345	440	3,529	4,539
Fodder Crops:				
Beans	135	89	111	77
Peas	37	16	23	10
Turnips and swedes	712	498	10,084	8,603
Mangolds	216	149	4,069	3,559
Other	226	597	—	—
Hops	19	21	14	13
Flax for fibre	23	1	45	6
Fruit	301	201	824	725
Vegetables	292	452	2,060	2,339

Production of *Straw* in 1957 was: Wheat, 1,967,000 tons (1939, *1,990,000* tons); Oats, 2,247,000 tons (*2,610,000* tons); Barley, 1,920,000 tons (*842,000* tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The cattle population increased slightly in 1957 to 24 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of pigs increased by 10 per cent. and is now 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. Sheep numbers again improved during the past year, and are now only 2 per cent below the 1939 figure. The number of poultry is now 33 per cent. above the 1939 total.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1958* thousands
Cattle: total	8,872	11,013
Cows and heifers in milk	2,841	3,357
Cows in calf but not in milk	480	555
Heifers in calf with first calf	564	763
Sheep	26,887	26,333
Pigs	4,394	6,577
Poultry	74,357	99,166

* Provisional.

Crop Prices, 1957–58

Guaranteed prices for the 1957 and 1958 Harvests.

Commodity	1957		1958 (*a*)	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (*a*)	28	7	28	1
Barley, price per cwt. (*b*)	29	0	29	0
Oats, price per cwt. (*b*)	27	5	27	5
Rye, millable, price per cwt.	22	1	22	1
Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton	130	6	130	6
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (*c*)	225	0	229	0(*d*)

(*a*) Subject to seasonal variation. (*b*) Price of merchantable grain only. (*c*) The average support price will be on a seasonal scale and will be broken down into a regional price. (*d*) Adjusted to new basis.

Livestock Prices, 1958–59

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1958–59 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1957–58 are indicated where applicable.

	s.	d.
FAT CATTLE.—Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums (+2s. 0d.)	157	0
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight, excluding caul fat	3	3½
FAT PIGS.—Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums (−2s. 0d.)	44	9*
Livestock Products		
MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon (−1d.)	3	1·70
HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support		

	s.	d.
price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen (− 1½*d.*)	4	0·95*
DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz. (− 1*d.*)	2	5·7*
WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost	4	8½

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: Fat Pig price, 1958–59, is related to a feed price of 26*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; Hen and Duck Egg price, 1958–59, to a feed price of 25*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom

(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1955–56	1956–57
Grain	29·8	136·9	139·5
Potatoes	15·6	77·9	54·1
Sugar beet	5·1	27·3	30·8
Other farm crops	4·7	10·4	9·4
Livestock	66·6	385·9	436·0
Milk and milk products	80·3	344·7	354·4
Eggs	31·3	139·2	143·1
Wool	3·1	15·3	15·2
Other livestock products	9·7	48·2	51·7
Fruit	8·1	39·9	40·4
Vegetables	17·2	77·8	64·3
Flowers	6·3	19·3	18·6
Other receipts and valuation changes	2·6	33·1	25·0
Total	290·4	1,355·9	1,382·5

Farm Workers in Great Britain

thousands

Class	June, 1939	June, 1957	June, 1958†
Regular workers	*600·8*	*519·9*	*503·8*
Males under 20*	114·1	73·5	72·3
„ 20* and over	432·0	401·6	390·9
Females	54·7	44·8	40·6
Casual workers	*110·5*	*176·4*	*181·0*
Males under 20*	7·8	101·9	101·6
„ 20* and over	64·1		
Females	38·5	74·5	79·4
All workers	711·3	696·2	684·8

* 21, in 1939. † Provisional.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938–39*	1958†
Standard Hours per week	51	47
Minimum Weekly Wage	34*s.* 9*d.*	156*s.* 0*d.*
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary	0*s.* 9½*d.*	5*s.* 0*d.*
Sunday	0*s.* 10½*d.*	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.

Women.—From October, 1958, rate for women agricultural workers (age 21 and over) was 118*s.* 6*d.* per week of 47 hours.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3*s.* 4*d.* per hour. Women, 2*s.* 7*d.* per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936–38 average	1956*	1957*
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Cereals and Farm Crops:			
Wheat (cwt.)	9 8	30 3	29 1
Barley (cwt.)	10 3	27 5	28 7
Oats (cwt.)	7 5	24 7	25 7
Potatoes (ton)	110 4	362 6	290 6
Sugar Beet (ton)	42 5	126 3	121 6†
Livestock and Products:			
Fat cattle (live cwt.)	44 4	146 5	161 10
Fat sheep (lb. d.w.)	0 10½	2 7	2 8½
Bacon pigs (20 lb.)	12 5	50 9	47 2
Milk (gall.)	1 0·3	3 2·7	3 0†
Eggs (120)	14 11	41 5	43 1

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies. † Provisional.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1956	1958
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	12	20	21
Barley and oats	73	86	83
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent)	16	16	16
Sugar (refined value)	18	22	19
Carcase meat and offal	51	62	63
Bacon and ham	32	42	42
Butter	9	9	11
Cheese	24	43	48
Condensed milk	70	99	99
Dried milk	59	57	57
Shell eggs	71	96	99

Production Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* presented to Parliament in March 1958 the Government announced that agricultural production in the year 1957–58 was forecast at 63 per cent. above the pre-war level compared with a revised figure of 61 per cent. for the preceding year. Production of beef, mutton, and lamb continued to expand together with the output of milk and eggs. A steep upward trend in the production of pigmeat was also in evidence. The acreage of tillage crops, consequently, declined, but with an increase in temporary grass the arable area was maintained.

The main objective of the Government, as stated in the review, is that production should in future be more economic, with a rise in net output being more important than a further rise in gross output. To achieve this aim the Government wishes to see: (1) the maintenance of a large arable area with emphasis on feed crops rather than wheat; (2) greater reliance on home produced feed for livestock; (3) production of more quality beef and lamb; and (4) production of less milk, eggs and pigmeat. These directives, it is hoped will make a further contribution to the balance of payments.

In the year 1957–58 the cost to the exchequer in support of agriculture was estimated at £290 million, an increase over 1956–57 of £50 million. The net income of the agricultural industry in the United Kingdom rose by £46 million in the same period (£28 million when adjusted for normal weather conditions). The Government, therefore, decided

that a lowering of the total cost of support was called for and that a reduction of £19 million would not endanger the industry.

Consistent with the Government's policy of reducing the production of eggs, milk and pigmeat, the guaranteed prices for these products have been reduced by 1½*d.* per dozen, 1*d.* per gallon and 2*s.* 0*d.* per score dead weight, respectively. The output of beef, mutton and lamb has increased and it is felt that the profitability of this side of the industry need not be further improved. There is, however, a need for more quality beef, and for this reason the guaranteed price for fat cattle has been raised by 1*s.* 0*d.* per live cwt. to increase the premium on quality animals. The quality specifications are also being raised.

With large surpluses of wheat in the world, market prices are low and consequently the domestic subsidy cost high. Since wheat is regarded as less suited to animal feeding than other crops a reduction of 6*d.* per cwt. was made in the guaranteed price. No change is made in the support prices of other arable crops, with the exception of potatoes where a small increase has been made to compensate for the use of a larger riddle for guarantee purposes.

The Crops of 1958

The Times (September 8, 1958) published the following table showing the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, 1958, compared with the previous five years, and with the 10-year averages. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1953	97	95	94	96	100	100
1954	91	91	88	90	91	100
1955	96	98	96	81	85	67
1956	92	91	86	94	96	98
1957	94	88	82	95	89	98
1958	89	87	84	76	89	102
10-year averages	94	92	90	90	92	90

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking Landed in Great Britain during 1957*

Kind of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod	5,888,534	16,699,732	878,714	2,514,815	6,767,248	19,214,547
Haddock	1,434,021	4,697,682	1,689,045	4,114,073	3,123,066	8,811,755
Hake	199,870	1,890,756	46,595	383,371	246,465	2,274,127
Plaice	566,615	3,585,818	105,326	623,503	671,941	4,209,321
Skate and Ray	218,100	787,885	119,353	303,104	337,453	1,090,989
Whiting	185,544	357,339	725,503	1,410,876	911,047	1,768,215
Herring	684,333	990,631	1,648,720	1,640,291	2,333,053	2,630,922
Mackerel	28,821	84,358	45,051	60,853	73,872	145,211
Other	2,226,318	5,517,073	617,913	1,816,707	2,844,231	7,334,380
Total	11,432,156	34,611,874	5,876,220	12,867,593	17,308,376	47,479,467
Shellfish		1,078,523		583,186		1,661,709
Grand Total		35,690,397		13,450,779		49,141,176

* In 1957, 23,998 fishermen were regularly, and 3,200 occasionally, employed.

CLOSE TIMES FOR WILD BIRDS AND GAME

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act*, 1954, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and Wild Goose (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-fronted).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England* and *Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

Hunting and Ground Game.—There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer nor hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the *sale* of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the *fox-hunting* season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division‡	Imports		Exports	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£
A. *Food, Beverages and Tobacco*—				
Live animals for food	33,232,708	45,377,570	5,962,711	14,022,657
Meat and meat preparations	292,560,964	309,256,316	5,040,119	6,424,334
Dairy products, eggs and honey	169,455,908	140,018,841	6,301,102	9,290,825
Fish and fish preparations	31,822,522	33,429,489	5,798,370	5,516,532
Cereal and cereal preparations	232,355,628	211,598,540	16,923,418	10,779,889
Fruits and vegetables	235,697,190	230,356,347	8,116,022	8,554,652
Sugar and sugar preparations	108,504,584	154,682,762	31,825,602	45,500,804
Coffee, tea and cocoa	165,695,382	189,863,958	15,081,844	14,745,887
Feedingstuffs for animals	51,059,199	45,377,851	1,154,161	1,119,352
Miscellaneous food preparations	17,487,886	16,866,931	6,918,926	7,004,660
Beverages	30,358,604	34,055,239	56,038,691	60,960,486
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	80,554,899	85,556,961	23,608,264	22,276,141
Total Class A	1,448,785,474	1,496,440,805	182,769,230	206,196,219
B. *Basic Materials*—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	44,035,978	47,991,525	2,634,098	2,510,401
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	60,890,969	61,813,193	74,922	73,190
Rubber, including synthetic, etc.	88,911,486	84,631,175	1,606,082	1,543,882
Wood and cork	159,965,000	173,701,049	615,404	660,961
Pulp and waste paper	107,525,230	105,203,072	1,548,520	1,715,143
Silk	1,156,831	1,150,752	1,627	4,278
Wool and other animal hair	187,446,715	205,334,533	68,485,998	78,442,040
Cotton	104,196,445	108,481,177	2,147,580	1,779,585
Textile fibres and waste	31,618,757	38,750,244	11,519,572	12,146,049
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels	42,176,039	41,116,466	11,069,695	11,425,603
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	182,141,567	205,260,493	2,360,598	1,974,787
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials	35,718,853	34,749,819	4,258,911	3,009,287
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.	57,327,531	61,177,749	9,578,318	7,700,547
Total Class B	1,103,111,401	1,169,360,647	115,901,325	122,986,353
C. *Mineral Fuels and Lubricants*—				
Coal, coke and briquettes	43,322,023	25,455,872	62,351,904	61,811,185
Petroleum and petroleum products	370,404,951	440,846,230	99,515,776	90,893,125
Total Class C	413,726,974	466,302,102	161,867,680	152,704,310
D. *Manufactured Goods*—				
Chemicals	106,949,899	114,316,120	244,540,905	267,408,054
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs	20,829,129	23,200,138	18,897,092	20,769,829
Rubber manufactures	2,496,013	2,665,356	39,431,157	38,949,709
Wood and cork manufactures	38,909,488	44,972,432	2,726,179	2,886,660
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	64,257,486	70,301,206	40,105,389	38,941,474
Woollen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics	8,691,811	10,934,023	89,955,263	95,231,646
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	25,771,259	33,455,205	88,683,471	88,499,960
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics	11,085,955	13,867,875	31,946,177	32,988,541
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	29,995,398	30,874,204	84,650,704	84,868,799
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	9,495,550	10,317,870	67,433,184	64,292,356
Silver, platinum and jewellery	10,873,217	14,695,476	42,708,020	28,745,674
Iron and steel	105,559,891	79,207,204	173,159,471	213,436,646
Non-ferrous base metals	223,307,178	192,527,091	102,566,867	95,930,538
Manufactures of metals	14,400,508	18,570,749	165,739,186	167,573,700
Machinery, other than electric	110,379,902	124,881,387	503,724,512	561,086,682
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances	23,681,348	26,768,524	216,809,333	227,231,961
Railway vehicles	1,788,455	1,678,925	45,228,200	41,897,647
Road vehicles and aircraft	23,525,236	28,502,249	372,421,701	403,537,377
Ships and boats	6,086,260	10,841,383	93,764,668	79,353,788
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture	4,078,281	4,885,348	29,074,297	25,645,839
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc.	23,254,928	26,221,199	47,612,021	49,008,138
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	15,894,377	17,082,640	37,940,312	41,743,130
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24,665,742	27,548,498	80,766,873	84,347,094
Total Class D	905,977,311	928,315,102	2,619,884,982	2,754,375,242
E.—Postal packages	7,668,332	7,837,747	85,580,603	82,716,452
Live animals not for food	6,850,084	7,331,300	5,530,917	6,002,681
Total Class E	14,518,416	15,169,047	91,111,520	88,719,133
Total, All Classes	3,886,119,576	4,075,587,703	3,171,534,737	3,324,981,257

‡ Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The Greatest Seaports

Port	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast Foreign and Coastwise during 1957		Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1956
	Arrived	Departed	£
London	36,810,935	36,835,634	2,472,047,577
Liverpool	18,480,560	18,438,866	1,653,015,174
Manchester (including Runcorn)	7,209,930	6,952,117	408,134,868
Hull	5,727,816	5,618,750	376,617,326
Southampton	20,367,568	20,265,313	315,138,411
Glasgow	7,209,675	7,204,731	291,856,011
Bristol	4,944,128	4,880,407	169,652,173
Tyne Ports	8,152 699	8,024.903	123,594,609
Swansea	4,865 474	4,902,445	115,000,879
Dover*	4,861 189	4,837,016	84,273,278
Harwich*	3,443,731	3,443,792	76,096,800

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom *Airports* in 1956 was £225,943,670.
*Excluding Coastwise tonnages.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1957

Port	Inward	Outward
United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland		
Glasgow	28,000	27,000
Liverpool	154.000	141,000
Holyhead	441,000	414,000
Fishguard	129,000	122,000
Other ports	16,000	16,000
TOTAL	768,000	720,000
United Kingdom and Continent of Europe		
Southampton	61,000	64,000
Newhaven	172,000	172,000
Folkestone	334.000	300,000
Dover	1,009,000	986,000
London	33,000	33,000
Harwich	310,000	322,000
Hull	9,000	8,000
Tyne ports	64,000	65,000
Other ports	8,000	8,000
TOTAL	2,000,000	1,958,000
United Kingdom and Non-European Countries		
Glasgow	1,000	5,000
Liverpool	67,000	98,000
Bristol	1,000	—
Plymouth	19,000	1,000
Southampton	143.000	185,000
London	49,000	76,000
Other ports	9,000	14,000
TOTAL	289,000	379,000

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

At July, 1957, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 3,201 steamships of 11,012,379 tons gross and 2,226 motorships of 8,845,112 tons; a total of 5,427 ships of 19,857,491 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports
(Net Tonnage)

Year	Entered (*a*)	Cleared (*a*)
1938	91,880,000	92,165,000
1954	90,550,000	91,135,000
1955	96,822,000	97,101,000
1956	96,307,000	96,940,000
1957	97,450,000	97,643,000

(*a*) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1957
(Net Tonnage)

Flag	Entered†	Cleared‡
Commonwealth	41,175,000	31,547,000
Belgian	1,666,000	1,569,000
Danish	1,792,000	1,296,000
Finnish	631,000	470,000
French	2,485,000	1,801,000
German	1,890,000	1,477,000
Greek	661,000	138,000
Italian	891,000	58,000
Netherland	4,958,000	4,412,000
Norwegian	7,487,000	2,324,000
Panamanian	2,342,000	491,000
Polish	130,000	122,000
Spanish	545,000	222,000
Swedish	3,228,000	1,352,000
U.S.A.	2,894,000	2,251,000
U.S.S.R.	373,000	231,000
Yugoslavia	117,000	72,000
Other	1,417,000	683,000
Total	78,417,000	50,691,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1954–57 were:—

	Entered‡	Cleared‡
1938	68,372,000	58,881,000
1954	72,379,000	51,174,000
1955	79,275,000	50,126,000
1956	77,138,000	49,916,000
1957	78,417,000	50,691,000

‡ Net tonnage with cargo: vessels with mail only are excluded.

Fastest Atlantic Passages

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862*a*	9	*Scotia*	3,871
1869*a*	8	*City of Brussels*	3,081
1882*a*	7	*Alaska*	6,400
1889*a*	6	*City of Paris*	10,669
1894*a*	5⅝	*Lucania*	12,950
1897*b*	6	*Kaiser Wilhelm*	14,349
1903*c*	5½	*Deutschland*	16,502
1909*d*	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1924*e*	5*d.* 1*h.* 49*m.*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1929*c*	4*d.* 18*h.* 17*m.*	*Bremen*	51,656
1930*c*	4*d.* 17*h.* 6*m.*	*Europa*	51,656
1932*c*	4*d.* 15*h.* 56*m.*	*Europa*	51,656
1933*c*	4*d.* 17*h.* 43*m.*	*Bremen*	51,650
1934*d*	4*d.* 6*h.* 58*m.*	*Emp. of Britain*	42,348
1935*f*	4*d.* 3*h.* 2*m.*	*Normandie*	80,000
1936*f*	4*d.* 0*h.* 27*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1936*g*	3*d.* 23*h.* 57*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1937*f*	3*d.* 23*h.* 2*m.*	*Normandie*	80,000
1938*f*	3*d.* 21*h.* 45*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1938*g*	3*d.* 20*h.* 42*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1952*g*	3*d.* 10*h.* 40*m.*	*United States*	51,500
1952*f*	3*d.* 12*h.* 12*m.*	*United States*	51,500

a From Queenstown; *b* from Southampton; *c* from Cherbourg; *d* Quebec to Cherbourg; *e* to Cherbourg; *f* Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); *g* Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD

From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1957

Countries where Owned	1939		1957					
	Total		Steamships		Motorships		Total	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,722	17,891,134*	3,201	11,012,379	2,226	8,845,112	5,427	19,857,491
Canada	792	1,223,961	480	1,175,111	625	346,130	1,105	1,521,241
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,463	1,886,830	842	1,838,971	687	814,251	1,529	2,653,222
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,925	4,523	14,026,461	3,538	10,005,493	8,061	24,031,954
Argentina	295	290,602	211	594,537	149	444,022	360	1,038,559
Denmark	705	1,174,944	129	188,916	586	1,668,562	715	1,857,478
France	1,231	2,933,933	419	1,939,470	811	2,070,313	1,230	4,009,783
Germany	2,459	4,482,662	509	988,857	1,715	2,616,830	2,224	3,605,687
Greece	607	1,780,666	253	1,153,137	117	318,408	370	1,471,545
Italy	1,227	3,424,804	541	2,653,413	712	1,898,543	1,253	4,551,956
Japan	2,337	5,629,845	616	2,152,400	1,416	2,262,670	2,032	4,415,070
Liberia	..	..	595	6,476,794	148	989,635	743	7,466,429
Netherlands	1,523	2,969,578	295	1,829,829	1,591	2,505,527	1,886	4,335,356
Norway	1,987	4,833,813	547	1,308,523	1,966	7,179,641	2,513	8,488,164
Panama	159	717,525	446	3,305,369	134	823,660	580	4,129,029
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	699	1,305,959	916	1,907,583	248	801,024	1,264	2,708,607
Spain	777	902,251	673	827,417	594	677,807	1,267	1,505,224
Sweden	1,231	1,577,120	279	449,006	926	2,598,529	1,205	3,047,535
United States of America	2,958	11,490,177	3,370	24,941,874	1,004	968,981	4,374	25,910,855†
Other Countries	2,591	3,993,628	1,897	4,549,496	1,830	3,123,354	3,727	7,672,850
World Total	29,763	68,509,432	16,219	69,293,082	17,585	40,952,999	33,804	110,246,081

* Including Eire (134 ships of 188,077 tons gross).
† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1957, 93% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 47,100,000 tons were classed with that Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1957

As Recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (*a*) the countries *in which* new ships were built, (*b*) the countries *for which* they were built.

(*a*) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(*b*) Country of Registration	Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland	50	576,166	210	837,535	260	1,413,701	Great Britain and N. Ireland	234	1,309,937
Australia	2	14,658	3	17,112	5	31,770	Australia	13	50,796
Canada	1	10,200	10	24,185	11	34,385	Canada	11	34,385
India	4	1,448	3	14,337	7	15,785	India	13	50,775
Other Commonwealth Countries	..	..	14	15,020	14	15,020	Other Commonwealth Countries	30	70,432
Total: British Commonwealth	57	602,472	240	908,189	297	1,510,661	Total: British Commonwealth	301	1,516,325
Argentina	..	..	1	1,600	1	1,600	Belgium	7	31,026
Austria	..	..	4	1,598	4	1,598	Colombia	5	28,811
Belgium	3	44,900	10	69,542	13	114,442	Denmark	52	218,986
Denmark	..	..	34	170,914	34	170,914	Finland	13	30,037
Finland	13	7,317	25	50,239	38	57,556	France	73	309,647
France	6	171,554	61	256,792	67	428,346	Germany	267	454,884
Germany	19	203,825	399	1,027,327	418	1,231,152	Greece	12	99,847
Greece	..	..	1	132	1	132	Irish Republic	7	37,832
Indonesia	..	..	5	1,835	5	1,835	Israel	5	51,725
Irish Republic	..	..	1	300	1	300	Italy	39	325,995
Italy	12	254,683	45	230,342	57	485,025	Japan	344	919,882
Japan	61	1,267,128	372	1,165,378	433	2,432,506	Liberia	110	1,742,503
Netherlands	11	134,251	188	342,058	199	476,309	Netherlands	205	424,765
Norway	1	16,500	82	222,947	83	239,447	Norway	152	910,828
Poland	53	106,766	11	33,460	64	140,226	Panama	28	367,477
Portugal	..	..	13	9,726	13	9,726	Poland	25	61,107
Spain	5	1,975	61	106,745	66	108,720	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	74	134,414
Sweden	6	104,483	75	556,140	81	660,623	Spain	64	97,920
Turkey	1	1,316	3	709	4	2,025	Sweden	53	303,777
United States of America	17	336,260	37	22,746	54	359,006	United States of America	53	319,997
Uruguay	..	..	1	356	1	356	Yugoslavia	8	24,918
Yugoslavia	..	..	16	68,899	16	68,899	Other Countries	53	88,701
World Total:	265	3,253,430	1,685	5,247,074	1,050	8,501,404	World Total:	1,950	8,501,404

* Returns from China and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1957, 48 per cent. (4,092,955 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,397,749 tons (99 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

Name	Propulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners
					Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer			
Queen Elizabeth	Tb.	Brit.	83,673	4	1031·0	118·6	39·5	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary	Tb.	Brit	81,237	4	1010·5	118·6	39·4	1936	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
United States	Tb.	U.S.A.	53,329	4	N.R.	101·6	N.R.	1952	29	United States Lines Co.
Liberté (ex Europa)	Tb.	Fr.	51,839	4	936·8	102·0	34·3	1928	23½	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*George Champion	Tb.	Lib.	51,400	1	854·8	125·4	46·0	1958	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Leader	Tb.	Lib.	51,400	1	854·8	125·4	46·0	1956	15	Universe Tankship Inc.
*Universe Commander	Tb.	Lib.	51,398	1	854·8	125·6	46·2	1957	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Challenger	Tb.	Lib.	51,321	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1957	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Harold H. Helm	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	124·4	46·0	1958	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Admiral	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1957	15½	Universe Tankships Inc.
Ile de France	Tb.	Fr.	44,356	4	792·9	91·9	34·1	1926	22½	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
Nieuw Amsterdam	Tb.	Neth.	36,640	2	758·5	88·3	31·5	1938	21½	Holland-Amerika Lijn.
*Agrigentum	Tb.	It.	35,794	1	817·8	106·1	37·7	1958	17	Compagnia Trasporti Petrolio.
Mauretania	Tb.	Brit.	35,655	2	771·8	89·4	30·9	1939	23	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
†Sinclair Petrolore	Tb.	Lib.	35,477	1	789·0	106·4	40·5	1955	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
Caronia	Tb.	Brit.	34,172	2	715·0	91·4	31·6	1948	22	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Oklahoma Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,791	1	785·8	102·3	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Minnehoma	Tb.	Lib.	33,768	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*George F. Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Tidewater	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
Pastcur	Tb.	Ger.	30,447	4	696·8	88·2	30·0	1939	22	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
†Cosmic	Tb.	Lib.	30,332	1	744·1	100·4	37·2	1957	N.R.	Home Shipping Co., S.A.
†Dynamic	Tb.	Lib.	30,300	1	744·9	100·4	37·3	1958	N.R.	Windward Shipping Co. S.A.
*Spyros Niarchos	Tb.	Lib.	30,159	1	757·0	97·3	37·9	1956	N.R.	Neptune Tanker Corp.
*Evgenia Niarchos	Tb.	Lib.	30,158	1	757·0	97·3	37·9	1956	N.R.	Neptune Tanker Corp.
Arcadia	Tb.	Brit.	29,734	2	721·3	90·7	31·0	1954	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Iberia	Tb.	Brit.	29,614	2	718·7	90·8	30·4	1954	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Cristoforo Colombo	Tb.	It.	29,191	2	700·0	90·2	30·3	1954	23	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Orsova	Tb.	Brit.	28,790	2	722·8	90·6	31·0	1954	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
*Al-Malik Saud Al-Awal	Tb.	Saudi Arab.	28,738	1	775·6	95·8	38·9	1954	16½	Saudi Arabian Tankers Co., Ltd.
Edinburgh Castle	Tb.	Brit.	28,705	2	747·4	84·0	32·0	1948	22	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
Pretoria Castle	Tb.	Brit.	28,705	2	747·4	84·0	32·0	1948	22	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Massachusetts Getty	Tb.	Lib.	28,682	1	736·5	100·5	37·2	1958	16½	Transoceanic Shipping Corp.
*Pennsylvania Getty	Tb.	Lib.	28,600	1	736·5	100·5	37·2	1958	16½	Transoceanic Shipping Corp.
Pendennis Castle	Tb.	Brit.	28,500	2	763·3	83·8	31·9	1958	N.R.	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.
*Vedol	Tb.	Lib.	28,339	1	733·8	100·5	37·3	1955	16½	Tide Water Tankers Ltd.
*Wafra	Tb.	Lib.	28,339	1	733·8	100·5	37·3	1956	16½	Tide Water Tankers Ltd.
*Esmeralda	Tb.	Fr.	28,320	1	723·5	97·7	36·0	1957	16½	Cie Auxiliaire de Nav.
Orcades	Tb.	Brit.	28,164	2	708·7	93·5	31·0	1948	22	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Himalaya	Tb.	Brit.	27,955	2	708·7	90·8	31·0	1949	22	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
*World Beauty	Tb.	Lib.	27,902	1	736·0	102·3	38·1	1957	N.R.	World Beauty Corp.
*Tina Onassis	Tb.	Lib.	27,853	1	775·6	95·8	37·8	1953	16½	Palmas Transportation Co.
*World Glory	Tb.	Lib.	27,812	1	736·3	102·3	37·8	1954	16	World Tankers Company Inc.
Britannic	M.	Brit.	27,778	2	711·8	82·4	35·0	1930	17½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.

* Oil Tanker. † Ore and Oil Carrier. Tb. = Turbine Engines. M. = Motorship. N.R. = Not recorded.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LINES

London Offices or Agencies

ABERDEEN & COMMONWEALTH LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 112a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE, LTD., 52/54 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 9 Haymarket, S.W.1. *Head Office*: 12–16 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines, Ltd., *see below*).

BERGEN LINE (Bergen Steamship Co. Ltd.), 21–24 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE, LTD. (Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co., Ltd., 107–112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

BLUE STAR LINE LTD., Albion House, 34–5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BOWRING STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH & IRISH S. P. CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 1 Aldgate, E.C.3.

B P TANKER CO. LTD., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

BROCKLEBANK LINE (T. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.). London Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co. Ltd., 107–112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BROCKLEBANK'S WELL LINE, Gosman & Smith Ltd., 1–7 Crosswall, E.C.3.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

BURNS AND LAIRD LINES LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

CANADIAN NATIONAL S.S., 17–19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS. LTD.: CAYZER, IRVINE & CO., LTD., 2 and 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

COAST LINES LTD., London House, 3 New London Street, E.C.3, Seaway House, 338 The Highway, E.1 and 227 Regent Street, W.1.

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CO. LTD., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3; 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1 and 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

DONALDSON LINE, LTD., 31–35 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES, LTD., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

ELDERS & FYFFES, LTD., 15 Stratton Street, W.1.

ELLERMAN LINES LTD., 12–20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., 12–20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.: Agents; 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

EUROPE-CANADA LINE, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FRANCE, FENWICK & CO., LTD., 23 Rood Lane, E.C.3.

FRENCH LINE, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GLEN LINE, LTD., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

HARRISON LINE: THOS. & IAS. HARRISON, LTD., Fountain House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE (P. HENDERSON & CO.), *Head Office*, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. And 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE (LONDON), LTD., 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 53 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

HOUSTON LINE (LIMITED) 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE, LTD., 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

MACANDREWS & CO., LTD., Plantation House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

MCILWRAITH, MCEACHARN, LTD., 154–156 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

MITSUI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Staple Hall, Stonehouse Court, E.C.2.

MOSS HUTCHISON LINE, LTD., 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL: D. H. Drakeford, Ltd., General Passenger Agents, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 104–6 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Chief Passenger Office, 26–27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

P & O STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL ROTTERDAM LLOYD: U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. And 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE, LTD., THE., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

SHAW SAVILL LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 112a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SHELL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., St. Helen's Court, E.C.3. Marine Managers: Shell Tankers, Ltd., Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3.

SMITH, SIR W. R. & SONS, LTD., 37–45 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., *Head Office*, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1; and 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

WATTS WATTS & CO., LTD., 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

WEIR (ANDREW) & CO., LTD., 21 Bury Street, E.C.3.

LIGHTHOUSES

In 1956–57 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £3,898,816, made up of £3,754,082 United Kingdom Light Dues, £24,371 Bahamas Light Dues, £5,073 Sombrero Light Dues, £13,619 Basses and Minicoy Light Dues, £81,780 Miscellaneous Receipts and £19,591 Grant by Ministry of Transport towards expenditure in connection with the removal of wrecks. Expenditure during the year totalled £2,980,276, made up of £2,886,043 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses*, and *Commissioners of Irish Lights*), £68,023 in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £26,210 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £918,540 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and expenditure on renewals and replacements necessitated increases to 300 per cent. in July, 1947, to 400 per cent. in June, 1948 and to 460 per cent in April, 1956.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1957

The *British Transport Commission* set up by the terms of the *Transport Act*, 1947, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive.

(1) The *London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The *Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway

(3) The *Southern* Region, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The *Eastern Region*, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The *North Eastern Region*, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The *Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the *Transport Act*, 1953, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the reorganization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

Gross Receipts, 1957:

Railway Passenger and Freight Services of British Railways	
Passengers	£138,898,851
Freight, parcel and mails	£353,293,757
Miscellaneous	£9,236,905
Total	£501,429,513
Ships and Vessels: Passenger and Cargo Services of British Railways:	
Passengers	£6,888,753
Freight, parcels and mails	£8,655,982
Miscellaneous	£1,074,741
Total	£16,619,476

The gross receipts of British Railways (including Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services for 1957 at £501,429,513 compare with £481,036,648 for 1956. Working expenses were £528,469,699 (£497,533,272); so that net traffic receipts were £27,140,186 (deficit) (1956, £16,496,624 deficit), and the operating ratio 105 per cent. (103 per cent.).

The net traffic receipts for 1957 of the Passenger and Freight Shipping Services of British Railways were £1,889,705 (against £1,779,973 for 1956) and the operating ratio 89 per cent.

The total gross receipts of the Commission's principal carrying activities including British Railways and Ships were £712,310,646; working expenses were £724,262,212, resulting in a deficit of £11,951,566 before taking into account interest on capital and other central charges.

Staff and Wages.—On Dec. 31, 1957, British Railways employed a total staff of 573,499 persons. Average weekly earnings at March 23, 1957 (with numbers on which average is based) were: Men (493,668), 229*s.* 5*d.*; Women (31,580), 137*s.*; Youths and Boys (22,384), 89*s.* 5*d.*; and Girls (2,235), 70*s.* 1*d.*

OPERATING STATISTICS (1957)

Passengers' journeys	1,101,234,000
Includes 143,186,000 made by holders of Early Morning tickets.	
Railway Motor Vehicles and Trailers	37 639
Railway Horses	132
Horse-drawn Vehicles	457
Containers	40,212
Ships:—	
Operational Fleet	130
Net register tonnage	80,844
Rolling Stock:—	
Steam Locomotives	16,959
Diesel and Diesel Electric Locomotives	802
Electric Locomotives	71
Gas Turbine Electric	1
Total	17 833
Rail Motor Vehicles:—	
Diesel	791
Electric	2,290
Passenger Carrying Vehicles (all kinds)	41,827
Number of Seats or Berths	2,446,284
Non-Passenger Carrying Coaching Stock	14,994
Freight Wagons	1,104,891
Mileage (Standard Gauge):—	
Total Mileage—First Track	18,965
Total Track Mileage (including sidings)	51,079
Total Mileage Electrified—First Track	1,007
Track (including sidings)	2,671
Engine Miles:—	
Train, coaching	246 665,000
Train, freight	135,265,000
Shunting, coaching	14,679,000
Shunting, freight	75,822,000
Grand total, including Departmental, etc.	532,156,000
Freight Train Miles per Train Engine Hour	9·27
Net Ton Miles per Total Engine Hour in Traffic	633
Average Distance per Journey miles:—	
Ordinary	26·32
Early morning	10·52
Season tickets	13·13
Freight Traffic Tons:—	
Merchandise and live-stock	41,596,000
Minerals	65,371,000
Coal and Coke	166,669,000

Equipment:—	
Passenger and Freight Stations..	3,725
Passenger Stations.....	1,685
Freight Stations	2,352
Weight of rail per yard (Standard) Main Lines (lb.).....	10

Working Casualties.—During the year 1956, 265 persons were killed on the railways—passengers, 50; railway servants, 171; and other persons, 44. 2,006 persons were seriously injured—passengers, 166; railway servants, 1,770; and other persons, 70. 22,057 persons received minor injuries, including 7,839 passengers and 13,749 railway servants.

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced early in 1955, the Modernization and Re-equipment Plan for British Railways at a then estimated cost of £1,240,000,000. It has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of some 2,500 main-line diesel locomotives; about 8,200 vehicles for multiple-unit trains, of which some 3,600 are for electric and the remainder for diesel powered trains; a large number of diesel shunting engines; electrification of certain main-line and suburban services; major improvements to goods marshalling yards and goods stations, and certain passenger stations; the provision of new rolling stock and carriage cleaning facilities.

Details of some of the major works at present in hand, and of new equipment provided under the Programme, include the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Construction of three new tunnels between New Barnet and Potters Bar (Eastern Region) and quadrupling of the track, thus removing a bottle-neck on the London–Edinburgh main line; a new flyover at Barking in preparation for the electrification of the London (Fenchurch Street)–Southend line; quadrupling of track between Bickley and Swanley (Southern Region). New track layout with colour light signalling at Manchester (Victoria) (London Midland Region); and colour light signalling at Birmingham (Snow Hill) (Western Region). In addition to many other improvements, extensive signalling work is in progress in connection with electrification programmes.

Electrification.—The first phase of the Southern Region electrification of the Kent Coast lines (Gillingham to Sheerness, Margate, Ramsgate; Faversham to Dover) is making good progress and is due for completion in 1959 Between Manchester and Crewe (London Midland Region), the pilot section of the first stage of the electrification from London to Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, is nearing completion, as is the test section for the extension of the London–Chelmsford electrification to Ipswich and coastal branches (Eastern Region) between Colchester, Clacton and Walton. These schemes are due to be completed in 1967 and 1965 respectively. Other electrification projects in progress (with expected dates of completion) include: Liverpool Street to Enfield, Chingford, Hertford East and Bishop's Stortford (1960); Fenchurch Street to Tilbury, Southend and Shoeburyness (1961); Glasgow Suburban lines: Airdrie–Helensburgh; Cathcart Circle; Cathcart East Junction to Kirkhill and Neilston High (1960–61).

Diesel Traction.—The first 22 of the 379 main-line diesel locomotives which have now been ordered, were delivered last year; by the end of 1958 more than 150 main-line diesel locomotives were expected to be in service. Over 800 diesel shunting engines are in use, and 1,800 diesel multiple-unit train vehicles; a further 600 of the latter were to be introduced on cross-country and secondary routes by the end of 1958. Main-line diesel services are in operation between Edinburgh–Glasgow, Birmingham–Swansea, and London–Hastings. Five high-speed diesel-electric air-conditioned all-Pullman trains with exceptional standards of comfort are on order for use between Manchester–London (St. Pancras), Bristol–London (Paddington), and Wolverhampton, Birmingham–London (Paddington). It is hoped to introduce these trains in 1959.

Passenger Stations.—Improvements are being carried out at many stations, including major schemes of reconstruction at Barrow (Central), Banbury, Chichester, Weymouth and Plymouth (North Road).

Rolling Stock.—Some 1,330 new locomotive-hauled vehicles, including 630 passenger carriages, together with 435 electric multiple-unit train vehicles, 41,000 freight and service wagons and 8,900 containers of various types were to be built in 1958.

Freight Yards.—New freight marshalling yards under construction include those at Ripple Lane (Barking), Port Talbot (Margam), Temple Mills (Stratford), Perth and Millerhill (Edinburgh). The new yards at Alloa, and Thornton in Fife have been completed. Thornton was the first large yard to be opened under the Modernization Plan, and is the most modern in Europe.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1905

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1905	July 27	Hall Road	L. & Y.	21	Collision.
1906	July 1	Salisbury	L. & S.W.	24	Derailment.
1906	Dec. 28	Elliot Jct	N.B. & Cal.	22	Collision.
1915	May 22	Quintinshill	Caledonian	227	Collision.
1928	June 27	Darlington	L. & N.E.	25	Collision.
1937	Dec. 10	Castle Cary	L. & N.E.	35	Collision.
1940	Nov. 4	Norton Fitzwarren	G.W.	27	Derailment.
1941	Dec. 30	Eccles	L.M. & S.	23	Collision.
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Derailment.
1948	Apl. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 190,151 miles, of which 162,434 are in *England and Wales* and 27,717 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.) and new construction in 1914–15 was £18,800,000, and in 1956–57 approximately £121,494,000, which includes £19,016,000 spent on Trunk Roads but excludes sums recoverable from frontagers, public utilities, etc. In 1950–51 the amount recoverable from frontagers etc. was £7,383,000. The roads of Great Britain are classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 190,151; there are 8,271 miles of Trunk Roads, 19,736 of Class I, 17,605 of Class II and 48,849 of Class III roads.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946. These roads, which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all county roads (which include Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the except on of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. In England and Wales, under the Act of 1929, provision is made for borough councils and urban district councils in certain circumstances to act as highway authorities for county roads.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1956, and November 30, 1957, amounted to £93,386,226. The number of *mechanically-propelled* vehicles for which licences were current at Feb. 28, 1958, was 6,791,466. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence to Nov. 30, 1957, was £12 9s. 10d. for cars; £1 17s. for motor-bicycles; £27 3s. 10d. for internal combustion and steam-driven vehicles; £15 3s. 3d. for electric goods vehicles; £65 14s. 10d. for motor hackneys, including taxi-cabs.

Grants made to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1957, amounted to £39,883,000 (a decrease of £2,885,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £18,720,000 (as compared with £15,423,000 for the previous financial year).

Motorways.—Details were given on July 5, 1955, by the Minister of Transport, of the initial stages of the Government's expanded road programme, including the provision of about 340 miles of road in Britain for motor traffic only, and involving an ultimate expenditure of about £120,000,000. New building is to include two long-distance motorways, London–Yorkshire (160 miles) and Birmingham–Preston (97 miles) and a number of shorter roads of similar standard which will eventually be joined to motorways.

It was proposed to authorize construction in 1955–58 of the first section of the London–Yorkshire Motorway, between the northern end of a new St. Albans By-pass and Dunchurch near Birmingham (53 miles); of the Ross Spur (21) and of by-pass roads at St. Albans (16 miles), Doncaster (15), Preston (9), Lancaster (11), Maidenhead (6), Maidstone (10), a total of 84 miles.

The first long length of motorway, estimated to cost £15,000,000, will have six two-level junctions to enable drivers to turn off or join the motorway without halting or slowing down the main stream of through traffic, 46 public road bridges, 8 railway, 3 canal and 5 river bridges and many public path, private access and agricultural access bridges. Motorways have been designed with dual 2 or 3-lane carriageways to allow an uninterrupted flow of traffic. Except at two-level junctions there will be no access at any point between the terminals, but emergency access for special traffic, such as fire engines and ambulances, may be provided elsewhere.

Work on the 97-mile length of the second motorway, between a point north of Birmingham and the southern end of the Preston Bypass will be started while work on the first stage of the London–Yorkshire Motorway is still in progress. Construction of this first stage, together with the St. Albans Bypass, was authorized to commence in March 1958. The second stage of the London–Yorkshire Motorway (about 107 miles) is also included in the current programme, but it is not yet possible to say when building of it will commence. Work has also been started on the Preston and Lancaster Bypasses as well as the Ross Spur and the Maidstone Bypass. In addition, the programme includes the construction of a 27-mile motorway from the Ross Spur northwards towards Birmingham, the first stage of the London–South Wales Motorway (23 miles from London to the western end of the Maidenhead Bypass), the Medway motor road (25 miles) and a number of smaller pro ects.

A special Road built to motorway standards was begun on April 10, 1957, by the Lancashire County Council. This is the Stretford–Eccles Bypass, nearly six mi'es long, which will run between the Swansea–Manchester Trunk Road (A.56) at Stretford and the Swinton–Leigh Road (A.572) and the Bolton–Stretford Road (A.575) at Worsley. It includes a new high level bridge over the Manchester Ship Canal at Barton, and the total cost will be £5,500,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport is contributing over £4,000,000.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The driving of a new road tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex, started on March 21, 1957. The project was authorized by Acts of Parliament in 1930 and 1937 and a pilot tunnel was completed in 1938, but progress was interrupted by the war. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost about £11,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 2,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London–Southend Road (A.13) and the London–Rochester Road (A.2), passing over or under intervening roads.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel 4,700 feet long, carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft. below the high water level. The tunnel will be iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter is being dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeds and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 21 ft. wide

between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

New Clyde Road Tunnel.—Work has been proceeding since June, 1957, on driving a new road tunnel under the River Clyde in Glasgow. This is the first part of a project authorized by Act of Parliament in 1947, providing ultimately for two tunnels to link A.814 at Whiteinch with A.8 at Linthouse at a total cost now estimated at more than £10,000,000. The first tunnel and the approaches for both tunnels will provide two 22-ft. carriageways with a nominal headroom of 16 ft. 6 ins. and will cater for cyclists and pedestrians below the main carriageways.

New Road Bridge across the Firth of Forth.—Under powers conferred on the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board by Acts of Parliament in 1947 and 1948, a suspension bridge is to be built to carry A.90 across the Firth of Forth at South Queensferry. It is estimated that the scheme will take five years to complete and will cost about £15,500,000, of which £10,350,000 will be found by Government loan to be repaid from tolls charged for the use of the bridge. The new bridge will be about half a mile upstream from the famous railway bridge and the clear centre span of 3,300 ft. will be the longest in Europe. Dual carriageways each of 24 ft. and, outside the main cables, cycle tracks and footpaths of 9 ft. and 6 ft. respectively, will be provided.

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1957	Gross Tax Receipts 1956–57
Mechanically-propelled:—		£
Cars	4,186,631	51,005,322
Motor-cycles	1,471,392	3,125,851
Goods vehicles—		
(*a*) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	49,448	661,149
(*b*) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,165,032	96 607
(*c*) Other Goods Vehicles		30,775,772
Agricultural, etc. (£2 cl.)	399,913	812,136
Tractors—		
(*a*) Showmen's	761	6,931
(*b*) General Haulage	4,073	177,520
Motor Hackneys†	97 206	6,141,797
Tramcars	1 612	1,209
Exempt Vehicles	49.133	..
Trade Licences—		
(*a*) General	18,072	430,737
(*b*) Limited	30,940	251,195
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences etc.)	..	3,600,413
Total	..	96,986,639

* Licences current during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1957.

† Includes 3,441 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

Road Casualties in Great Britain

Year	Killed	Injured	Total
1953	5,090	221,680	226,770
1954	5,070	233,271	238,281
1955	5,526	262,396	267,922
1956	5,367	262,593	267,960
1957	5,550	268,308	273,858

Motoring Offences.—A total of £1,119,542 in fines was paid by motorists in 1956. The number of persons charged in respect of 502,274 offences was 412,718. In addition written warnings were sent to 187,906 persons in respect of 210 685 alleged offences. Of the 412,718 persons prosecuted, 7,521 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 482,018 (against 426,315 for 1955) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 1,305 persons for 2,511 offences The number of motorists fined was 390,799 for 468,270 offences. Endorsements of licences numbered 171,153, of which 27,321 involved disqualification.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 2,400 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways (British Transport Commission), which has organized them into four divisions, exclusive of Scotland, each of which is based on a major river estuary. These divisions have headquarters at Leeds, Liverpool, Watford and Gloucester. The Commission was set up under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1947.

Tonnage of traffic carried on the waterways of the Transport Commission:—

Traffic	1955 Tons	1956 Tons	1957 Tons
Coal and other Fuel	5,055,000	5,001,000	4,586,000
Liquids in bulk	2,109,000	2,166,000	1,998,000
General Merchandise	3,313,000	3,289,000	3,316,000
Total	10,477,000	10,456,000	9,900,000

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1957
N.E. Division	278	4,028,000
N.W. Division	353	1,408,000
S.E. Division	410	2,791,000
S.W. Division	256	1,606,000
Scottish Canals	108	67,000
		9,900,000

The more important of the Waterways excluded from these arrangemen are as follows:—

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1956	1957
Bridgewater	40	678,537	594,586
Manchester Ship	36	18,505,062	16,838,510
Thames Conservancy	136	235,992	244,202

Scotland

Canals in Scotland are administered separately by a Board of Management. The Caledonian Canal, a chain of 6 lochs and connecting canals, with a total length of 60 miles, including Lochs Ness, Lochy and Linnhe, was first opened for navigation in 1823. Length of artificial canal, 23 miles; average depth 17 feet. The Crinan Canal, completed in 1801, connects Loch Crinan, off the Sound of Jura, with Ardrishaig, a distance of about 9 miles. The Forth and Clyde Canal, completed in 1790, connects Bowling on the River Clyde with Kirkintilloch, Falkirk and Grangemouth (on the Forth), a distance of about 40 miles. The Union Canal runs from the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk to Edinburgh, a distance of about 32 miles.

Northern Ireland

The only inland waterways now open to traffic in Northern Ireland are the Lagan Canal (Lower Reaches), the Strabane Canal and the Lower Bann Navigation.

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 181 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S—Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; airports available for International air services are also shown in bold type (25).
I=Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and civil aircraft (76).
M=Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (22).
Pu.=Aerodrome licensed for public use (25).
U=Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (14).
Priv.=Aerodrome licensed for private use (35).
C=Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.
H=Helicopter Station only.

England and Wales (147)

Abingdon. J. (6,600).
Acklington. J. (5,850).
Andover, Hants. J. (3,600).
Aston Down. J. (4,965).
Aylesbury and Thame. Priv. U. (3,550).
Bassingbourn. J. (6,090).
Bedford (Castle Mill). U. (1,400).
Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
Benson, Oxon. J. (5,626).
Biggin Hill. J. (6,000).
Biggleswade (Old Warden). U. (2,100).
Billing, Northants. Priv. (1,500).
Birmingham (Elmdon). SC. (4,314).
Blackbushe, Camberley. SC. (6,003).
Blackpool (Squire's Gate). S. (6,001).
Bognor Regis. U. (1,600).
Boston, Lincs. U. (2,000).
Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
Bovingdon, Herts. J. (4,902).
Bristol (Filton). U. (7,275).
Bristol (Lulsgate). SC. (3,930).
Brough, Hull. Priv. (3,900).
Cambridge, Teversham. Pu. (5,250).
Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
Chivenor. J. (6,000).
Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
Church Fenton. J. (6,000).
Clacton on Sea. Priv. (1,200).
Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
Colerne. J. (6,000).
Coltishall. J. (6,000).
Ccsford. J. (3,720).
Coventry (Baginton). Pu.M. (5,780).
Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
Cranwell North. J. (3,000).
Cranwell South. J. (6,000).
Croydon. SC. (3,600).
Culdrose. J. (6,000).
Debden. J. (4,900).
Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M. (3,450).
Dishforth. J. (5,930).
Duxford. J. (6,000).
Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
Fairoaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
Gatwick. SC. (7,000).
Gloucester, Cheltenham (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
Goodwood. Priv. (2,300).
Halton. J. (3,900).
Hamble, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
Hatfield. U. (6,000).
Haverfordwest (Withybush). U.M. (4,200).
Hawarden, Flintshire. J. (4,715).
Hemswell. J. (6,003).
Horsham St. Faith. J. (6,000).
Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv. (2,136).
Hullavington. J. (3,981).
Ipswich. Pu.M. (4,092).
Kemble. J. (6,110).
Kirkbride. J. (4,308).
Land's End (St. Just). S. (2,450).
Leavesden, Watford. U. (3,060).
Leeming. J. (7,500).
Leicester (East). Priv. (6,000).
— (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
Lindholme. J. (5,919).
Linton-on-Ouse. J. (6,102).
Little Rissington. J. (4,800).
Liverpool (Speke). SC. (5,127).
London Airport. SC. (9,576; 9,312; 7,734; 7,560).
Loughborough. M. (2,900).
Luton. Pu.M. (5,400).
Lydd, Kent (Ferryfield). Priv.C. (3,600).
Lympne, Kent. Pu.C. (4,100).
Lyneham. J. (7,150).
Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
Manchester. Pu.CM. (5,900). Extension to 7,000 built; not yet operative.
— (Barton). Prov.M. (2,100).
Marham, Norfolk. J. (9,000).
Middle Wallop. J. (6,000).
Morecambe Sands. Priv. (2,500).
Nether Thorpe, Worksop. U. (1,800).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolsington). Pu.CM. (5,300).
Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
Newton. J. (5,850).
North Weald. J. (6,300).
Nottingham. H.
Oakington. J. (6,110).
Odiham. J. (6,000).
Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
Peterborough (Westwood). U. (1,500).
Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
Portsmouth. Pu.M. (3,200).
Pwllheli (Broomhall). Priv. (2,350).
Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
Redhill, Surrey. U. (3,702).
Rochester. Priv.M. (4,730).
Rufforth. J. (6,042).
St. Eval. J. (5,880).
St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,600).
Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
Silloth, Cumberland. J. (4,749).
Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,060).
Southampton (Eastleigh). SC. (5,050).
— (Southampton Water). Priv.C. (9,000).
South Cerney. J. (3,300).
Southend. Pu.CM. (5,265).

Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv.M. (2,500).
— (Hesketh Park). Priv.M. (1,500).
— (Woodvale). J. (5,412).
Spitalgate. J. (4,950).
Stansted, Essex. SC. (10,000).
Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (2,200).
Stradishall. J. (6,000).
Stretton. J. (6,000).
Swansea. Priv. (4,280).
Swinderby. J. (6,056).
Syerston. J. (5,950).
Sywell, Northants. Priv. (4,500).
Tangmere. J. (6,040).
Ternhill. J. (3,192).
Thornaby. J. (5,937).
Thorney Island. J. (6,000).
Thruxton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,680).
Topcliffe. J. (6,009).
Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,600).
Valley. JC. (6,000).
Waddington. J. (9,000).
Waterbeach. J. (6,070).
Wattisham. J. (6,000).
Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
White Waltham. U. (3,600).
Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,890).
Wyton. J. (9,000).
Yarmouth (North Denes). Priv. (1,800).
Yeadon, nr. Leeds. J. (3,594).
Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (19)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
Benbecula, Hebrides. J. (6,016).
Donibristle, nr. Dunfermline, Fife. J. (2,910).
Edinburgh (Turnhouse). JC. (6,000).
Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,165).
Kinloss. J. (6,060).
Kirkwall. S. (3,880).
Leith Water. Pu. (8,500).
Leuchars. J. (7,600).
Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,582).
Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (7,500).
Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
Sumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (6)

Aldergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
Beltast (Nutts Corner). SC. (6,014).
— (Sydenham). J. (6,000).
Londonderry (Eglinton). J. (4,720).
Newtownards, Co. Down. Priv. (3,790).

Isle of Man (2)

Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. C. (3,570).
Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas Pu.C. (4,800).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

Alderney (States of Guernsey). (2,875).
Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
Jersey (St. Peter). Pu.C. (4,450).
Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

AIRLINES

STATE AIRLINES

In 1957 the United Kingdom Airways Corporations, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 32,426,000, 39,953,000 and 12,469,000 aircraft miles and carried 2,752,000, 459,000 and 761,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 926,010,000, 1,316,869,000 and 174,034,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton miles flown were 14,693,000, 57,400,000 and 7,888,000.

Operating Statistics

(*All U.K. Scheduled Operators*)

Detail	1956	1957
Number of flights	219,820	227,862
Average length (miles)	355	372
Aircraft miles flown	78,030,000	84,847,000
Revenue passengers	3,449,000	3,972,000
Do. miles flown	2,103,970,000	2,416,914,000
Cargo carried (tons)	113,208	124,056
Freight	101,606	112,326
Mail	11,602	11,730
Short ton miles	277,294,000	311,674,000
Passenger	203,422,000	232,692,000
Freight	50,288,000	56,161,000
Mail	23,585,000	23,821,000

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1956	1957
Number of flights	150,700	174,800
By Aircraft registered in U.K.	85,500	104,700
Do. abroad	65,200	70,100
Passengers carried	3,273,000	3,952,600
In Aircraft registered in U.K.	1,784,000	2,277,800
Do. abroad	1,489,000	1,674,800

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying Services of U.K. Operators

	1953–1957	1957
Fatal Accidents	11	3
Passengers Killed	241	54
Passengers seriously injured	34	10
Crew killed	45	18
Crew seriously injured	10	0
Passengers carried per passenger killed	62,300	73,500
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed	38,452,300	44,757,600

Aircraft Types

The operational fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation: Canadair *Argonaut*, 13; Boeing *Stratocruiser*, 16; Lockheed *Constellation*, 749A, 6; Douglas DC7C, 10; Bristol *Britannia* 102, 15; *Britannia* 312, 13. The following aircraft were on order: *Britannia* 312 (for delivery in 1958), 5; D.H. *Comet IV* (1958–60), 19; Boeing 707 (1959–60), 15; Vicker VC10 (1963–65), 35.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1958: Vickers *Viscount* 701, 25; *Viscount* 800, 21; *Viscount* 806, 15; DH *Airspeed Elizabethan*, 11; Douglas *Dakota* D.C.3 ("Pionair"), 38; *Leopard* D.C.3 (passenger freighter), 7; D.H. *Rapide*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2; *Helicopters*. Westland *Sikorsky*, S.55, 2; Bristol 171, 1. New aircraft on order for B.E.A. in 1958 were: *Vanguard* V900 (93-scater with speed of 425 m.p.h.), 20 (Spring, 1960 onwards); D.H. *Comet IV*B, 6.*

* *Comet IV* aircraft of B.O.A.C., flying the Atlantic in each direction on Oct. 4, 1958, carried passengers on the first transatlantic jet service. The New York–London flight set up a new record for commercial flights of 6*hrs*. 7 *mins*. It was expected that the weekly service would be increased to a daily service by December.

INDEPENDENT AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

Air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1958

AERIAL SPRAYING CONTRACTORS LTD., 1158 High Street, Boston, Lincs.—Spraying in U.K. and Sudan. (Auster *Aiglets* 6).

AIR CHARTER LTD. 21 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Scheduled services, passengers and vehicles: Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Channel Air Bridge; Pass. and Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (Douglas *Skymaster*, 3; Avro *Super Trader*, 6; Bristol *Freighter*, 9.)

AIR COURIERS TRANSPORT LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Charter; Photography (D.H. *Rapide*, 3; *Gemini*, 2; *Oxford*, 1).

AIRMOBILITY, Clifton House, 1 Stoneygate Avenue, Leicester.—Scheduled services; Freight; Survey: Paris, Rome, Nice, Geneva, Cairo, Athens and Middle East. (Bristol *Freighter*; Douglas *Dakota*; D.H. *Heron*, *Dove* and *Rapide*, 15.)

AIRVIEWS LTD., Manchester Airport.—Scheduled pass. services; Charter; Photography. (D.H. *Dove* and *Rapide* and Auster, 5.)

AIRWAYS UNION LTD., The Airport, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.—Charter services; Flying clubs and schools. (Miles *Gemini* and *Messenger*; Auster; *Tiger Moth*: 9.)

AIRWORK LTD., 35 Piccadilly, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services: Nairobi, Entebbe, Salisbury, Lusaka, Ndola and Accra. Trooping services to Singapore. Long-term contract and charter services; helicopter operation; flying training, aeronautical engineering, etc. (Vickers *Viscount* and *Viking*; *Hermes*, Bristol 130, etc. Helicopters: Hiller and Westland *Whirlwind*. Total aircraft: 62.)

ANGLIAN AIR CHARTER LTD., North Denes Airfield, Gt. Yarmouth.—Charter; Pleasure Flights; Photography. (Auster V, 2.)

AUTAIR LTD. (HELICOPTERS), 75 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Helicopter charter; freight, passenger, photography, crop spraying, overseas expeditions, etc. (*Sikorsky* S.51, 3; Bell 47, 4.)

B.K.S. AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 1 Marylebone High Street, W.1.—Scheduled services in U.K., Channel Islands, Düsseldorf and Paris; Pass. and Freight. (Douglas *Dakota*, 5; Vickers *Viking*, 3.)

BRITAVIA LTD., 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Air Trooping and Charter: Nairobi, Aden, Singapore. (*Hermes* Mk. 4*a*, 4.)

DERBY AVIATION LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: Derby to Jersey, I.O.M., Ostend, Glasgow. Tour services to:—Lourdes, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Palma, Basle, Perpignan, Calvi. Flying tuition; Photography; Magnetometer Survey. (Douglas *Dakota*, *Marathon*, *Anson*, Auster, *Chipmunk*, *Proctor*, *Gemini*, 21.)

DEVONAIR LTD., North Devon Air Centre, Wrafton Gate, Braunton.—Charter; Tuition; Photography and Advertising. Serves Lundy (charter only). (Miles *Magister* and *Aerovan*, Auster, 3.)

EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD., Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Scheduled passenger and freight services: London–Dinard, Luxembourg, Innsbruck, La Baule, Pisa and Basle; Manchester–Hamburg–Copenhagen. (Vickers *Viscount*, 2; *Viking*, 18.)

EAGLE AVIATION LTD., Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Pass. and freight charter; Tour and Government Trooping contracts, Associated with Eagle Airways (*see* above).

EAST ANGLIAN FLYING SERVICES LTD., Channel Airways, Southend Airport, Essex.—Scheduled services: U.K., Channel Islands, Paris, Ostend, Rotterdam. (B. 170, 2; D.H. *Dove*, 6; *Rapide*, 2.)

DON EVERALL (AVIATION) LTD., Elmdon Airport, Birmingham.—Scheduled services: U.K. and Channel Islands; Charter. (D.H. *Rapide*, Auster, Douglas *Dakota*, 9.)

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD., 24 Bruton Street, W.1.—Photography. (Douglas *Dakota*, Anson, D.H. *Dove*, Auster, 8.)

FEDERATED FRUIT CO., 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool.—Pass. and freight services in U.K.; Photography. (D.H. *Rapide*, Anson, 3.)

FISON-AIRWORK LTD., Bourn, Cambridge.—Charter; spraying and dusting; helicopter operation on oil and mineral survey; transport of materials and personnel. (*Hiller*; and *Westland* S.55 helicopter; Auster, 10.)

HUNTING AEROSURVEYS LTD., 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.—Survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geology, etc. (*Prince*, Douglas *Dakota*, D.H. *Rapide*, *Oxford*, *Autocar*, 8.)

HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD., London Airport, Hounslow, Midx.—Passenger, Freight and Charter; East, West and Central Africa; Middle East; Gibraltar; Johannesburg. (Douglas D.C. 6A; Bristol *Bri annia*; Vickers *Viscount* and *Viking*; Avro *York*; *Dakota*: 23.)

INDEPENDENT AIR TRANSPORT LTD. (Independent Air Travel Ltd.), Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport, Christchurch, Hants.—Charter; Scheduled services; Tours (*D.C.4*, 2; Vickers *Viking*, 6; *Proctor*, 1; *Beechcraft* 18S, 1.)

JERSEY AIRLINES LTD., 4 The Parade, Jersey, C.I.—Scheduled services: U.K. and Channel Islands–Paris; Brest; Cherbourg–Caen; Dinard–Nantes–Bilbao. (D.H. *Heron*, 7; D.H. *Rapide*, 3.)

LANCASHIRE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION LTD., 1 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M. and Jersey; Passenger and freight charter. (Douglas *Dakota*, 2; D.H. *Heron*, 2; *Freighters*, 4.)

MANX AIRLINES LTD., Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Car ferry; Charter; Ambulance. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 2; D.H. *Rapide*, 3; *Heron*, 2.)

MARSHALLS' FLYING SERVICES LTD., Cambridge Aerodrome.—Passenger and light freight charter. (D.H. *Rapide*, 4; Auster *Alpha*, 2.)

MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD., Shoreham Airport, Sussex.—Photography; Photogrammetric Survey; Charter.

MORTON AIR SERVICES LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Scheduled services: Croydon, Le Touquet, Channel Islands and Rotterdam; Contract and Charter. (D.H. *Dove* and *Heron*, 7.)

NORTH WEST AIR SERVICES, Manchester Airport.—Charter and Pleasure Flights. (Auster, 2; D.H. 83, 1.)

OLLEY AIR SERVICE LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Scheduled services: Croydon–Channel Islands; Charter; Services to race meeting; Photography; Ambulances. (D.H. *Dove* and *Heron*, 7.)

OVERSEAS AVIATION LTD., 26 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.—Helicopter: Pest Control; Survey; Advertising; Film Making. Other aircraft: Skywriting; Charter; Target Towing, etc. (Helicopter *Sikorsky* S.51, 3; *AT-6*, 2; *Tiger Moth*, 3; D.H. *Dove*, 1; Auster, 1.)

SCOTTISH AIRLINES (PRESTWICK) LTD., Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire and 25 Cockspur Street W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Pass. and freight charter. (*Dakota*, Avro *York* and Twin Pioneer.)

SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD., 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend,

Cherbourg, Deauville and Belfast. (Bristol Mk. 32 *Super freighter* and Mk. 22 *Freighter*, 14; Douglas *Dakota*, 6.) NORTHERN DIVISION, Woolsington Airport, Newcastle.—Scheduled services: Blackpool to Belfast, Isle of Man, Jersey and Ostend; Newcastle to Amsterdam, Blackpool, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Isle of Man, Leeds. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 4; Douglas *Dakota*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2.)

SKYWAYS LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Lyons/Nice, Vichy and Cyprus; Pass. and freight charter. (*Hermes*, 8; Avro *York*, 13; Douglas *Dakota*, 4; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; Airspeed *Consul*, 3; Auster, 2.)

TRANSAIR LTD., Gatwick Airport, Horley, Surrey.—Freight, passenger, newspaper and mail services; Contract and Charter. (Vickers *Viscount* 800, 3; Douglas *D.C.3*, 12.)

WILTSHIRE SCHOOL OF FLYING LTD., 6 Vigo Street, W.1.—Flying school and workshop. (D.H. 82A, 6; *Proctor*, 5; *Tiger Moth*, 3.)

YEADON AVIATION LTD., Yeadon Airport, nr. Leeds.—Freight; Charter; Photography; Tuition. (Auster, 4; *Gemini*, 1; *Tiger Moth*, 2.)

YORKSHIRE AEROPLANE CLUB, Lennerton Lodge, Sherburn-in-Elmet, nr. Leeds.—Club and charter. (Auster *Autocrat*, 3; *Aiglet*, *Tiger Moth*, *Gemini*, 12.)

UNITED KINGDOM AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENT 1956–57

United Kingdom and Europe (a)

Thousands

COUNTRY	1956		1957	
	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Austria	20·0	12·1	12·0	11·2
Belgium	66·0	63·1	78·4	77·3
Denmark	30·2	29·7	34·7	32·7
France	360·0	346·6	417·5	405·3
Germany	120·5	119·2	143·8	142·2
Italy	66·4	60·7	89·8	84·6
Netherlands	110·9	120·4	126·9	128·9
Norway	17·4	15·9	20·0	19·3
Portugal	7·8	6·8	10·8	9·2
Spain	54·3	52·0	79·6	77·9
Sweden	14·5	14·1	16·9	16·5
Switzerland	128·8	122·1	150·4	145·4
Other European Countries	12·3	10·6	21·1	19·9
TOTAL	1,047·6	1,003·0	1,236·5	1,206·4

United Kingdom and Non-European Countries (a)

Thousands

COUNTRY	1956		1957	
	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Africa	35·4	39·5	40·3	44·0
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	19·5	13·9	25·7	17·1
Malaya and Borneo	7·0	5·6	7·7	6·0
Australia	2·9	4·1	3·0	4·8
Canada	34·0	38·2	44·1	70·8
British W. Indies and Bermuda	9·1	4·3	11·4	5·8
Other Commonwealth Countries (b)	9·8	11·6	13·0	15·5
Middle East Countries (c)	21·6	21·0	19·6	20·8
United States	104·1	114·3	127·2	156·6
Central and South America	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·6
Other Foreign Countries	6·6	6·4	9·0	8·9
TOTAL	250·4	259·7	301·7	350·0

(*a*) Excluding passengers in aircraft chartered by U.K. Government Departments. (*b*) Including Rhodesia, N. and S. (*c*) Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Arabia, Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf States.

FUEL AND POWER

NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Income					
From Sales (Net)	676·2	713·3	801·2	880·3	926·6
Principal Items:—					
Coal	644·9	678·6	761·3	834·1	876·3
Coke	33·8	36·8	41·4	49·7	54·8
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.	13·7	14·7	16·7	19·9	23·3
Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel	6·6	7·3	7·9	9·7	12·6
Other Receipts	6·0	6·7	8·0	8·0	10·7
NET INCOME	682·2	720·0	809·2	888·3	937·3
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.	443·1	464·2	491·3	533·2	580·5
Payments to Open-cast Contractors	24·5	21·1	24·4	27·0	33·4
Materials Stores, Power and Repairs	135·6	143·9	154·0	173·0	192·6
Payments for Imported Coal	3·3	15·9	72·3	40·7	24·3
Other Expenses and Depreciation	53·6	59·3	65·8	75·3	85·7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	660·1	704·4	807·8	849·2	916·5
Balance	22·1	15·6	1·4	39·1	20·8
Deduct Taxation	5·1	1·6	0·3	5·0	—
PROFIT	17·0	14·0	1·1	34·1	20·8
Deduct Interest Payable to Ministry of Power	16·5	17·5	20·7	21·3	26·1
SURPLUS OR *DEFICIENCY*	0·5	3·5	19·6	12·8	5·3

Coal Production, etc.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,990,000	—	226,990,000
1948.....	196,720,000	11,750,000	208,740,000
1949.....	202,660,000	12,440,000	215,110,000
1950.....	204,120,000	12,190,000	216,310,000
1951.....	211,220,000	10,990,000	222,260,000
1952.....	212,680,000	12,110,000	224,790,000
1953.....	211,820,000	11,700,000	223,520,000
1954.....	213,566,000	10,060,000	223,620,000
1955.....	210,190,000	11,370,000	221,560,000
1956.....	210,060,000	12,680,000	223,630,000
1957.....	210,059,000	13,569,000	223,628,000

Coal Distribution.—Of the 213,206,000 tons supplied at home in 1957, industry received 37,481,000 tons, domestic users 28,778,000 tons, electricity generating stations 46,526,000 tons, gas works 26,414,000 tons, coke ovens 30,748,000 tons, railways 12,429,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 7,162,000 tons.

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1957 was £16 0*s.* 0*d.* per week.

COLLIERY PROFITS, 1948–57—Mined Coal

Year	Proceeds per ton	Costs per ton	Profit per ton	Profit Amount
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ million
1948	47 2·5	45 6·6	1 7·9	16·2
1949	47 11·5	45 0·3	2 11·2	29·4
1950	47 9·6	15 4·9	2 4·7	24·2
1951	51 2·5	49 2·2	2 0·3	21·2
1952	57 3·0	56 8·5	0 6·5	5·7
1953	61 1·5	59 2·4	1 11·1	20·3
1954	63· 5·9	61 11·3	1 6·6	16·4
1955	68 0·4	67 3·5	8·9	7·7
1956	76 11·9	74 5·2	2 6·7	26·5
1957	82 0·8	81 5·8	7·0	6·1

PETROLEUM
(Thousand tons)

	1938	1956	1957
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0·1	66·1	82·0
Shale oil.....	125.4	77.6	71.1
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils .	2,272	28,608	28,009
All refined products.....	9,390	9 433	10,876
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits.....	306·4	6,771	5,908
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc..	87·5	136	141
Kerosene.....	94·4	869	839
Gas and diesel oils.....	632·2	5,189	5,067
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)..	517·9	12,526	12,534
Lubricating oils .	144·6	776	743
Solid products:			
Bitumen.....	602·5	934	836
Paraffin wax....	14·7	19	28
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Aviation Fuels	113†	1,754	1,582
Bitumen	607	941	848
Motor spirit (including motor benzole).....	4,831	6 324	5,745
Kerosene.....	721	1,405	1,316
Derv Fuel.....	387	1,797	1,795
Gas and diesel oils.	797	2,388	2,341
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption).....	811	8 628	9,048
Lubricating oils ...	560	894	826
Total—main products	8,827	24.131	23,501

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

† Aviation Spirit

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1957 was 4·4 per cent. higher than in 1956 and more than treble that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available showed a decrease of 3·7 per cent. compared with 1956 but is still 72 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION
(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1956	1957
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	87,161	90,970
By steam plant....	23,211	85,326	88,729
By water power...	988	1,667	2,097
By other methods .	173	168	144
Electricity sent out...	23,089	81,914	85,500

GAS PRODUCTION
(Thousand million cubic feet)

	1938	1956	1957
Gas made at gas works:			
Total*.....	310.3	516·9	488·3
Coal gas.....	277·0	420·0	401·1
Water gas.....	27·3	81·8	73·3
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.....	29·6	91·6	97·9
Total gas available...	339·9	608·6	586·2

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010,000 tons in 1938, to 45,553,000 tons in 1957. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1957, 855,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 591,000 tons in 1957.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 18·5 million tons in 1938 to 26·4 million tons in 1957. Oil for gasmaking rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 443,400 tons in 1957.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive an allowance, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The council elects one-third of its members to hold office as aldermen for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (*see* pp. 631–3; Wales, pp. 678–9).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and other ancient counties were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could obtain county borough status, but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure, to 100,000, and placed a 25-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (*see* pp. 665–672; Wales, p. 678).

The district councils within a county are borough councils, urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils of over 20,000 population may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs, recent examples of this being the incorporation in 1955 of Castleford (population 1954, 42,570), Ellesmere Port (35,130), Enfield (109,200), Rhondda (108,730), Spenborough (36,760) and Uxbridge (56,840). Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (*see* above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 673–675 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1957–58. There are 318 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (*see* pp. 665–672; Wales, p. 678).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 564 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the *civil* parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (*see* pp. 642–645), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 635–641) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 634. In November 1957 a Royal Commission was set up to review local government in Greater London.

Local Government Act, 1958.—The Act provides new machinery for the review and alteration where necessary of the organization of local government in England and Wales.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (*see* p. 992). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,473,768 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,582,861 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,738,988 in rural districts. These figures exclude "Y" voters, *i.e.* persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to

hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing a number of members varying between three and nine; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, *e.g.* in education and planning matters. The principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service (*see* pp. 975–6); Care of deprived children: Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council. Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of the Treasurer, Medical Officer of Health, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates.*—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating.*—Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates under the Local Government Act, 1929. The same Act provided for industrial and freight transport hereditaments to be rated at 25 per cent. of their annual values, but this is increased to 50 per cent. from April 1, 1959, by the Local Government Act, 1958. The Rating and Valuation Act, 1957, effected a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rateable values of shops, offices, hotels and other commercial property, for the duration of the present valuation lists. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities, was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (2) *Government Grants.*—The Exchequer makes annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value is below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replace the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants cover an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants are also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provides for a new general grant, payable from 1959–60 onwards, in replacement of the grants for education, etc., services mentioned above and the grants on certain other services. The amount of the general grant will be fixed in advance for a short period of years though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period. If it appears that expenditure which previously attracted specific grant is bound to vary materially in the later years of a period the amount to be distributed by way of general grant will be graduated accordingly. This general grant will be distributed to all County and County Borough Councils by reference to objective factors (mainly of weighted population) which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority.

Equalization grant in its present form will cease and will be replaced by a rate deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values as hitherto. This will be paid direct to County District Councils and to Counties and County Boroughs whose resources in terms of rate product per head of population are below the average.

(3) *Loans.*—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1956, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of

£4,221,010,000; against this total the sum of £28,732,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Receipts of Local Authorities, 1955–56

Revenue from:—	
Rates	£402,644,000
Payments in lieu of Rates (by Transport and Electricity Services)	18 418,000
Government Grants	500 431,000
Private Improvements	5 785,000
Housing (Rents, etc.)	125 584,000
Town and Country Planning	2.310,000
Small Holdings and Allotments	1,864,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply	45 115,000
Passenger Transport	66,235,000
Cemeteries	2,944,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.	37.049,000
Other‡	22,707,000
Miscellaneous Receipts†	121.282.000
Total	£1,352,368,000
Capital Receipts:—	
Loans	£511,934,000
Government Grants	7,985,000
Repayment of Advances	14.433,000
Sales and other sources	14,613,000
Total	£548.965,000
Total Receipts	£1,901,333.000

‡ Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.

† Including certain tolls fees, rents and interest.

Expenditure	1955–56
Education	£451.253.000
Libraries and Museums	13 213.000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.)	49,120,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal	25,813,000
House and Trade Refuse	30.844.000
Baths and Washhouses	7.375,000
Parks, Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces	20.359.000
Other	12,688,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless	25,026,000
Protection of Children	17,609,000
Housing	197,972,000
Town and Country Planning	8,319,000
Allotments and Small Holdings	3,257,000
Land Drainage, etc.	9,307,000
Highways and Bridges	90,288.000
Private Street Works	5.745,000
Public Lighting	13,380,000
Fire Service	20,365,000
Police	78,842,000
Administration of Justice	6,916,000
Civil Defence	3,603,000
Trading Services.—	
Water Supply	49.873,000
Passenger Transport	66,212.000
Cemeteries	5 714,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers	37,233.000
Other Trading Services	22,494,000
Other Works and Purposes	25,915,000
Unallotted	32,044,000
Total	£1,330.779,000
Capital Expenditure	541,052,000
Total Expenditure	£1,871,831,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	*s. d.*
1937–38	176,640,000	304,039,000	11 7
1948–49	269,391,000	318,492,000	16 11
1949–50	280,195,000	325,262,000	17 3
1950–51	290,235,000	330,978,000	17 6
1951–52	316 593 000	335,737,000	18 10
1952–53	334,254,000	340,991,000	19 7
1953–54	375,048,000	347,278,000	21 7
1954 55	391,130.000	353,924,000	22 1
1955–56	4 0 707 000	6r 818,000	22 2
1956–57*	483,000,000	629,444,000	15 4
1957–58*	528,000,000	601,873,000	17 6

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1957–58	1958–59
	s. d.	*s. d.*
County Boroughs	18 10	19 4
Metropolitan Boroughs	16 11	17 2
Non-County Boroughs	18 10	19 4
Urban Districts	18 10	19 3
Rural Districts	17 0	17 5

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1958–59

	Product of 1*d.* Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1958–59 (Net Rates)
	£	*s. d.*
Westminster	80,500	2,920 3
Birmingham	57,260	280 4
Manchester	39,880	315 9
Liverpool	36,367	250 9
Bristol	26,350	287 9
Leeds	24,070	232 2
St. Marylebone	23,800	1,194 5
Sheffield	22,734	208 0
Wandsworth	20,500	233 1
Kensington	20,110	483 11
Croydon	18,006	259 10
Newcastle	17,600	268 8
Leicester	16,960	281 1
Nottingham	16,150	243 10
Lambeth	16,000	279 7
Coventry	15,916	282 5
Portsmouth	15,250	239 3
Cardiff	15,050	251 6
Harrow	15,000	253 11
Bournemouth	14,310	295 2
Holborn	14,200	2,325 2
Brighton	14,025	284 11
Ealing	13,800	288 8
St. Pancras	13,800	434 11
Southampton	13,370	274 2
Hendon	13,300	334 8
Blackpool	13,050	295 9
Plymouth	12,543	250 11
Bradford	12,350	211 9
Hull	12,250	220 2

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the Convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (*see* pp. 682–3).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 68), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs, other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for education and police but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 198 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs 174). (*See* pp. 685–6.) Bearsden was incorporated as a burgh in May 1958.

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions. Some of its functions are delegated to district councils as agents of the county council—recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments and other minor matters. Two counties are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 201 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,286,323 electors in counties of cities, 567,261 in other large burghs, 586,050 in small burghs and 987,954 in landward areas.—Total 3,427,588.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1953–54	49,104,000	51,287,000	19 2
1954–55	49,490,000	53,546,000	18 6
1955–56‡	54,099,000	55,475,000	19 6
1956–57‡	62,554,000	57,465,000	21 9
1957–58‡	66,406,000	53,038,000	22 11

‡ Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1956–57 was £61,408; in Edinburgh, £30,500; in Dundee, £9,020; and in Aberdeen, £9,800. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 312*s.* 6*d.*; Edinburgh, 257*s.* 7*d.*; Dundee, 268*s.* 7*d.*; and Aberdeen, 320*s.* 11*d.*

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; town commissioners, 3; and rural district councils, 32. (*See* p. 690.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1958, contained the names of 623,323 local government electors Of this total, 195,363 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 21,627 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1961.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1956, was £72,685,477 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1953	65,967	7,281
1954	66 280	7,336
1955	65,661	7,519
1956	67,806	7,871
1957	69,882*	7,933

In 1957 there were 2,190 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 235.

On May 31, 1958, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 52,694; Women, 937; Scotland: Men, 7,978; Women, 138.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 16,366 (Women, 498); City Police, 687 (Women, 9).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment. S.E.1.

The former Metropolitan Fire Brigade (founded 1867) was taken over by London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 1904 the title "London Fire Brigade" was adopted. The Brigade was considerably augmented during the 1939–45 war, when it was part of the National Fire Service (1941–48). It was returned to the control of London County Council on April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1957, totalled 22,610, the fires numbered 10,308, chimney fires 4,306, false alarms 5,545 (including 2,788 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 2,451.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established.

Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officer, J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer.—E. W. Parker.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,327 square miles. Population (Census of 1951), 43,758,000.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Longmynd (1,696 feet), and Brown Clee (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). The construction of a road bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent, total area 147 sq. miles, population 1951 Census, 95,594. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The *mean annual air temperature* reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 48° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around London to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual *rainfall* decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary the average is only 20 in.; at Seathwaite, Cumberland, 122 in.; and at the wettest spot in the Lake District 185 in. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. September is on the average drier than July and August. The mean annual number of hours of bright *sunshine* varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month followed by May, July, August and September in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palæolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archæological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48–52 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Icēni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier). *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods Twi, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadraada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population of Counties, 1957		Rateable Value 1956 (*c*)	Average Rates 1956–7
		Administrative (*a*)	Geographical (*b*)	£	*s.* *d.*
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	335,500	335,500	4,181,839	17 7
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	346,500	464,600	4,038,368	15 2
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,411	430,700	430,700	6,210,405	17 2
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	182,200	182,200	2,483,477	19 5
Cheshire (Chester)	649,424	861,800	1,307,000	9,903,383	16 3
Cornwall (Truro)	868,167	340,600	340,600	3,455,686	16 5
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	973,146	217,600	286,800	1,795,545	18 11
Derbyshire (Derby)	643,752	717,900	853,400	6,731,930	16 10
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,671,377	515,700	810,500	6,857,572	16 5
Dorset (Dorchester)	622,843	305,100	305,100	3,660,711	17 0
Durham (Durham)	649,427	928,800	1,489,000	7,821,031	16 0
Ely, Isle of (March)	239,950	88,890	88,890	905,320	17 0
Essex (Chelmsford)	977,760	1,754,600	2,190,000	22,554,038	17 3
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	804,932	461,300	969,000	5,247,069	15 3
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	961,671	715,100	1,282,500	8,803,159	14 11
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	127,700	127,700	1,174,244	18 1
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	739,800	739,800	10,486,666	17 7
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	77,210	77,210	699,671	16 5
Kent (Maidstone)	975,960	1,613,800	1,644,000	23,062,328	17 2
Lancashire (Preston)	1,201,888	2,110,000	5,101,000	21,298,217	16 11
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)	532,385	373,300	654,500	3,668,670	16 0
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston)	267,849	102,600	102,600	906,749	14 11
Kesteven (Sleaford)	463,490	133,400	133,400	1,138,979	16 10
Lindsey (Lincoln)	973,030	318,600	486,400	3,625,446	15 5
London (County Hall, S.E.1)	74,850	3,254,000	3,254,000	105,343,330	12 8
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1)	148,691	2,249,000	2,249,000	41,013,029	13 11
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich)	1,314,240	383,600	554,300	3,051,051	16 8
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	278,800	379,800	2,813,107	18 3
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne)	1,291,978	463,900	807,000	4,296,344	16 0
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,015	563,300	875,900	5,621,824	16 0
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,173	194,900	299,300	1,871,938	14 9
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough)	53,464	68,270	68,270	889,567	18 5
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham)	97,273	22,730	22,730	213,398	16 9
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	297,900	297,900	3,136,352	17 6
Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,325	495,500	575,600	5,500,191	18 0
Staffordshire (Stafford)	738,513	918,700	1,671,000	8,387,145	15 8
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,354	221,700	333,600	2,185,104	16 3
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	125,300	125,300	1,036,064	15 8
Surrey (Kingston on Thames)	461,833	1,419,500	1,669,000	25,544,156	13 11
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,563	351,100	633,000	5,867,206	14 6
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,940	370,200	370,200	6,492,240	13 9
Warwickshire (Warwick)	628,994	549,700	1,930,000	6,697,519	16 8
Westmorland (Kendal)	504,917	66,600	66,600	780,550	16 6
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)	94,146	93,800	93,800	1,497,678	15 11
Wiltshire (Trowbridge)	860,611	405,300	405,300	4,239,774	15 5
Worcestershire (Worcester)	447,679	423,200	551,400	4,513,780	16 5
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	218,500	519,000	2,327,308	17 2
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,361,522	386,600	537,600	4,091,557	16 6
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,779,353	1,624,000	3,604,000	13,881,989	17 7

(*a*) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (*b*) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1956; (*c*) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff 1958–59	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	W. K. G. Allen.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(2) Berks	Capt. Sir Henry Benyon, Bt.	Maj. J. L. Wills.	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Vice-Adm. R. Shelley, C.B., C.B.E.	Rt. Hon. Lord Birkett.
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	R. H. Parker, M.C.	W. M. Ruane.	His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(6) Cheshire	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Maj. V. A. Arnold, M.C., T.D.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
(7) Cornwall	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	A. P. Marshall, Q.C.
(8) Cumberland	Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Chance.	J. Wilson-Young.	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(9) Derby	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	C. A. M. Oakes.	H. G. Talbot.
(10) Devon	The Lord Roborough.	Brig. Sir Ralph H. Rayner, M.B.E.	His Hon. Judge H. MacD. Pratt.
(11) Dorset	Col. the Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. [M.C., T.D.	Maj. E. H. T. Bolleau.	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(12) Durham	The Lord Barnard, C.M.G., O.B.E.,	J. R. Ropner.	W. L. Burn.
(13) Essex	Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. W. D. Gosling, M.B.E., T.D.	J. R. Adams, Q.C.
(14) Gloucester	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Col. M. St. J. V. Gibbs, D.S.O., T.D.	R. C. Hutton. [Q.C.
(15) Hampshire (16) Isle of Wight	Lt.-Col. The Duke of Wellington, K.G.	Maj. J. M. Mills, T.D. [M.C.	Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E. N. J. Skelhorn, Q.C.
(17) Hereford	The Viscount Cilcennin, P.C.	Brig. R. P. Waller, D.S.O.,	J. C. D. Harington, Q.C.
(18) Hertford	Hon. David Bowes-Lyon.	J. F. Buxton, T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry; (St. Albans—vacant).
(19) Huntingdon	The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.	W. M. Ruane.	S. L. Elborne, M.B.E.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Sir George Jessel, Bt., M.C.	G. A. Thesiger, M.B.E., Q.C.; T. de la P. Beresford, Q.C.
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Col. R. G. Parker D.S.O.	W. H. Openshaw.
(22) Leicester	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. D. C. Maxwell, T.D.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(23) Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Sir Denis le Marchant, Bt.	His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove.
(26) London	Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	Sir John Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. [M.B.E.	A. W. Cockburn, Q.C. [Q.C.
(27) Middlesex	Sir F. Handley Page, C.B.E.	Sir Graham Rowlandson,	Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E.,
(28) Norfolk	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	Maj. D. S. Allhusen.	The Lord Evershed, P.C.; R. North.
(29) Northampton (30) Peterborough, Soke of	The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	Lt.-Col. Sir Gyles Isham, Bt.	His Hon. Judge A. H. Forbes. Sir Arthur Craig.
(31) Northumberland	The Duke of Northumberland.	Maj. A. S. C. Browne.	Maj. G. D. Anderson.
(32) Nottingham	The Duke of Portland, K.G., T.D.	Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.	T. R. F. Butler, Q.C.
(33) Oxford	The Earl of Macclesfield.	Col. H. T. Birch-Reynardson, C.M.G.	His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst.
(34) Rutland	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	Rear-Adm. S. L. Bateson, C.B., C.B.E.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(35) Salop	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. [M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C. [Armstrong.
(36) Somerset	The Lord Hylton.	Sir Wilfrid Anson, M.B.E.,	His Honour Judge A. H.
(37) Stafford	Harold Wallace-Copland.	G. S. Bostock.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(38) Suffolk, E. (39) Suffolk, W.	The Earl of Stradbroke.	Lt.-Col. J. E. M. Bland, O.B.E.	S. G. Howard, Q.C., M.P.
(40) Surrey	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	N. C. Tritton.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(41) Sussex, E. (42) Sussex, W.	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Air Com. G. B. Dacre, C.B.E., D.S.O.	The Lord Denning. G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(43) Warwick	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	J. C. Burman.	Hon. Mr. Justice Finnemore.
(44) Westmorland	H. Hornyold-Strickland, F.S.A.	R. A. Somervell.	The Lord Chorley.
(45) Wilts	Capt. the Lord Herbert, C.V.O.	Sir G.E. Tritton, Bt., C.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin.
(46) Worcester	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. [M.C. T.D.	Lt.-Col. R. A. Wiggin, T.D.	J. F. Bourke.
(47) Yorks—E.R.	Col. The Lord Middleton, K.G.,	F. D. Marshall, M.B.E.	H. C. Scott.
(48) Yorks—N.R.	Col. Sir William Worsley, Bt.		P. S. Price, Q.C.
(49) Yorks—W.R.	The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.		His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D.
(2) Col. G. Walton, C.M.G., O.B.E.	E. R. Davies.	(vacant).	E. C. H. Huddy, M.D.
(3) N. W. Gurney.	R. E. Millard.	Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.	G. W. H. Townsend.
(4) S. T. Bull.	C. Phythian.	D. C. J. Arnold, O.B.E.	R. French, M.D.
(5) T. W. Anthony.	R. F. G. Thurlow.	T. C. Williams.	M. E. Hocken.
(6) J. W. Emberton.	H. Carswell.	G. E. Banwell, C.B.E., M.C.	A. Brown.
(7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	E. T. Verger.	R. B. Matthews.	R. N. Curnow.
(8) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E.	W. H. P. Minto, M.D.
(9) Mrs. G. Buxton, C.B.E.	D. G. Gilman.	W. E. Pitts.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(10) Sir George Hayter-Hames, C.B.E.	H. G. Godsall.	Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon.	W. J. Doyle.
(11) Col. The Lord Digby, D.S.O.	C. P. Brutton, C.B.E.	R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	A. A. Lisney, M.D.
(12) J. R. Coxon.	J. K. Hope, C.B.E.	A. A. Muir.	I. McCracken.
(13) W. J. Bennett, C.B.E., M.C. [T.D.	W. J. Piper. C. Berridge.	Capt. F. R. J. Peel, C.B.E., M.C.	G. G. Stewart.
(14) Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C.,	G. H. Davis.	Col. W. F. Henn, C.B.E., M.V.O.	G. F. Bramley, M.D.
(15) A. Lubbock.	G. A. Wheatley.	} R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	{ I. A. MacDougall, M.B.E.
(16) Capt. H. J. Ward.	L. H. Baines.		{ J. F. Skone.
(17) D. W. Hamlen-Williams.	R. C. Hansen.	R. McCartney.	J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) E. J. Baxter, O.B.E.	N. Moon.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
(19) W. Brown, O.B.E.	A. C. Aylward.	T. C. Williams.	D. S. Buchanan.
(20) E. V. Mills.	G. Bishop.	Lt.-Col. G. C. White, O.B.E. [C.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) A. Smith, C.B.E.	Sir Robert Adcock, C.B.E.	Col. T. E. St. Johnston,	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Martin, C.M.G., T.D.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	G. H. Gibson.
(23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cracroft-Amcotts, M.C.	W. E. Lane.	} J. W. Barnett.	{ C. D. Cormac.
(24) F. J. Jenkinson, O.B.E.	J. E. Blow.		{ J. H. C. Clarke, M.D.
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles.	H. A. H. Walter		{ J. Fielding, M.D.
(26) A. E. Samuels.	C. L. Burgess, C.B.E. W. O. Hart, C.M.G.	(Metrop. Police Area).	J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.
(27) T. H. Joyce.	A. G. Graves; K. Goodacre.	(Metrop. Police Area.)	A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D.
(28) Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.	F. P. Boyce.	F. P. C. Garland.	K. F. Alford.
(29) E. Marlow, M.C.	J. A. Turner, O.B.E.	Capt. R. H. D. Bolton, O.B.E.	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) Sir Arthur Craig.	E. P. Smith.	F. G. Markin.	G. Nisbet.
(31) N. Garrow.	E. P. Harvey.	A. U. R. Scroggie.	J. B. Tilley, M.D.
(32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E.	G. Norton; A. R. Davis.	J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E.	C. W. W. Jeremiah.
(33) The Earl of Macclesfield.	G. G. Burkitt.	J. E. Bailey.	T. Anderson.
(34) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	A. Bond, O.B.E.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	A. D. Whitelaw, M.D.
(35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., C.B.E.	G. C. Godber.	D. Osmond, O.B.E.	T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(36) A. Whittaker, C.S.I., C.I.E.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E.
(37) A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	Col. G. W. R. Hearn.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(38) Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt. D.S.O.	G. C. Lightfoot.	E. P. B. White.	S. T. G. Gray.
(39) P. G. Whitefoord, O.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	W. J. Ridd.	D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(40) C. W. Black, M.P.	G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff.	H. G. Rutherford.	K. A. Soutar.
(41) Col. Sir Ralph S. Clarke, K.B.E., T.D.	H. S. Martin, C.B.E.	R. E. Brettit.	F. Langford.
(42) Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Shiner, D.S.O., M.C.	T. C. Hayward, C.B.E.	R. P. Wilson, O.B.E.	J. S. Bradshaw.
(43) W. S. Howard, M.B.E.	L. E. Stephens, C.B.E.	P. E. Brodie, O.B.E.	S. W. Savage, M.D.
(44) R. S. Crossfield.	K. S. Himsworth.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(45) J. L. Calderwood, C.B.E.	P. A. S. Stringer.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, O.B.E.	C. D. L. Lycett.
(46) R. R. Adam.	W. R. Scurfield.	J. A. Willison.	J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, Bt., D.S.O.	T. Stephenson, C.B.E.	J. W. P. Blenkin.	R. Watson.
(48) W. R. Burrill-Robinson.	Sir Hubert Thornley, C.B.E.	J. R. Archer-Burton.	J. A. Fraser.
(49) Maj. J. H. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.	B. Kenyon.	Capt. Sir Henry Studdy, C.B.E.	(vacant).

* In the counties of Essex, London, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Counil and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (*see* pp. 635–641) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. It is notable, however, that since 1540 when a Bishopric of Westminster was established (abolished 1550) the Royal Writ of Summons to Parliament has always referred to "Our City of Westminster." Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal government offices, clubs and theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable districts of Mayfair and Belgravia.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp. 642–645), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the *City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police*. The water authority is the *Metropolitan Water Board*; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy*; the *Port Health Committee* of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House*. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. *London Transport* controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and metropolitan above- and underground railways).

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS

	Population, 1957 Estimated	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value April 1, 1958	Rates 1958–59 s.	Rates 1958–59 d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1958–59
				£				
CITY OF LONDON	5,100	5·9	10·6	11,812,961	15	2	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	*See* p. 637.
Westminster	95,930	11·0	9·6	19,705,094	14	6	A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D.	D. Cobbold.
Battersea	111,800	16·4	10·9	1,494,576	17	0	C. M. W. S. Freeman.	C. E. Lang.
Bermondsey	54,750	17·3	11·5	1,308,213	19	0	S. E. Freeman.	C. H. Wardell.
Bethnal Green	50,940	15·7	11·3	649,900	20	4	F. H. Bristow.	A. W. Hastings.
Camberwell	177,700	16·8	10·6	2,333,451	17	4	S. J. Harvey.	F. A. Goldwin.
Chelsea	50,600	14·6	14·8	1,865,903	17	8	J. C. Kitchin.	B. Marsden-Smedley O.B.E.
Deptford	70,970	14·9	13·2	857,647	16	8	E. Field.	A. J. Blackman.
Finsbury	34,830	20·7	10·0	2,247,239	17	4	H. A. Davey.	A. Smith.
Fulham	116,200	15·4	11·0	1,755,000	17	0	C. F. Thatcher.	L. G. Fenton.
Greenwich	88,910	13·3	11·0	1,433,902	16	8	H. Whetstone.	A. C. Chrisp.
Hackney	165,000	15·8	11·0	2,338,523	17	0	L. G. Huddy.	A. Heath.
Hammersmith	111,700	16·8	11·0	2,029,573	16	6	C. Randall.	J. F. Heaks.
Hampstead	97,130	15·4	10·5	2,125,150	17	4	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. "Ashley-Scarlett, D.S.O.
Holborn	22,230	11·3	11·9	3,626,000	15	2	G. T. Lloyd.	S. Jaque.
Islington	227,800	20·1	10·8	3,021,894	16	4	H. D. Clark.	W. B. Gough.
Kensington (Royal Borough)	167,900	16·5	10·4	4,940,033	16	10	J. W. Sainsbury.	A. N. E. McHaffie.
Lambeth	224,300	16·8	10·8	3,909,898	16	4	J. E. Fishwick.	T. Cleasby.
Lewisham	220,900	13·8	10·8	2,969,410	17	4	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	F. A. Fisk.
Paddington	120,500	18·8	10·0	2,425,469	17	0	W. H. Bentley.	A. N. Carruthers.
Poplar	67,080	13·6	10·3	966,223	17	4	S. A. Hamilton.	E. H. Smith, G.M.
St. Marylebone	72,530	11·0	15·5	5,818,515	15	2	S. J. Rutty.	A. D. H. Plummer, T.D.
St. Pancras	132,000	16·9	10·9	3,470,894	17	4	R. C. E. Austin.	T. Barker.
Shoreditch	43,870	15·0	10·5	965,955	18	4	C. A. James.	R. J. Tallantire.
Southwark	91,140	16·1	10·8	1,747,167	18	2	E. J. Pitt.	F. W. Combes.
Stepney	97,810	18·9	12·4	2,005,530	19	0	W. Reeve.	W. Sullivan.
Stoke Newington	50,480	17·8	9·8	662,317	17	0	E. Bedford.	E. L. Edwards.
Wandsworth	337,700	14·4	15·6	5,133,699	16	0	R. H. Jerman, O.B.E., M.C.	R. P. Ash.
Woolwich	146,200	13·9	10·3	2,486,920	18	0	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	R. B. Stucke.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens" and acts through the Common Council, which comprises the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and Common Councilmen. The Corporation, by an Act of Common Council passed on Nov. 27, 1952, decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen from 206 to 159 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1959, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation between January 1, 1953, and St. Thomas's Day, 1959, not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Act.

The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The city of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (*born* A.D. 55; *died* A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folkmote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Alwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212–15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Livery men in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice to make the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four. *Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

* THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1957–1958

NET INCOME	£	s.	d.
Estates Revenue	496,510	3	7
Market Revenue Accounts:—			
In hand:—			
Metropolitan Cattle Market.. £4,803 8 1			
London Central Markets 76,114 18 7			
Leadenhall Market 4,460 4 5			
Billingsgate Market 284 7 4			
	85,662	14	5
	582,172	18	0
Gresham Revenue (Moiety)	7,847	12	3
Contributions in respect of Officers' Establishments	138,326	1	1
Monument Buildings (net profit) .	3,046	10	8
Reimbursement of proportionate contribution to Sinking Fund in respect of Markets and Holborn Valley Debt	10,500	0	0
	£741,893	2	0

NET EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Magistracy	5,742	17	1
Civil Government ..	121,392	7	3
Open Spaces	61,680	13	1
	188,815	17	5
Officers' Establishments	192,081	1	5
Administration of Criminal Justice.	16,914	13	7
City of London School	33,238	17	10
City of London School for Girls..	22,505	8	5
City of London Freemen's School.	18,283	14	9
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	18,942	3	11
Income Tax and Corporation Duty	108,206	9	11
Expenses not allocated to Departments	7,353	15	0
Charitable and Public Donations..	13,885	17	10
Expenses of Honorary Votes	210	0	0
Receptions	12,349	13	0
City of London Freemen's Houses.	6,225	7	11
Contribution to General Reserve..	1,046	0	0
Contributions to Staff Compassionate Fund	5,000	0	0
Sundries	4,029	14	10
Balance	92,804	6	2
	£741,893	2	0

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 4 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are :—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freemen's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Civil Defence, and Housing. The *Committees specially appointed* are :—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Privileges, Labour, Special (Guildhall Reconstruction), Barbican and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freemen's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the expenditure of all moneys derived from the Rates. Expenditure chargeable to the *Poor Rate*, unlike that from funds under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, is subject to audit by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The bulk of the Poor Rate is paid to the London County Council and the General Rate is charged with the public health services, including maintenance, etc. of streets, housing, part of the cost of the Police, expenditure in respect of Town Planning redevelopment of the City, the net expense of Spitalfields Market, the cost of the Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and the Central Criminal Court.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1957–1958

Service	Expenditure including Debt Charge	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
	£	£	£	£
POOR RATE—				
London County Council Precept (including contributions under Section, 10 Local Government Act, 1948)	6,006,439	—	—	6,006,439
Other Services	39,343	29,909	—	9,434
Total for Poor Rate	6,045,782	29,909	—	6,015,873
GENERAL RATE—				
Town Planning	953,106	262,506	336,192	354,408
Cleansing of Streets and Removal of Refuse	331,966	27,459	—	304,507
Maintenance of Streets	322,556	2,403	—	320,153
Public Lighting	57,201	83	—	57,118
Other Health Services	471,928	149,522	8,587	313,819
Sewers Account	32,319	2,139	—	30,180
Housing Account	291,757	152,776	34,528	104,453
Police Account	1,162,874	49,509	350,016	763,349
Library	87,424	640	—	86,784
Port of London Health	80,297	4,891	37,911	37,495
Spitalfields Market	267,380	259,770	—	7,610
Airport	21,792	27,800	—	Income 6,008
Mayor's and City of London Court	47,751	21,500	—	26,251
Trophy Tax	4,608	—	—	4,608
Civil Defence	41,290	23,925	15,978	1,387
Tithe Extinguishment	39,705	2,486	—	37,219
Other Services	390,609	164,178	—	226,431
	4,604,563	1,151,587	783,212	2,669,764
Amount receivable in respect of Transport and Electricity Hereditaments	—	138,461	—	Income 138,461
Total for General Rate	4,604,563	1,290,048	783,212	2,531,303
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate	6,015,782	29,909	—	6,015,873
General Rate	4,604,563	1,290,048	783,212	2,531,303
	10,650,345	1,319,957	783,212	8,547,176

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1957-1958*

Sir Denis Henry Truscott, T.D., *born* 1908; Alderman of *Dowgate*, 1947; *Sheriff of London*, 1951; *Lord Mayor*, 1957 ..... £15,000
Private Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C. (1957).

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	*Ward*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Lord Mayor*
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Bt., K.C.V.O.	*Aldersgate*	1885	1923	1933	1931	1940
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	*Farringdon Within* (1938), *Bridge Without* (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Frank Samuel Alexander, Bt.	*Aldgate*	1881	1934	1938	1940	1944
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	*Lime Street*	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	*Bread Street*	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Frederick Rowland, Bt.	*Coleman Street*	1874	1922	1942	1938	1949
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	*Vintry*	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	*Tower*	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	*Castle Baynard*	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Harold Walter Seymour Howard, Bt.	*Queenhithe*	1888	1941	1945	1944	1954
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	*Bridge*	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, T.D.	*Dowgate*	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, M.C.	*Bassishaw*	1890	1930	1948	1952	....
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale	*Cornhill*	1903	1946	1948	1953	....
Edward Calcott Pryce, C.B.E.	*Cripplegate*	1885	1924	1948	1951	....
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen	*Portsoken*	1914	....	1949	1955	....
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare	*Farringdon Without*	1913	1948	1950	1956	....
Anthony George Clifton-Brown, T.D.	*Broad Street*	1903	....	1950	1957	....
Ralph Edgar Perring	*Langbourn*	1905	1948	1951	1958	....
Clement James Harman	*Candlewick*	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E.,	*Farringdon Within*	1901	1929	1954	....	....
Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	*Walbrook*	....	....	1954	....	....
Sir James Miller	*Bishopsgate*	1905	....	1957	1956	....
Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C.	*Billingsgate*	....	1941	1957	....	....
Robert Ian Bellinger	*Cheap*	....	1953	1958	....	....

The Sheriffs 1958–1959

Alderman Ralph Edgar Perring (*see above*), and John Edward Evan Cook; elected June 24 *and assumed office* September 27, 1958.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Adolph, *Deputy* W. E. L. (1927) . *Vintry.*
Allcard, *Deputy* V. (1922) ..... *Broad St.*
Anderson, F. C. (1950) ..... *Langbourn.*
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954) ..... *Walbrook.*
Atkins, H. E. (1946) ..... *Bridge.*

Bailey, *Deputy* J. A. (1941) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Baker, C. W. (1957) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Bales, E. W. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Barratt, T. E. C. (1944) ..... *Candlewick.*
Bartlett, S. (1945) ..... *Cornhill.*
Bateman, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.C., T.D. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Batty, J. (1937) ..... *Portsoken.*
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Beer, *Deputy* G. Allison- (1942) .. *Cordwainer.*
Bell, A. S. (1937) ..... *Tower.*
Biggs, *Deputy* W. W. (1924) .... *Farringdon Wt.*
Blankley, *Deputy* W. H. R. (1946) *Lime St.*
Blyth, H. C. (1945) ..... *Vintry.*
Boult, A. R. (1933 ..... *Aldersgate.*
Bradley, A. W. (1947) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Brett, W. C. (1926) ..... *Coleman St.*
Brookhouse, *Lt.-Col.* H., M.V.O. (1947) ..... *Dowgate.*
Brown, K. Hurst- (1935) ..... *Broad St.*
Calder, *Deputy* H. W. K. (1936) .. *Bridge.*
Champness, R. F. (1954) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Charles, R. D. S. (1943) ..... *Broad St.*
Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951) .... *Farringdon Wt.*
Cohen, S. E. (1951) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945) ..... *Bridge.*
Cooper, *Lt.-Col.* P. C., T.D. (1943) . *Cripplegate Wt.*
Cork, K. R. (1951) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Creswell, P. H. (1958) ..... *Aldgate*
Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946) .... *Broad St.*
Deith, R. C. (1944) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Dennis, *Capt.* H. W., M.C. (1942) *Candlewick.*
Dickson, *Deputy* C. G. (1932) .... *Aldersgate.*
Dove, *Lt.-Col.* W. W. C.B.E., T.D. (1943) ..... *Coleman St.*
Draper, D. A. J., D.F.C. (1955) .... *Cordwainer.*
Durand, V. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947) .. *Candlewick.*
Erlebach, *Deputy* D. E. (1943) .... *Aldgate.*
Evans, D. I., T.D. (1952) ..... *Vintry.*
Farley, W. H. (1944) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Fell, C. A. (1947) ..... *Langbourn.*
Fish, H. I. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Fitch, H. B. (1928) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Fox, Sir Sidney (1941) ..... *Bread St.*

* The Lord Mayor for 1958–59 was elected on Michaelmas Day. *See* Events of the Year.

Game, D. S. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Gapp, J. G. (1956) ..... *Cheap.*
Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Goldman, *Deputy* H. L. (1932) ... *Portsoken.*
Goodinge, W. (1933) ..... *Aldersgate.*
Gorman, R. W. (1956) ..... *Aldersgate.*
Greenaway, A. P. (1952) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Greenaway, *Deputy* S. H. (1927) .. *Bishopsgate.*
Greenland, S. R. (1938) ..... *Broad St.*
Grose, G. P. (1942–46 and 1950) .. *Farringdon Wn.*
Gunton, W. H. (1932) ..... *Aldersgate.*

Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Harris, H. Wylie (1957) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Harrowing, T. C. (1940) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Hayes, C. G. (1947) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Hayman, L. C. R. (1954) ..... *Aldersgate.*
Hayter, The Lord (1919) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Hayward, R. J. (1943) ..... *Walbrook.*
Henderson, A. S. (1941) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Hill, D. R. H. (1947) ..... *Dowgate.*
Hill, *Deputy* H. R. (1938) ..... *Dowgate.*
Hodge, G. D. (1947) ..... *Tower.*
Holden, W. B. (1952) ..... *Walbrook.*
Horner, *Deputy* F. A. (1924) ..... *Tower.*
Howard, H. E. de C. (1952) ..... *Cornhill.*
Howes, A. C. (1949) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Hughes, C. J. G. (1956) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Hunt, E. Stuart-(1948) ..... *Lime St.*
Hunt, G. W. (1952) ..... *Bassishaw.*

Jackson, J. A. G. (1955) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Jacobs, H. R. (1946) ..... *Portsoken.*
Jacobs, T. C. (1944) ..... *Aldgate.*
Jeffery, M. M. (1953) ..... *Portsoken.*
Johnson, H. B. (1951) ..... *Cornhill.*

Kitching, J. D. (1957) ..... *Aldgate.*

Lamboll, A. S. (1949) ..... *Langbourn.*
Last, A. W. (1948) ..... *Bridge.*
Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946) ..... *Bread St.*
Lester, H. E. (1946) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Lewis, C. F. (1936) ..... *Coleman St.*
Link, C. E. (1942) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Lloyd, *Deputy* J. H. (1937) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Lovely, P. T. (1949) ..... *Tower.*
Lowe, F. W. J. (1924) ..... *Coleman St.*
Loweth, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., (1946) .. *Bishopsgate.*
Lowrie, W. E. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*

McAuley, C. (1957) ..... *Bread St.*
Meldrum, R. (1932) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Miller, H. C. E. (1952) ..... *Cordwainer.*
Mills, D. G. (1954) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952) ..... *Cheap.*
Morris, *Deputy* H. W. (1921) .... *Walbrook.*
Morrish, R. B., T.D. (1956) ..... *Candlewick.*

Osborn, A. J. (1947) ..... *Broad St.*

Parker, E. A. (1952) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Paul, A. N. (1946) ..... *Portsoken.*
Peacock, R. W. (1956) ..... *Vintry.*
Perkins, G. K. (1951) ..... *Aldgate.*
Philp, I. E. (1952) ..... *Tower.*
Pike, H. T. (1946) ..... *Cornhill.*
Pinker, C. L. (1948) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Pinnell, *Lt.-Cdr.* H.M. (1954) .... *Bassishaw.*
Pollitzer, G. E. P. (1949) ..... *Queenhithe.*
Prince, L. B. (1950) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Pryke, Sir Dudley, Bt. (1957) .... *Queenhithe.*

Raperport, B. (1946) ..... *Portsoken.*
Read, H. S. (1958) ..... *Aldgate.*
Richardson, *Deputy Maj.* T. G. F. (1944) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Rickards, C. H. (1950) ..... *Vintry.*
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* S. M., O.B.E., T.D. (1955) ..... *Cordwainer.*
Rose, W., M.B.E. (1945) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Rouse, H. L. (1954) ..... *Cheap.*
Rowland, W. L. (1951) ..... *Coleman St.*
Rutherford, A. J. B. (1950) ..... *Tower.*

Samuels, W. (1950) ..... *Portsoken.*
Sanders, H. C. H. (1946) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Sandie, *Maj.* S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Shenton, Sir William (1946) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Sheppard, S. (1957) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956) .... *Castle Baynard.*
Skeate, W. A. (1941) ..... *Bridge.*
Skilbeck, C. (1948) ..... *Queenhithe.*
Skinner, R. W. (1948) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Smith, J. K. Newson- (1945) ..... *Bassishaw.*
Stanham, A. F. G. (1943) ..... *Dowgate.*
Stanham, *Col.* H. G., T.D. (1941) .. *Dowgate.*
Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1951) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Stephens, R. (1940) ..... *Langbourn.*
Stinson, *Deputy* H. J. E., M.C. (1937) ..... *Langbourn.*
Stoneham, *Deputy* R. T. D., C.B.E. (1930) ..... *Candlewick.*
Straker, L. V. (1947) ..... *Langbourn.*
Sunderland, *Deputy* O. G. (1944) .. *Billingsgate.*
Sykes, W. E., M.C. (1937) ..... *Coleman St.*
Syrett, *Deputy* H. S., C.B.E. (1924) . *Coleman St.*

Taylor, W. J. (1938) ..... *Bread St.*
Teuten, *Deputy* A. H. (1912) ..... *Queenhithe.*
Thompson, H. F. (1946) ..... *Cheap.*
Tollit, C. C. (1932) ..... *Cheap.*
Tremellen, N. C. (1951) ..... *Langbourn.*
Trentham, G. D. (1941) ..... *Bread St.*
Trinder, A. C. (1951) ..... *Lime St.*
Turner, *Deputy* C. (1932) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*

Utting, F. W. (1952) ..... *Castle Baynard.*

Vine, G. M. (1955) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*

Walker, *Deputy* S.R., O.B.E. (1937) *Bread Street.*
Walters, *Deputy* W. S., C.B.E. (1933) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Watts, E. W. (1950) ..... *Walbrook.*
Wells, *Maj.* S. W., M.B.E. (1949) .. *Cripplegate Wt.*
Westerman, *Deputy* Dr. A. (1941) .. *Farringdon Wt.*
Wheeler, E. (1948) ..... *Lime St.*
Whitby, M. J. B. (1937) ..... *Langbourn.*
Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939) ... *Broad St.*
Wilkins, *Deputy* E. F. (1946) ..... *Cheap.*
Williamson, *Deputy* D. E. (1928) . *Cornhill.*
Wingfield, E. H. (1943) ..... *Cordwainer.*
Woodman, A. M. (1952) ..... *Bridge.*
Wright, *Deputy* W. N. (1928) .... *Bishopsgate.*

Youldon, *Deputy* F. (1928) ..... *Bassishaw.*
Young, A. G. (1945) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Young, D. S. (1939) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 81 Guilds in existence. The Combmakers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soapmakers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The liveries of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (402), Shipwrights (500), Carmen (400), Apothecaries (379), and Horners (407), are the most numerous, the Ironmongers (40) and Waxchandlers (34) the smallest.

MERCERS (1). *Hall*, 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 218.—*Clerk*, G. E. Logsdon; *Master*, J. L. Watney, T.D.

GROCERS (2). *Hall*, Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master*, E. K. Stewart-Smith, M.B.E.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, H. Farmar; *Master*, Rt. Hon. H. Dalton, D.Sc., M.P.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 285.—*Clerk*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; *Prime Warden*, Lt.-Col. Sir Edmund Neville, Bt., M.C.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, H. Peake.

SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 259.—*Clerk*, A. H. S. Vivian; *Master*, Dr. C. F. Hamilton-Turner.

MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 361.—*Clerk*, E. M. James; *Master*, H. F. Parshall, T.D.

HABERDASHERS (8). *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, Comdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.; *Master*, W. B. Franklin.

SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 140.—*Clerk*, W. R. Nichols, 36 Portland Place, W.1.; *Master*, Sir Charles F. Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. *Livery*, 40.—*Clerk*, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, T. Darling.

VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 301.—*Clerk*, W. H. Lloyd Mead; *Master*, Brig. L. M. Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., T.D.

CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, J. E. Coomber; *Master*, C. F. Atchison.

The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *Clerk*, Maj. J. L. B. H. Cordes, 29 Park Lane, W.1.; *Master*, Sir Frederick Tymms.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 379.—*Clerk*, E. Busby; *Master*, Dr. W. S. C. Copeman.

ARMOURERS AND BRASIERS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; *Master*, O. S. Parry.

BAKERS (19). *Livery*, 253.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, W. G. Sheeres, M.C.

BARBERS (17). *Livery*, 148.—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, G. G. Macdonald, T.D., M.D.

BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 9–10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; *Prime Warden*, Col. W. E. Loweth, C.B.E.

BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Prime Warden*, J. F. Arnold.

BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 42.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98–106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, J. L. Harvey, M.B.E.

BREWERS (14). *Livery*, 45.—*Clerk*, Brig. R. Gordon, O.B.E., 18 Mansfield Street, W.1.; *Master*, A. L. Wigan.

BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 59.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. W. Long, M.B.E.

BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 340.—*Clerk*, N. L. Hall, M.B.E., C.C.; *Master*, G. R. Montague.

CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 400.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; *Master*, R. G. L. Cheesman.

CARPENTERS (26). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, H. C. Osborne, M.C., 28 Austin Friars, E.C.2.; *Master*, H. M. Merriman.

CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, J. A. Pott, 3 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. B. Besant.

CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 226.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, The Viscount Falmouth.

COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 356.—*Clerk*, R. Bonnett (*Acting*), 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; *Master*, R. J. D. Smith.

COOKS (35). *Livery*, 62.—*Clerk*, G. W. E. Sherrard, 26 King Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, (vacant).

COOPERS (39). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven, 23 King Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, H. F. Curtis.

CORDWAINERS (27). *Livery*, 108.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, N. Cow.

CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 64.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, A. N. A. Evans.

CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, A. L. Ll. Evans.

DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 124.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. W. H. Le Forestier.

DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, Lt.-Col. A. R. Marshall, T.D.

FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, 3 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B.

FARMERS (80). *Office*, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 199.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, C.C.; *Master*, T. Neame.

FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 236.—*Clerk*, L. C. F. Robson, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, G. Bowman.

FELTMAKERS (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, M. J. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; *Master*, T. C. Summers.

FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 47.—*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. R. J. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; *Master*, R. C. Deith.

FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 115.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, G. W. Ilsley.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (*64*). *Livery*, 22l.—*Clerk*, C. J. P. Price, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, R. L. Bedingfield.

FRUITERERS (*45*). *Livery*, 149.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven, 16 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, P. F. Cranmer.

GARDENERS (*66*). *Livery*, 190.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, G. J. Gollin.

GIRDLERS (*23*). *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Rutherford, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. Turner.

GLASS-SELLERS (*71*). *Livery*, 152.—*Hon. Clerk*, H. K. S. Clark, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; *Master*, Lt.-Col. D. Lewis, D.S.O., M.C.

GLAZIERS (*53*). *Livery*, 257.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.

GLOVERS (*62*). *Livery*, 159.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, A. J. Thomas.

GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (*74*). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, P. H. Cresswell, 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; *Master*, L. M. Johnson.

GUNMAKERS (*73*). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 7–11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, The Lord Mills, P.C., K.B.E.

HORNERS (*54*). *Livery*, 407.—*Clerk*, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.

INNHOLDERS (*32*). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 104.—*Clerk*, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; *Master*, F. C. D. Wood.

JOINERS (*41*). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, Rev. W. M. Masters.

LEATHERSELLERS (*15*). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, J. Hingston; *Master*, H. R. Hill.

LORINERS (*57*). *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, F. Payne.

MASONS (*30*). *Livery*, 91.—*Clerk*, A. F. Phillpotts, 9 New Square, W.C.2.; *Master*, W. J. Parsons.

MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (*78*). H.Q.S. *Wellington*, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, W. T. C. Smith; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

MUSICIANS (*50*). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.; *Master*, G. T. Burnett-Brown.

NEEDLEMAKERS (*65*). *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Sir Walker Shepherd.

PAINTER STAINERS (*28*). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 270.—*Clerk*, A. D. Engle-field; *Master*, H. I. Rubens.

PATTENMAKERS (*70*). *Livery*, 139.—*Clerk*, J. R. Greenop, 66 Gloucester Place, W.1.; *Master*, R. L. Rait.

PAVIORS (*56*). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1.; *Master*, C. E. Carey.

PEWTERERS (*16*). *Livery*, 88.—*Clerk*, A. Stanley Grant, 62 New Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. D. Finney.

PLAISTERERS (*46*). *Livery*, 78.—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; *Master*, H. Humber.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS (*75*). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, E. K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1.; *Master*, W. E. Luke.

PLUMBERS (*31*). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. J. Harman.

POULTERS (*34*). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Col. Sir Ambrose Keevil, C.B.E., M.C.

SADDLERS (*25*). *Hall*, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 82.—*Clerk*, R. B. M. Sage, Saddlers' Hall; *Master*, P. J. Terry.

SCRIVENERS (*44*). *Livery*, 69.—*Clerk*, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; *Master*, S. C. Crowther-Smith.

SHIPWRIGHTS (*59*). *Livery*, 500.—*Hon. Clerk*, J. E. Walker, 14–20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; *Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Prime Warden*, Sir Charles S. Lillicrap, K.C.B., M.B.E.

SPECTACLEMAKERS (*60*). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.; *Master*, G. E. Coke.

STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (*47*). *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 402.—*Clerk*, G. St. P. Wells; *Master*, G. P. Simon.

TALLOWCHANDLERS (*21*). *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, R. H. Monier-Williams; *Master*, A. H. Ensor.

TIN PLATE WORKERS (*67*). *Livery*, 176.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. K. Balcombe.

TURNERS (*51*). *Livery*, 135.—*Clerk*, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, R. L. Herring.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (*37*). *Livery*, 87.—*Clerk*, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, Col. V. A. Bartrum, O.B.E.

UPHOLDERS (*49*). *Livery*, 136.—*Clerk*, U. J. Burke, 1 Prince Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. W. Schuster, M.B.E.

WAXCHANDLERS (*20*). *Livery*, 34.—*Clerk*, C. G. Todd, 14 Southampton Place, W.C.1.; *Master*, A. R. B. Fuller.

WEAVERS (*42*). *Livery*, 120.—*Clerk*, L. E. Tanner, C.V.O., 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.; *Upper Bailiff*, The Earl Peel.

WHEELWRIGHTS (*68*). *Livery*, 290.—*Clerk*, H. W. K. Calder, C.C., 41–42 King William Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, F. W. C. Barker.

WOOLMEN (*43*). *Livery*, 96.—*Clerk*, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, Maj. H. B. A. de Bruyne.

PARISH CLERKS (*No livery*).—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, Sir Frederick Tidbury-Beer.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (*No livery*).—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—*Clerk*, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, J. Stratford.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (*No livery*).—*Clerk*, Maj. R. Waterlow, T.D., 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; *Master*, J. E. C. Bailey, C.B.E.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1957–58 is given.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1959

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1959, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 35s. net.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson	£5,500 1937
Chamberlain, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.	£3,850 1945
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.	£4,500 1954
Common Serjeant, Sir Edward Anthony Hawke	£4,500 1954
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.	£4,000 1954
John Cyril Maude, Q.C.	£4,000 1954
Assistant Judge of the Mayor and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.	£3,750 1953
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G.	£3,480 1950
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap	£3,750 1947
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney. C. J. Thackery	£2,175 1943 £2,175 1944
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie	£3,250 1953
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (*ret.*)	£1,955 1947
Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£3,500 1954
Coroner, James Milner Helme	£700 1940
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7s. 1937
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd	£350 1955
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker	£3,375 1954
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.	£3,500 1938
City Planning Officer, H. A. Mealand	£2,500 1948
Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.	£2,000 1957
Swordbearer, Col. J. H. Taylor, O.B.E.	£1,385 1958
Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms (vacant).	
Marshal, Capt. G. M. Bennett, D.S.C., R.N.	£1,025 1958
Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore	£2,300 1956
Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.	£3,250 1950
Head Master of City of London Freemen's School, Eric Fielden	£1,550 1948
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton	£1,900 1949
Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Edric Cundell, C.B.E.	£2 500 1938
Librarian and Curator and Director of the Art Gallery, A. H. Hall	£1,985 1956
Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E. Jones	£1,955 1945
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. W. Burman	£2,300 1958
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall) and Clerk to Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler	£2,300 1950
Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£2,550 1945
Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins	£1,175 1955
Principal Clerks:—	
Chamberlain's Dept., C. D. Morgan, O.B.E., M.C.	£2,175 1946
Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor, O.B.E.	£2,280 1951
Remembrancer's Office, E. H. Mould	£2,175 1939
Market Superintendents:—	
Central, E. A. Hornsby	£2,175 1940
Cattle, E. F. McCleery	£2,175 1946
Billingsgate and Leadenhall, C. A. Wiard	£1,900 1956
Spitalfields, D. Auchin	£1,900 1937
Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge, L. H. Priestley	£1,955 1949
Superintendent, Epping Forest, A. Qvist	£1,570 1949
Superintendent, Burnham Beeches, A. D. C. Le Sueur, O.B.E.	£1,000 1947

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON)

The Freedom of the City of London may be acquired after strict compliance with regulations made from time to time pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants by Redemption who have complied with the regulations are submitted to the Court of Common Council for approval, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted to the Court of Aldermen in a similar manner. Persons entitled to the Freedom of the City by Patrimony or Servitude (according to the Custom of London) may be admitted without application to either Court. The fees payable upon admission to the Freedom are applied towards the maintenance of the City of London Freemen's School at Ashtead, Surrey, to which the Orphan sons and daughters of Freemen are eligible for election as resident Foundation Scholars, free of all cost. Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton.

The Freedom of the City of London is conferred by *Presentation* as a mark of high distinction for exceptional services to the Country, the Commonwealth or to the world at large. As only those persons who owe allegiance to the Crown may be admitted to the Freedom, they alone can be recorded as Freemen. Foreign personages of eminence are, however, occasionally voted the *Honorary Freedom*, but their names cannot be entered on the Roll of Freemen in view of their nationality. Their names, together with those of the recipients of the Freedom by Presentation, are recorded in the Roll of Fame. Upon occasions when it is desired to honour a person who is already a Freeman of the City, his name is added to the Roll of Fame with a record of the resolution to present him with the Honorary Freedom.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council.

The Arms of the City of London are heraldically described as *Argent*, a cross gules (the Cross of St. George), in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards (the sword of St. Paul), of the last. The erroneous statement on the plinth of the statue of Sir William Walworth in Fishmongers' Hall that "Walworth's dagger" appears in the City Arms, is disproved by copies of the Seal of the Corporation of London on documents prior to Walworth's mayoralty with the sword of St. Paul in the first quarter.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices. The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Hours (Monday to Thursday) 9.15 to 5.15; (Friday) 9.15 to 5.30; (Saturday) 9.15 to 12.15.
The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with a population of 3,295,000; (the Council's planning policy envisages a reduction to 3,280,000).

The City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London. The offices of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not held jointly in the County.

The Council comprises 21 aldermen, and 126 councillors, together 147, or, if the chairman of the Council be also an elected member or alderman, 146. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half their number retires every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the method of election and the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of decisions on questions of finance, matters of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council, co-opted members are included on the following committees: Children's, Education, Health, Housing and Welfare.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the standing committees meet fortnightly, except a few which meet monthly.

The *Finance Committee* has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £280,026,150 (£226,742,500 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £110,000,000 and on capital account about £27,000,000. Advances amounting to £10,100,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to people who wish to buy a home.

The *General Purposes Committee* is responsible for advising the Council on the more important general questions, allocation of duties to Committees and heads of departments, consultation with other local authorities and government departments, matters relating to legislation, senior staff appointments, the development of the South Bank and the Crystal Palace site and the management of the Royal Festival Hall, and civil defence.

The *Children's Committee* is charged with the care of some 9,000 deprived and neglected children.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included. The Council has adopted the "London School Plan, 1947" as its Development Plan under Section 11 of the Education Act, 1944, and this was approved by the Minister of Education in 1950. Its cost was estimated in 1946 at over £187,000,000.

The *Establishment Committee* is responsible for the efficient and economical use of manpower and for a general control over numbers, grading, pay and conditions of staff (except teachers). The Council employs over 65,000 staff of all grades.

The *Fire Brigade Committee* is responsible for carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The *Health Committee*, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts and the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The *Housing Committee* performs the duties placed upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1958, in respect of all schemes was over £260,000,000. The income (rents &c.) for 1958–59 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at £17,500,000. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £4,062,000.

The *Supplies Committee* is responsible for supplying stores, etc., arranging contracts for printing etc., sale and disposal of old or surplus materials and general oversight of transport.

The *Rivers and Drainage Committee* administers the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £22,000,000, and further work is in progress. This committee is also responsible for Thames flood prevention, the upkeep of the Thames tunnels, most of the Thames bridges and Woolwich Ferry.

The *Town Planning Committee* deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries, the naming of streets and numbering of houses, the maintenance of historic buildings and monuments, and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, means of escape in case of fire, and dangerous structures.

The County of London Development Plan 1951, which governs the development of the County for a period of twenty years, has been confirmed with minor modifications by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Plan is a further step towards realising the long term objectives first published in the County of London Plan in 1943. It attempts to remedy the major defects of London by providing for adequate open space, improved traffic circulation and aims at some reduction of population and industry within over-developed areas. Implementation of the Plan will, it is estimated, cost the Council £540,000,000 in the next twenty years.

The *Welfare Committee* provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The *Parks Committee* is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air

entertainment and exhibitions in them; the *Public Control Committee* is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; nurse's agencies and massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Acts; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The *expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies and grants in respect of education, health, children's and fire services. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1958, was £116,742,590 and in addition £178,000,000 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The *Rating* for the year 1958–59, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 8*s.* 10½*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1½*d.* in the pound, together 9*s.* 0*d.* The total rate for 1957–58 was the same. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1958 (excluding electricity railway etc., hereditaments de-rated under the Local Government Act, 1948), was estimated to be approximately £93,360,000—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £389,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1958–59

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	£	*s.* *d.*
General County	84,315,230	40,938,455	43,376,775	1,948,275	41,428,500	8 10½
Special County	495,765	43,265	452 500	credit 57,500	510,000	1½
	84,810,995	40,981,720	43,829,275	1,890,775	41,938,500	9 0
Corresponding figures for 1957–58	79,048,865	37,906,345	41,142,520	711,520	40,431,000	9 0

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1958–59

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling on Rate	Equivalent Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	*s.* *d.*
Children's services	3,463,220	342,135	1,501,205	1,619,880	4·164
Education	49,517,790	3,591,665	25,037,500	20,888,625	4 5·693
Fire Service	2,947,475	289,495	663,625	1,994,355	5·127
Local health services	6,370,550	484,695	2,811,365	3,074,490	7·904
Main drainage	2,655,925	478,500	7,635	2,169,790	5·578
Highway, bridges, etc.	1,122,525	447,950	—	674,575	1·736
Parks and open spaces	2,258,755	280,830	22,000	1,955 925	5·028
Town planning and building control	1,339,825	301,650	45,500	992,675	2·552
Welfare services	3 578,815	1,231,065	101,393	2,246,355	5·775
Other services	2,804,863	624,825	161 660	2,018,380	5·248
Special provision to meet Capital Expenditure	2,500,000	—	—	2,500,000	6·427
Special provision for Contingencies	700,000	—	—	700,000	1·799
	79,259.745	8,072,810	30,351,885	40 835,050	8 9·036
Net deficiencies:—					
Housing	5,465,225	—	—	5,465,225	1 2·156
Royal Festival Hall	61,210	—	—	61,210	0·157
Contributions in lieu of Rates	—	2,500,000	—	*Cr.*2,500,000	*Cr.* 6·427
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties	24,815	—	57,025	*Cr.* 32,210	*Cr.* 0·083
	84,810,995	10,572,810	30,408,910	43,829,275	9 4·839
Relief from Balances	—	1,890,775	—	*Cr.*1,890.775	*Cr.* 4·839
	84.810.995	12,463.585	*30,408,910	41,938,500	9 0·000

* Total Exchequer grants, including Housing £4,062,000 are estimated at £34.470.910.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twenty-first London County Council was elected April 16, 1958, for *three* years; the electors returned 101 *Labour* representatives and 25 representatives of the *Conservative* Party. The Aldermen (14 *Labour*, 7 *Conservative*) gave a Labour majority of 83.

The Right Honourable the Chairman (1958–59)..... A. E. Samuels.
Vice-Chairman (1958–59)..... Mrs. E. K. Goodrich, O.B.E.
Deputy Chairman (1958–59)..... Lady Petrie.
Leader of the Council..... I. J. Hayward.
Leader of the Opposition..... A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.

Name	*Electoral Division*
Allen, W. (*Lab.*).....	*Peckham.*
e*Andrews, J. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Woolwich, E.*
*Avery, E. (*Lab.*).....	*Paddington, N.*
*Bagnari, B. A. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, E.*
*Banfield, F. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Barons Court.*
Banks, L. G. (*Lab.*).....	*Clapham.*
†Barton, S. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Bateman, J. W. (C.).....	*Norwood.*
*Bayliss, E. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, E.*
*Begley, W. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Vauxhall.*
*Bennett, F. E. (C.).....	*Hampstead.*
e*Bennett, Lady, O.B.E. (C.)...	*Chelsea.*
e†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (*Lab.*).	*Alderman until 1964.*
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
eBondy, L. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
†Bowen, Sir William, C.B.E. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
Braddock, T. (*Lab.*).....	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.)....	*Lewisham W.*
e*Branagan, J. P. (*Lab.*).....	*Poplar.*
e†Browne, L. F., M.D. (*Lab.*)..	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, N.*
Callaghan, Mrs. A. (*Lab.*)...	*Lewisham, N.*
Campbell, Mrs. L. (*Lab.*)....	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (*Lab.*)..	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
e*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, E.*
Chataway, C. J. (C.).....	*Lewisham, N.*
*Chesworth, D. P. (*Lab.*)....	*Kensington, N.*
e*Chrisp, A. C. (*Lab.*).....	*Greenwich.*
Clark, Mrs. A. (*Lab.*).....	*Putney.*
*Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (*Lab.*)	*Fulham.*
*Cleaver, R. J. (C.).....	*Hampstead.*
Cole, Mrs. C. U. (*Lab.*)....	*Woolwich, W.*
e†Cole, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Corry, M. W. Lowry- (C.).	*Paddington, S.*
Cranfield, T. (*Lab.*).....	*Clapham.*
†Deer, Mrs. O. G. (*Lab.*)....	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (*Lab.*).	*St. Pancras, N.*
Drapkin, W. (C.).....	*St. Marylebone.*
e*Edmonds, R. (*Lab.*).....	*Fulham.*
Faringdon, Lord (*Lab.*).....	*Woolwich, W.*
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.)..	*Lewisham, N.*
*Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (*Lab.*) ...	*Barons Court.*
*Ford, D. E. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Brixton.*
e†Fulford, Dame •Catherine, D.B.E. (C.).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Gale, P. V. (C.).....	*Streatham.*
Garside, Mrs. M. E. (*Lab.*)..	*Woolwich, W.*
*Gillinder, T. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Lewisham, S.*
*Gluckstein, Sir Louis, T.D., Q.C. (C.).....	*St. Marylebone.*
Goodhew, V. (C.).....	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
†Goodrich, Mrs. E. K., O.B.E. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Goodwin, R. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Bermondsey.*
†Greenwood, J. M., C.B.E. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Grieves, Mrs. A. Ll. (*Lab.*)..	*Kensington, N.*
e*Griffith, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*).....	*Paddington, N.*
Gulati, Dr. N. L. (*Lab.*).....	*Battersea, S.*
*Guy, W. H. (*Lab.*).....	*Poplar.*
*Hambly, E. H. (*Lab.*).....	*Lewisham, S.*
†Hastings, S., M.P. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
Hawes, F. E. G. (*Lab.*).....	*Lewisham, S.*
†Hayward, I. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
e*Hendy, Lady (*Lab.*).....	*Vauxhall.*
Hillman, E. S. (*Lab.*).....	*Norwood.*
e*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (*Lab.*).	*Bethnal Green.*
Humphreys, R. W. G. (*Lab.*)	*Norwood.*
*Hurst, E. K. I. (*Lab.*).....	*Battersea, N.*
Jay, Mrs. P. (*Lab.*).....	*Battersea, S.*
Jenkins, H. (*Lab.*).....	*Stoke Newington and Hackney N.*
Jenkins, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*).....	*Battersea, S.*
Johnson, Mrs. J. A. (*Lab.*)...	*Greenwich.*
eKatz, Mrs. W. (*Lab.*).....	*Clapham.*
e*Keen, J. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Southwark.*
*Kemp, A. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Bermondsey.*
Kerr, D. L. (*Lab.*).....	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
eKiely, Mrs. H. (*Lab.*).....	*Battersea, N.*
King, Mrs. A. P. (*Lab.*).....	*Stepney.*
Kirby, A. D. (*Lab.*).....	*Stepney.*
Lamborn, H. G. (*Lab.*).....	*Dulwich.*
*Lawrence, F. (C.).....	*Paddington, S.*
Lee, Mrs. G. F. (*Lab.*).....	*St. Pancras, N.*
Lees, Mrs. S. L. (*Lab.*).....	*Barons Court.*
Lewisham, Viscountess (C.).	*Lewisham, W.*
e*Lygoe, H. J. L., M.B.E., M.S.M. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, S.W.*
eMcIntosh, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)...	*Alderman until 1964.*
e*McLean, J. C. (C.).....	*Streatham.*
Melman, S. S. (*Lab.*).....	*Vauxhall.*
*Mersey, Viscount (C.).....	*Paddington, S.*
*Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (*Lab.*)	*Greenwich.*
Miller, Sir James (C.).....	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
*Mischon, C. J. V. (*Lab.*)....	*Brixton.*
e*Montefiore, H. H. Sebag-(C.)	*Streatham.*
*Murphy, E. (*Lab.*).....	*Deptford.*
Murray, A. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Dulwich.*
e†Nathan, Lady (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Nettlefold, Miss L. F. (C.)...	*St. Marylebone.*
*Nicderman, A. C. (*Lab.*)....	*Poplar.*
*Ormerod, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)...	*Hackney, Cent.*
Parker, J. A. (*Lab.*).....	*Putney.*
†Parr, M. W., C.B.E. (C.)....	*Alderman until 1961.*
Payton, B. A. (*Lab.*).....	*Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.*
*Pepler, Lady (C.).....	*Kensington, S.*
*Petrie, Lady (C.).....	*Kensington, S.*

Name	Electoral Division
e*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (*Lab.*)	*Hammersmith, N.*
*Pope, C. W. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, N.*
*Powe, F. W. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, S.W.*
*Prichard, D. A. G. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, N.*
*Prichard, N. G. M. (*Lab.*)	*Hammersmith, N.*
*Rankin, W. (*Lab.*)	*Fulham.*
eReed, E. E. (*Lab.*)	*Dulwich.*
Rezler, Dr. H. (*Lab.*)	*Hackney, Cent.*
*Rippon, A. G. F., M.P. (*C.*)	*Chelsea.*
*Rose, Mrs. H. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, N.*
Rowe, G. F. (*Lab.*)	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
†Runge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Ryan, J. O'N. (*Lab.*)	*Paddington, N.*
*Salmon, S. I. (*C.*)	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
*Samuels, A. E. (*Lab.*)	*Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.*
*Sargood, R. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Sealey, A. E. (*Lab.*)	*Stepney.*
e*Serota, Mrs. B. (*Lab.*)	*Brixton.*
e*Shearman, H. C. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Silverman, Mrs. N. (*Lab.*)	*Norwood.*
*Simons, A. S. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Soper, Rev. Dr. D. O. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Stamp, A. R. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, S.W.*
*Stein, W. O. (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, E.*
*Stillman, H. E. (*Lab.*)	*Southwark.*
*Styles, L. I. (*Lab.*)	*Southwark.*
Sutherland, H. (*Lab.*)	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
*Tate, Mrs. B. L. (*Lab.*)	*Bethnal Green.*
e*Thomas, J. R. (*Lab.*)	*Bermondsey.*
Tonge, F. (*Lab.*)	*St. Pancras, N.*
eTownend, Lt.-Col. H. S., O.B.E. (C.)	*Chelsea.*
e*Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (*C.*)	*Hampstead.*
Tutaev, D. (*Lab.*)	*Putney.*
e†Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (*C.*)	*Alderman until 1961.*
eVernon, Mrs. B. (*Lab.*)	*Lewisham, W.*
*Vigars, R. L. (C.)	*Kensington, S.*
e†Walton, Lady (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
e†Ware, Dr. L. L. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Wicks, A. E. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (*Lab.*)	*Kensington, N.*
*Wobey, J. C. (*Lab.*)	*Hackney, Cent.*
e*Wood, R. McKinnon, O.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Bethnal Green.*
*Woods, E. E., O.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Hammersmith, N.*
†Wright, G. P. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
e*Young, J. (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, E.*

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (*Lab.*) Labour; (C.) Conservative. * Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Councils 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	*18th Council*	*19th Council*	*20th Council*	*21st Council*
Labour	64	92	74	101
Conservative	64	37	52	25
Liberal	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	129	129	126	126

Votes cast in 1958	
Labour (126 candidates)	1,273,325
Conservative (126 candidates)	769,581
Others (49 candidates)	66,793
Total (301 candidates)	2,106,696

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman*, H. C. Shearman; *Vice Chairman*, Mrs. M. Griffith)—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members —E. Bedford, Mrs. I. M. C. Bonham, R. A. Buchanan, J. P. Carruthers, Mrs. B. J. Evans, Miss L. Evans, P. Goldman, Miss S. Griffiths, Mrs. U. Lister, J. J. A. Long, C. Pearce, Hon. Mrs. D. M. Wedgwood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, W. O. Hart, C.M.G. £5,750
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, O.B.E. ..... £3,575 to £4,075
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland £5,250
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E. £5,250
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett £5,250
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr £4,950
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E. £3,400
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P. £4,950
Valuer, J. E. J. Toole £4,200
Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton £3,700
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. E. W. Newberry, M.B.E. £3,400
Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart £3,700
Education Officer, W. F. Houghton £5,250
Chief Officer of Supplies, T. J. Jones, O.B.E. £4,350
Chief Officer, Welfare Department, D. C. R. Munro £3,400
Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Duffield-Harding £3,400
Children's Officer, J. W. Wheeler £3,150

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; TASMANIA at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross and SOUTH AUSTRALIA at S.A. House, Marble Arch.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picquet is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1946); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; re-built and re-opened in 1862: width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors at certain times. Applications for tickets should be addressed in writing to the Superintendent. Since February, 1956, the following charges, the proceeds of which are devoted to charities, have been made on admission: *Adults*, 1*s.*; *Children under 16*, 6*d.*; *Children in arms*, free.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or dusk, if earlier. Admission, 1*s.*; Children, 6*d.*

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, 33 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1914 and administered as the Catholic Truth Society Library from 1922 until 1940, the stock being presented to the Catholic Central Library then set up. Stock of 20,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon., Tues., Sat., 10–6; Weds., Fri., 10–8. *Librarian*, Miss C. Nicholl.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 500. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In

Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. CREMATORIA.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood; Hendon; Streatham Park; Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939–45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1 (*Master*, Rev. Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; *Registrar and Clerk to the Governors*, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939–45 War but are now restored and can accommodate 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Master or the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall now used as Dining Hall for in-pensioners. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 642–5) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. In 1939 the two central sections of a new building were completed on a site to the east of the main building. Cost about £4,000,000. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a small charge is made for admission to the crypt.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. Architectural features,

mainly 18th century, an 18th century woodworker's shop, a downhearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. In an annexe is an exhibition of contemporary furniture which is changed every six months. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall has been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May–Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, F. R. Tomkins.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains twenty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator*, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840–68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. Rebuilding of the *Temple Church*, badly damaged by bombing, was completed in 1958 (see p. 500), Middle Temple Hall, also damaged by bombing but since repaired and reopened, is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Jews' College, Montagu Square, N.W.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.–Thurs.), 2.30–5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holydays.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum,

contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 639–40) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831–3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but rebuilding is expected to begin in 1959. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LLOYD'S, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years; new building opened by King George V., March 24, 1928. The underwriting rooms have an area of 27,000 sq. ft. Captains' room on fifth floor.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930–31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield (the Poultry Market was gutted by fire in January, 1958); *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E.1 (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928–29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C.2 (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E.1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 6*d.*, Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.–March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2–6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3*d.* each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELLICOE, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"). Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GEORGE VI, Carlton Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see above*); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; SMUTS, Parliament Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON

(Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and provide all necessary material to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Secretary-Librarian,* Miss B. M. W. Martin.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,140 acres, of which 673 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 125½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area 381 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. *West India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 49 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 235 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock,* opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 104 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and modelled plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open free to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; statue of Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, in front of the Exchange and of Peabody in Exchange Avenue at the east end; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum is now housed in the building. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, *free.*

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission: adults: 2*s.*, children 1*s.* Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. This private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I. walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. *Curator*, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII.; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Confetence of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812–24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753–1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.–Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. *Curator:* Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A *Inspectress:* Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added: this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 10,000 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £33,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,470. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864–70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866–69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819–91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858–65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasance, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission on weekdays (mid-March–April, 10–4.30; May–early Oct., 10–5.30) and on Sundays (May–early Oct.), 2–5, to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1*s.*

Saturdays, admission free: to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in May to last in Sept., 2 to 5 p.m. CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Brigadier L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078–98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771–8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828–29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains works of art and personal relics formerly belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke, the gift being implemented by the Wellington Museum Act, 1947. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until one hour before House of Commons meets. Sat., 10 a.m.–4 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Sat., except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 653.

GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill* leading to Hyde Park Corner

GREENWICH PARK (185 acres), S.E.10, see p. 654.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1. to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time): on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays in June, July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (summer time), Admission, 3d. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was in course of replacement in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 653.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 654.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.8.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W.3.

KEN WOOD (195·2 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century Mansion (reopened to the public, 1950), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boadicea's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.2.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S. W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday), Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 3*s.*; children under fourteen 1*s.*; "Chamber of Horrors" 9*d.* extra.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Sundays before 1 p.m., adults, 5*s.*; children 2*s.* 6*d.* Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults 2*s.*; children 1*s.*; other week-days and Sunday afternoon, adults 3*s.*; children 1*s.* 6*d.* Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8 miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 3*s.*, children 1*s.* 6*d.*

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2. —Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, D. L. Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt, and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, Dr. Reginald Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss M. Buxton, 27 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.

LONDON BACH GROUP.—The London Bach Group was formed in 1950 and specializes in the performance of the Church Cantatas, Motets and Passions of J. S. Bach. *Musical Director*, J. Minchinton; *Sec.*, Miss J. Norris, 45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Built for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and now administered by London County Council as a concert hall. *General Manager*, T. E. Bean, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average number of concerts each year, 60. Has specialized in music of the 18th century and given first performances of many contemporary works. Annual performances of the St. Matthew Passion with Bach Choir at Festival Hall. Summer Concerts at Victoria and Albert Museum. *Conductor*, Dr. Reginald Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss G. K. Collar, The Watch House, Strand Lane, W.C.2.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the

Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open free daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the *Horniman Museum* and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by Eastern Region).—Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Region). St. George's Church (1727) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. (For *National Maritime Museum*, *see* p. 410). *Painted Hall* and *Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer months. During winter months they are also closed on Sundays. Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 413). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. It was much damaged in the 1939–45 War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607–1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*: the last of the famous tea clippers which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and rerigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 6, Sundays 2.30 to 6. *Morden College*: (built 1695) a charitable foundation founded by Sir John Morden. The building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

HAM HOUSE, Petersham.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased by the Nation, and the house is administered by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The house was opened to the public in May, 1950, and may be seen on weekdays (April–October) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 2.30 to 6 p.m.; (November–March) weekdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission, 1*s*; Children, 6*d*.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is *closed* on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open (May–Sept.), weekdays, 9.30–6; Sundays, 11–6; (March, April and October), weekdays, 9.30–5; Sundays, 2–5; (Nov.–Feb.), weekdays, 9.30–4, Sundays, 2–4. Admission, 1*s*.; children half-price. Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3*d*. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3*d*., no half-price. Tennis Court open daily from 2 p.m. till time of closing of State Apartments, April to Sept. Admission 3*d*. The Vine, admission 2*d*., and the Maze, admission 3*d*., are open daily from 10.30 a.m. until 30 mins. before dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open on Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. (April–Sept.) from 2 p.m. to the time of closing of the State Apartments. Admission 1*s*., children half-price. Refreshments can be obtained

in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2–6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10–1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), *2s.*; children, *1s.*; parties of 20 or more, *1s. 6d.*

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings ot Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. (Hours of opening, (Nov.–March incl.) Weekdays, 10–4; Sundays, 2.30–4; (April–Oct.) Weekdays, 10–6; Sundays, 2.30–6. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission *1s.*, Children *6d.*

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldier?, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnimede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (*July–Sept.*) Weekdays except Monday; (*May, June and October*) Weds.–Sat. only, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission *2s. 6d.*; Children, *1s.*

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments are open the charges for admission are for Adults, *1s.*, and for Children, *6d.* By the Queen's command, the proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price *1s. 3d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old*

Master Drawings can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6*d.* each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (*except* between 1 and 2 p.m.) but not on Sundays; the *Round Tower* or *Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.–Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 1*s.* per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (Admission 6*d.*). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS AND SYSTEMS

London Midland Region

EUSTON, off Euston Road.—For trains to Birmingham (New Street), Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, North Wales, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Carlisle, and Scotland *viâ* old London and North-Western route. Also short-distance trains to Watford, etc.

ST. PANCRAS, Euston Road.—For trains to Bedford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, etc. and to Scotland *viâ* old Midland route. Also short-distance trains to St. Albans, Luton, etc. Boat-trains for Tilbury leave from St. Pancras.

BROAD STREET, City.—Terminus of North London line to Richmond *viâ* Willesden Junction.

Eastern Region

KING'S CROSS.—For trains to Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh *viâ* old London and North-Eastern route.

LIVERPOOL STREET, City.—For trains to East Anglia—Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, etc. Also short-distance trains to most parts of Essex.

FENCHURCH STREET, City.—Is terminus for the Tilbury and Southend Line and is also used for some short-distance routes by the Eastern Region.

Western Region

PADDINGTON, Praed Street, W.2.—For trains to Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and other parts of South Wales, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Hereford, Birmingham (Snow Hill), Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead. Also short-distance trains to parts of Middlesex and Thames Valley.

Southern Region

VICTORIA, end of Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Boat trains for Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven. Trains to Kent and Sussex coast. Short-distance trains to many parts of Kent and Surrey.

WATERLOO, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Trains to Southampton, Portsmouth (for Isle of Wight), Lymington (for Isle of Wight), Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Bude. Short-distance trains to many parts of Surrey, Middlesex and Thames Valley.

LONDON BRIDGE, south of London Bridge, S.E.1.—Trains to South Coast and many short-distance trains on Southern Electric system.

CHARING CROSS.—Trains to all parts of Kent and East Sussex and many short-distance trains.

CANNON STREET, City.—City terminus for trains covering largely same routes as Charing Cross.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, City.—Used mostly for short-distance trains to South London and parts of Kent. BLACKFRIARS is on the Holborn Viaduct Line, but is a terminus for some trains.

MARYLEBONE.—For trains to Rugby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester and for some shorter-distance trains, *e.g.* to Harrow, High Wycombe and Aylesbury (*see also* Metropolitan Line).

LONDON TRANSPORT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM

Bakerloo Line

Elephant and Castle,* Lambeth North, Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus,* Oxford Circus,* Regent's Park, Baker Street*—then *Stanmore Branch* (St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road,* West Hampstead, Kilburn, Willesden Green, Dollis Hill, Neasden, Wembley Park,* Kingsbury, Queensbury, Canons Park, Stanmore) or *Watford Branch* (Marylebone, Edgware Road, Paddington,* Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale, Kilburn Park, Queen's Park, Kensal Green, Willesden Junction, Harlesden, Stonebridge Park, Wembley Central, North Wembley, South Kenton, Kenton, Harrow and Wealdstone, Headstone Lane, Hatch End, Carpenders Park, Bushey and Oxhey, Watford High Street, Watford Junction).

Central Line

From Ruislip.—West Ruislip, Ruislip Gardens, South Ruislip, Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Hanger Lane.

From Ealing.—Ealing Broadway, West Acton.

Then (both branches) North Acton, East Acton, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate,* Queensway, Lancaster Gate, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus,* Tottenham Court Road,* Holborn,* Chancery Lane, St. Paul's, Bank,* Liverpool Street,* Bethnal Green, Mile End,* Stratford, Leyton, Leytonstone.

Then **Hainault Branch** *viâ* Wanstead (Wanstead, Redbridge, Gants Hill, Newbury Park, Barkingside, Fairlop, Hainault).

Or **Epping Branch** (Snaresbrook, South Woodford, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Debden, Theydon Bois, Epping, North Weald, Blake Hall, Ongar). Change at Woodford for Roding Valley, Chigwell, Grange Hill and Hainault.

Circle Line

Charing Cross,* Westminster, St. James's Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate,* Bayswater, Paddington,* Edgware Road, Baker Street,* Great Portland Street, Euston Square, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Farringdon, Aldersgate, Moorgate,* Liverpool Street,* Aldgate, Tower Hill, Monument,* Cannon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars, Temple, Charing Cross.*

District Line

Upminster, Upminster Bridge, Hornchurch, Elm Park, Dagenham East, Dagenham Heathway, Becontree, Upney, Barking, East Ham, Upton Park, Plaistow, West Ham, Bromley, Bow Road, Mile End,* Stepney Green, Whitechapel,* Aldgate East, Tower Hill (for Tower Hill–Gloucester Road and Edgware Road, *see* Circle Line), Earl's Court.*

Change at Earl's Court for Kensington (Olympia).

* Interchange Stations.

Then **Wimbledon Branch.**—West Brompton, Fulham Broadway, Parsons Green, Putney Bridge, East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon.

Or **Richmond, Hounslow or Ealing Branches,** Common as far as Turnham Green (West Kensington, Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Ravenscourt Park, Stamford Brook, Turnham Green).

Richmond Branch.—Gunnersbury, Kew Gardens, Richmond.

Hounslow Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* then as Piccadilly Line.

Ealing Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* Ealing Common,* Ealing Broadway.

Metropolitan Line

From Barking as District to Aldgate East, then as Circle Line, Liverpool Street – Baker Street *vid* King's Cross. Change at Whitechapel for Shoreditch and for Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks and New Cross or New Cross Gate.

From Baker Street—**Hammersmith Branch.**—Edgware Road, Paddington,* Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Ladbroke Grove, Latimer Road, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.*

Or **Uxbridge, Watford and Aylesbury Branches,** Common as far as Harrow-on-the-Hill (Finchley Road,* Wembley Park,* Preston Road, Northwick Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill).

(**Uxbridge Branch**—West Harrow, Rayners Lane,* then as Piccadilly Line.)

Watford and Aylesbury Branches.—Common as far as Moor Park (North Harrow, Pinner, Northwood Hills, Northwood, Moor Park).

Then Croxley and Watford.

Or Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chalfont and Latimer, Amersham, Great Missenden, Wendover, Stoke Mandeville and Aylesbury. Change at Chalfont and Latimer for Chesham.

Northern Line

Morden, South Wimbledon, Collier's Wood, Tooting Broadway, Tooting Bec, Balham, Clapham South, Clapham Common, Clapham North, Stockwell, Oval, Kennington.

Then **City Branch**—Elephant and Castle,* Borough, London Bridge, Bank,* Moorgate,* Old Street,* Angel, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Euston—Camden Town,* *see below.* (Change at Moorgate for *Northern City Line*—Old Street,* Essex Road, Highbury and Islington, Drayton Park and Finsbury Park.*)

Or **West End Branch**—Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Strand, Leicester Square,* Tottenham Court Road,* Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Camden Town.

Then **Edgware Branch**—Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, Hampstead, Golders Green, Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, Burnt Oak, Edgware.

Or **Barnet and Mill Hill East Branches.**—Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Archway, Highgate, East Finchley, Finchley Central, West Finchley, Woodside Park, Totteridge, High Barnet. (Mill Hill East trains diverge after Finchley Central.)

Piccadilly Line

Cockfosters, Oakwood, Southgate, Arnos Grove, Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Finsbury Park,* Arsenal, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Russell Square, Holborn* Covent Garden, Leicester Square,* Piccadilly Circus,* Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* Earls Court,* Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Acton Town.*

Then **Hounslow Branch.**—South Ealing, Northfields, Boston Manor, Osterley, Hounslow East, Hounslow Central, Hounslow West.

Or **Uxbridge Branch.**—Ealing Common,* North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton, Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, South Harrow, Rayners Lane,* Eastcote, Ruislip Manor, Ruislip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Waterloo and City Line

(British Railways)

Direct trains between Waterloo* and Bank.*

* Interchange Stations.

GREEN LINE COACH ROUTES

701. Gravesend – Dartford – Victoria – Staines – Ascot.
702. Gravesend – Dartford – Victoria – Staines – Sunningdale.
703. Wrotham – Swanley – Victoria – Wembley – Amersham.
704. Tunbridge Wells – Sevenoaks – Victoria – Slough – Windsor.
705. Sevenoaks – Westerham – Victoria – Slough – Windsor.
706. Westerham – Croydon – Victoria – Watford – Aylesbury.
707. Oxted – Croydon – Victoria – Watford – Aylesbury.
708. East Grinstead – Caterham – Victoria – Watford – Hemel Hempstead.
709. Godstone – Caterham – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – Chesham.
710. Crawley – Redhill – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – Amersham.
711. Reigate – Sutton – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – High Wycombe.
712. Dorking – Epsom – Victoria – St. Albans – Luton.
713. Dorking – Epsom – Victoria – St. Albans – Dunstable.
714. Dorking – Kingston – King's Cross – St. Albans – Luton.
715. Guildford – Esher – Oxford Circus – Enfield – Hertford.
715A. Marble Arch – Oxford Circus – Edmonton – Hertford.
716. Chertsey – Kingston – Baker Street – Barnet – Hitchin.
716A. Woking – Kingston – Baker Street – Barnet – Stevenage.
717. Victoria – Baker Street – Barnet – Welham Green – Welwyn Garden City.
718. Windsor – Kingston – Victoria – Chingford – Epping-Harlow New Town.
719. Hemel Hempstead – Leverstock Green – Garston – Watford – Victoria.
720. Bishop's Stortford – Harlow – Epping – Woodford – Aldgate.
720A. Harlow New Town – Epping – Woodford – Aldgate.
721. Brentwood – Gidea Park – Romford – Ilford – Aldgate.
722. Upminster – Hornchurch – Becontree Heath – Aldgate.
723. Tilbury Ferry – Chadwell St. Mary – Grays – Purfleet – Aldgate.
723A. Grays – Belhus – Aldgate.
723B. Tilbury Ferry – Dock Road – Grays – Purfleet – Aldgate.
725. Gravesend – Bromley – Croydon – Kingston – Windsor.
726. Romford – Baker Street – Barnet – St. Albans – Whipsnade Zoo (summer only).

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1958, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 646–655.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May, June and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Whit Monday, 1–5. July and Aug., daily except Sun. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—April–Sept., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Easter Monday and Whit Monday, 2.30–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstaple.—April–Sept., daily, except Sat., 11–6. Admission, 2*s.*

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to end of June, Mon.–Thurs., 1–4.30; July, Mon.–Thurs., 12–4.30; August and Sept., Mon.–Fri., 12–4.30. Admission, 2*s.*

*ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Thurs. and 1st and 3rd Sat. (Every Sat., Aug. and Sept.), 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays, 9.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.*

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April to end of Sept., daily except Tues., 2–6, Bank Holidays, 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

AYNHO PARK, Northants.—April–Sept., Daily, 11–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 12–6; Bank Holidays, 11–8; Sundays, 2–7. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April–Sept., daily, except Mon., 2–5.30, Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—Mid-March–July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.–Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first two weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*BLICKLING HALL, Norfolk. May–Sept. Thurs. and Sun., 2–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter–Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Sun., 2–6. October 1–Easter, Wed., Sat. and Sun., 3–5. Admission, 1*s.*

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I.'s captivity.—Weekdays, 9–8, Sundays, 2–6. Admission, 1*s.*

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Sundays in June, July and August, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sun., and Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 1.45–5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Fri., 11.15–5.45. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Daily, except Wed., 10–1, 2–6; Sundays 2–4. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30–4; Sat. and Sun., 2–5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30; Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 11.30–4. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2–6; Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLIVEDEN, nr. Taplow.—April–Sept., Thursdays. Also Sundays, mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30–5.30. Admission, 1*s.* Grounds only are open at certain other times.

*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10–12.30, 2 to 6 or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1*s.*

COMPTON WYNYATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10–12, 2–5. Sundays, June–August, 2–5. Admission, 3*s.* 6*d.*

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs. and Sun; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11–12.30, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—April, Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. May–Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays), 10–6; Sundays, 12–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April–June, weekdays and Easter and Whit Sundays. July–first week in Oct., weekdays, except Mon., but including Bank Holiday. Weekdays, 12–5. Sundays, 2.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June–mid-Sept., weekdays, 10.30–1, 2.15–6.30. Admission, 1*s.*

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May–Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

KEDLESTON HALL, Derbyshire.—May–Sept., Wed., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May–Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.–Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.–Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10–12, 2–4.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Fridays, 5*s.*)

*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wednesdays and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 1*s.* 6*d.* Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*

*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Monday (open on Bank Holiday Mondays, but closed on Tuesday following), 10–8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1*s.*

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

* Property of the National Trust.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2–5. August Bank Holiday, 11–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11–6; Sundays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1–7. Admission, 1s. 6d.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Admission, 1s.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—April and May, Sundays, 2–6, June–Sept. daily, except Mon. and Fri., 2–6 (2–7 July and August). Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Thursday from mid-June), 11–5. Admission, 2s.

*PAYCOCKE'S, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tudor woolmerchant's town house.—April–August, Tues., Wed. and Fri., 10.30–12.30, 2–4. Admission 1s. 6d.

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—March–June, Sept.–Oct., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2–5. Mid-April to Sept., also Sun. July and Aug., daily, except Tues., 2–5. Admission, 1s.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, *VC*, and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter to mid-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2s. 6d. 1st, 3rd and 5th Suns. in each month and Whit Sunday, 5s.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2–6. Admission, 5s.

*POLESDEN LACEY, nr. Dorking.—Sat. and Sun., 11–1, 2–6; Wed. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission. 2s., Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 10–1, 2–5. Admission free.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June–Sept., 10.30–4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—Sat. and Sun., 11–1, 2–6. Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9–6. Admission, 1s.

STONELEIGH ABBEY, nr. Kenilworth.—Daily, 2.30–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30–6. Admission, 2s.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11–12, 1–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

SUTTON PLACE, nr. Guildford. A home of the Duke of Sutherland.—Mid-July to Sept., daily, 1–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted. July–Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WALLINGTON HALL, Cambo, Northumberland.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–4.30. Admission free.

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Bucks.—Last three weeks of July, August and Sept., daily. 2.15–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—Daily, 10–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Long the seat of the Dukes of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 12.30–5.30 (Bank Holidays, 11.30–7.15). Admission, 2s. 6d., Sundays and Bank Holidays, 3s. 6d.

* Property of the National Trust.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1951 census) of 1,112,340; estimated, June, 1957, 1,103,000.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electroplate, guns, machine tools, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, which also owns the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a redevelopment of industrial areas. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), D. Johnstone.

Recorder, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).

Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).

Town Clerk, J. F. Gregg (1949).
Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,701 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1951 of 789,532; estimated, June 1957, 768,700. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1957–58, 10,339,137 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), H. Livermore.
Recorder, Neville Laski, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Hall-Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Alker, C.B.E. (1947).
Clerk of the Peace, J. T. Jones (1955).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 703,175; estimated, June, 1957, 682,000.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Tonnage of goods handled in 1956 was 16,835,510. The municipal airport has direct passenger services to America, Canada and to most European countries, and freight services to the United States, Europe and Africa.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921: the Central Library (1934): the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), J. E. Fitzsimons.
Recorder, Sir Basil Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951)
Town Clerk, P. B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 39,598 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,332 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (1951 census) of 512,834; estimated, June, 1957, 498,500. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Metallic thorium and titanium are two of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, type-founding, ophthalmic optical goods and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. In addition to those associated with the staple industries, important institutions are concerned with research in mining, fuel, glass technology and radiotherapy.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934) and the City Museum (1937).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It

was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), J. W. Holland.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Master Cutler (1958–59) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), J. H. Neill.
Town Clerk, J. Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Howe, M.C. (1948).

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated 185 miles N.N.W. of London. It is a centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has large foundries; engineering works producing textile machinery, machine tools, etc.; printing works, tanneries, and chemical works producing dyestuffs and related products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population at the census of 1951 being 504,954; estimated, June, 1957, 510,100.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute (1865–68). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1848. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1622. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loids* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), Mrs. M. Pearce.
Recorder, G. de P. Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).
Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,345 acres, with a population, at the census of 1951, of 442,994; estimated, June, 1957, 439,600.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, strontia, unmanufactured clay, cars, tractors and prefabricated buildings. A new municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957, replacing that at Whitchurch.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. The Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durdham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), F. G. W. Chamberlain.
Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Town Clerk, Alexander Pickard, C.B.E. (1945).
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,493 acres, with a population of 299,105 at the census of 1951; estimated, June 1957, 300,500.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings; its municipal centre being the Guildhall; its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wyke*) was so named by Edward I. who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The City Council consists of a

Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1958–59), L. Science.
Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1958).
Sheriff, E. W. Mackman.
Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 291,723 at the census of 1951: estimated, June, 1957, 275,100.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactories, engineering and boilermaking shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactories, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1958–59), Miss D. A. Fitzpatrick.
Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population, at the census of 1951, 306,008; estimated, June, 1957, 312,600.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately 30,480 houses have been built by Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580–88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron —

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tutgogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1958–59), J. Littlefair.
Recorder, C. N. Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1951 Census of 292,394; estimated June, 1957, 287,000.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Kirkgate Market Hall, and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1958–59), N. W. Durrant.
Recorder, B. B. Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Town Clerk, W. H. Leathem (1946).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish *Burhs*. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I. granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. An

Assize Court was established at Leicester Castle at the time of Edward I. and the Castle is still so used. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Leicester has an area of 16,989 acres and a population (1951 census) of 285,181; estimated, June, 1957, 281,200.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, boots and shoes, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester as a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in 1670; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery produced includes stockings and every kind of woollen and cotton underwear, outerwear, fabrics and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

The boot and shoe industry specializes in ladies' and children's shoes and sports footwear. It is the centre for wholesaling and distribution and, as in the case of hosiery, the boot and shoe industry has attracted to Leicester many of the ancillary trades. The production of boot and shoe manufacturing machinery and plant is carried out on a very large scale.

Engineering, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries, has become one of the foremost industries in the city. Printing and the manufacture of motor tyres and cellulose goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; Colleges of Art and Technology; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 3,000 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral), St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newarke Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), S. Brown.
Recorder, W. A. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Q.C. (1957).
Town Clerk, G. C. Ogden.
Clerk of the Peace, T. E. Toller.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres, a population of 104,400 (Registrar-General's 1957 estimate) and a rateable value of £1,976,168. Oxford is a Parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 503–5) has 21 Colleges, 5 Private Halls, 3 New Foundations, 1 Society and 5 Societies of Women Students.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1885.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1958–59), H. G. L. Gordon-Roberts.
Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463; estimated, June, 1957, 91,980. Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the

Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.
Mayor (1958–59), L. D. V. Wordingham.
Recorder, F. H. Lawton, Q.C.
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cant-wara-Byrig (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. In the last war the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archæologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman buildings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an estimated population (June, 1957) of 30,200. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Principal City Officers.
Mayor (1958–59), Miss M. A. Sharpe.
Recorder, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Sheriff (1958–59), P. L. Wood.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,998 acres, and a population at the 1951 Census of 105,336; estimated, June, 1957 at 106,200. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 23 Aldermen and 30 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century it had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII. made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War it suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the ancient walls and gateways. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lycett Green collection of Old Masters recently given to the city.

Principal Officers
Lord Mayor (1958–59), A. L. Philipson.
Recorder, J. R. H. T. Cumming-Bruce (1958).
Sheriff, L. Daley.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Clerk*, D. Reid.

Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. *Secretary*, W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate, Berwick upon Tweed.

Chester.—Chester City Guilds. *Secretary*, J. Formstone, 10 White Friars, Chester.

Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. *Clerk*, E. S. May, 11 Market Way, Coventry.

Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. *Secretary*, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street, Gloucester.

Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. *Clerk*, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. *Clerk*, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.

Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Secretary of Stewards' Committee*, T. A. B. Forster, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 1.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. *Chairman*, Dr. T. W. Chaundy, 23 Sandfield Road, Headington, Oxford.

Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. *President*, M. A. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. *Clerk*, D. Lyth, 38A, Coney Street, York.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The first figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (*see* p. 632). The second figures in parentheses given in the case of cities and boroughs, show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation.

CITIES, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s.	Rate levied 1958–59 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Abingdon (2) (1556)	13,110	21·8	7·0	171,707	19	2	E. W. J. Nicholson.	C. E. Gostling.
Accrington (21) (1878)	39,610	13·9	14·7	360,285	20	9	J. Gartside.	Mrs. A. Haines.
Acton (27) (1921)	65,840	13·3	11·1	1,524,531	17	0	H. C. Lockyer.	C. T. Higgins.
Aireborough (49)	27,510	12·8	15·6	252,192	18	8	R. H. Hulme.	†H. Scholfield.
Aldeburgh (38) (1529)	2,780	23·1	11·1	45,054	18	0	D. J. Owen.	R. S. Martin.
Aldershot (15) (1922)	39,360	18·3	11·3	538,078	18	0	H. B. Sales.	S. N. Chrismas.
Aldridge (37)	39,100	18·1	10·0	357,872	19	6	H. G. G. Nichols.	†H. E. Swain.
Alfreton (9)	23,680	17·1	11·6	189,130	18	8	H. Taylor.	†M. Hewitt.
Altrincham (6) (1937)	40,610	..	10·6	509,459	20	8	A. Glossop.	R. M. Kelsall.
Andover (15) (1175)	16,150	14·7	10·9	237,871	19	0	J. F. Garner.	R. S. Harrison.
Appleby (44) (1179)	1,690	15·2	12·7	16,702	20	10	S. B. Clarke.	A. E. P. Slack.
Arnold (32)	23,410	16·7	10·8	255,501	18	10	A. H. James.	†G. H. Chapman.
Arundel (42) (1586)	2,610	12·3	12·6	42,698	15	0	G. Campbell.	G. H. Stevens.
Ashford (20)	26,140	13·1	10·8	350,770	17	9	G. H. Redfern.	†C. A. Thomas.
Ashington (31)	28,370	16·6	11·6	227,005	19	2	J. Kent.	†Mrs. W. Duffin.
Ashton (Lyne) (21) (1847)	51,180	15·4	15 2	496,193	19	8	G. A. Malone.	Mrs. M. MacCormack.
Atherton (21)	19,840	14·6	17·4	157,499	22	0	S. G. Blakeborough.	†A. Holliday.
Aylesbury (3) (1916)	22,360	17·6	10 6	365,718	21	10	R. D. W. Maxwell.	Mrs. Z. A. P. Williams.
Bacup (21) (1882)	18,070	16·3	15·0	132,633	23	9	A. D. Bond.	J. B. Walley.
Banbury (33) (1554)	19,430	17·8	9·6	291,692	22	4	F. G. Boys.	Mrs. M. A. Johnson.
Banstead (40)	38,680	16·1	11·5	726,443	16	2	F. L. Shaw.	†L. J. Smith.
Barking (13) (1931)	75,070	12·2	8·3	1,023,893	21	2	E. R. Farr.	G. J. G. Beane.
Barnes (40) (1932)	39,390	11·2	9·8	851,017	15	10	L. John.	C. Gompels.
Barnet (18)	25,840	13·8	10·0	466,573	18	11	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†P. G. H. Woodruff.
§Barnsley (49) (1869)	75,360	17·4	13·2	674,584	21	0	A. E. Gilhilan, O.B.E.	G. Skelly.
Barnstaple (10) (1346)	15,750	16·2	14·4	259,782	17	10	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	F. H. S. McDavid.
§Barrow-in-Furness (21) (1867)	64,700	15·0	13·2	706,001	24	0	L. Allen.	M. Bolt.
Basildon (13)	65,960	20·8	9·8	601,367	20	5	A. Hatt.	†H. E. Tanswell.
Basingstoke (15) (1392)	20,830	18·4	9·1	316,901	19	4	M. O. Jones.	W. Evans.
§BATH (36) (1590)	80,100	13·8	9·7	1,109,386	19	6	J. E. Dixon.	H. Roberts.
Batley (49) (1868)	39,730	16·3	13·9	281,683	18	0	L. O. Bottomley.	H. Pickles.
Bebington (6) (1937)	50,150	15·3	10·4	710,213	18	6	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	S. F. Williams.
Beccles (38) (1584)	7,000	14·5	9·4	83,108	21	6	F. W. Leah.	P. L. Hipperson.
Beckenham (20) (1935)	75,440	12·6	10·4	1,390,000	17	4	R. W. Storr.	Miss K. A. Moore.
Beddington and Wallington (40) (1937)	32,460	13·0	10·4	653,000	16	0	A. B. Bateman.	D. H. T. Salari.
Bedford (Town) (1166)	57,580	19·1	9·3	828,910	19	10	G. F. Simmonds.	A. A. Jones.
Bedfordshire (31)	29,180	16·8	10·3	218,080	19	0	F. S. Forster.	†R. Brotherick.
Bedworth (43)	28,640	18·8	18·2	256,117	20	6	S. G. Deeming.	†H. Darlison.
Beeston & Stapleford (32)	52,800	15·2	8·9	619,773	16	8	H. D. Jeffries.	†G. H. Peel.
Benfleet (13)	24,970	14·6	12·9	296,478	18	2	D. Grudgings, M.B.E.	†T. C. Rigden.
Bentley with Arksey (49)	21,710	20·9	9·9	149,842	17	2	W. H. Carlile.	†G. Ward.
Berwick (Tweed) (1302)	12,670	21·9	12·6	123,401	20	8	R. B. Davison.	T. Evans.
Beverley (47) (1573)	15,570	17·6	13·0	163,661	20	8	E. Bailey.	D. R. Simson.
Bewdley (46) (1462)	4,920	..	..	..	..		..	..
Bexhill (41) (1902)	26,340	8·7	17·6	543,346	20	0	E. Smith.	J. Baker.
Bexley (20) (1937)	90,020	13·6	9·2	1,234,091	17	10	A. Goldfinch.	Mrs. D. M. McNamara.
Bideford (10) (1573)	10,210	17·0	13·6	143,289	18	10	F. C. Backway.	A. C. Hooper.
Billingham (12)	27,430	25·4	8·8	474,281	17	6	F. M. Dawson.	†J. V. Kane.
Bilston (37) (1933)	33,880	15·1	13·6	331,658	19	0	A. M. Williams.	A. E. Woolley.
Bingley (49)	21,670	13·8	14·8	215,711	19	8	F. M. Dunwell.	†A. G. Moorhouse.
§Birkenhead (6) (1877)	142,100	17·5	12·7	1,519,483	17	7	D. P. Heath.	R. N. Melville.
§BIRMINGHAM (1,833)	1,103,000	16·7	10·9	14,995,396	22	6	(*See* p. 659.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
Bishop Auckland (12)	35,270	18·6	11·4	298,385	18	6	R. W. Blythe.	†Col. J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.
Bishop's Castle (35) (1609)	1,250	10·8	7·3	11,013	20	0	G. A. Rogers.	R. Edwards.
§Blackburn (21) (1851)	107,000	13·9	15·0	1,079,287	21	9	F. Squires.	G. Haworth.
§Blackpool (21) (1876)	145,600	13·0	13·8	3,216,914	13	9	E. C. Lee.	J. Parker.
Blandford Forum (11) (1605)	3,310	17·1	12·4	46,569	18	8	C. K. Lavington.	Miss A. A. Williams.
Blaydon (12)	30,440	15·6	10·5	225,416	20	0	C. H. Matthews.	†J. T. Stephenson.
Blyth (31) (1922)	34,440	17·8	10·1	289,024	19	0	E. W. Carter.	J. W. Kennedy.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s.	Rate levied 1958–59 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Bodmin (7) (1798)	6,530	17·2	9·2	60,669	17	8	I. Whiting.	S. T. Hore.
Bognor Regis (42)	25,960	14·2	11·2	564,330	17	4	R. W. J. Hill.	†J. C. Earle.
§Bolton (21) (1838)	162,900	14·6	15·0	1,711,957	21	3	P. S. Rennison.	Mrs. E. A. Ashmore.
§Bootle (21) (1868)	80,630	24·1	8·9	871,578	20	6	H. Partington, O.B.E.	J. C. Hevey.
Boston (25) (1545)	23,980	17·9	8·5	307,254	17	10	C. L. H. Griffiths.	C. Valentine.
§Bournemouth (15)(1890)	143,500	11·3	16·0	3,588,992	12	4	A. L. Clegg.	H. Brown.
Brackley (29) (1260)	3,090	15·5	14·2	29,026	16	4	H. H. Thomas.	E. V. H. G. Wherr y.
§Bradford (1847)	287,000	17·3	14·1	3,151,168	20	6	(*See* p. 662.)	*(*See* p. 662.)
Brandon and Byshottles (12)	20,060	17·6	13·0	120,266	24	0	A. A. Luxmoore.	†G. Connor.
Brentford and Chiswick (27) (1932)	57,700	13·8	10·9	1,176,864	16	6	W. F. J. Church.	F. G. Murray.
Brentwood (13)	42,330	15·0	8·2	500,528	19	6	C. N. Booth.	†F. W. C. Salway.
Bridgnorth (35) (1157)	6,430	..	..	82,740	22	6	J. K. Banks.	H. Blackwell.
Bridgwater (36) (1200)	24,480	16·1	11·4	292,238	20	6	H. A. Clidero.	E. J. Davies.
Bridlington (47) (1899)	24,780	11·2	16·9	410,112	20	6	S. Briggs.	O. W. Clapp.
Bridport (11) (1253)	6,680	13·0	10·8	92,054	19	9	F. C. M. Forward.	F. B. Chubb.
Brierley Hill (37)	51,180	16·3	9·5	459,653	19	0	H. Hex.	†T. Wells.
Brighouse (49) (1893)	30,500	14·4	13·0	255,267	20	6	J. R. Liddle.	A. Broomhead.
§Brighton (41) (1854)	159,500	13·5	14·9	3,438,897	13	6	W. O. Dodd.	A. J. Sadler.
§Bristol (1188)	439,600	15·9	11·8	6,413,336	20	0	(*See* p. 661.)	*(*See* p. 661.)
Bromley (20) (1903)	65,550	13·9	10·7	1,268,564	18	9	L. Kaye.	G. W. Brown, M.B.E.
Bromsgrove (46)	30,910	13·8	9·9	315,915	18	10	F. A. Jessop.	†J. J. Hudson.
Brownhills (37)	22,680	18·1	11·4	147,898	18	10	N. Waine.	†H. J. Simmonds.
Buckingham (1554)	4,130	17·1	9·9	47,271	21	10	A. Archdeacon.	F. E. Y. Fleet.
§Burnley (21) (1861)	81,760	16·1	15·4	804,731	21	6	C. V. Thornley.	P. Henry.
§Burton-upon-Trent (37) (1878)	49,050	17·9	14·5	606,129	21	8	H. T. Meades.	F. G. Peach.
§Bury (21) (1876)	58,210	15·5	13·6	635,501	18	0	E. S. Smith.	F. Spencer.
Bury St. Edmunds (39) (1606)	21,030	17·7	9·4	255,889	18	6	R. R. Hiles.	F. G. Banks.
Buxton (9) (1917)	19,180	17·2	11·7	255,130	19	10	H. C. Hoggett.	G. E. Motion.
Calne (45) (1565)	6,340	18·1	7·9	65,690	21	6	C. O. Gough.	L. Carpenter.
Camborne-Redruth (7)	35,170	14·7	13·0	284,636	19	6	S. C. Wilson, M.B.E.	†S. James.
Cambridge (1207)	91,980	13·8	10·4	1,740,000	19	10	(*See* p. 664.)	(*See* p. 664.)
Cannock (37)	42,000	17·4	12·5	367,681	18	6	H. C. Allen.	J. Holston.
§Canterbury (20) (1448)	30,200	15·3	10·7	489,300	16	4	(*See* p. 664.)	(*See* p. 664.)
§Carlisle (8) (1158)	69,200	18·0	12·6	732,055	18	6	H. D. A. Robertson.	I. Burrow.
Carlton (32)	36,940	16·8	9·5	368,673	17	10	A. E. F. Walker.	†H. R. Stanley.
Carshalton (40)	60,440	11·5	8·3	828,203	16	2	C. H. Durrant.	†G. F. Everitt.
Castleford (49) (1955)	41,690	15·2	10·2	327,535	22	0	E. Hutchinson.	A. James.
Caterham and Warlingham (40)	34,030	16·4	9·1	463,422	14	10	B. J. Smerdon.	†Mrs. K. M. C. Sims.
Chadderton (21)	32,180	15·1	15·0	384,844	17	9	L. Stott.	†J. W. Schofield.
Chard (36) (1570)	5,400	14·5	10·9	59,951	20	4	F. W. Searle.	E. T. Phelps.
Chatham (20) (1891)	50,220	18·5	9·4	608,711	20	4	R. Newnes.	F. B. Semple.
Chelmsford (13) (1888)	42,260	16·2	10·4	747,162	17	2	B. A. Francis.	F. C. Langton, O.B.E.
Cheltenham (14) (1876)	68,230	17·7	11·9	1,157,578	19	6	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	C. G. Irving.
Chertsey (40)	36,410	18·5	11·1	433,931	15	6	A. R. Herbert.	†F. L. Light.
Cheshunt (18)	28,050	15·6	9·6	368,889	21	0	G. S. Newnham.	†A. G. Webb.
§Chester (1506)	59,100	16·6	10·5	855,070	20	0	G. Burkinshaw.	F. G. Wright.
Chesterfield (9) (1598)	67,200	13·1	13·1	755,877	19	2	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	L. Heath.
Chichester (42)	19,010	15·2	8·9	354,298	16	9	E. Banks.	C. J. Newell.
Chigwell (13)	60,420	15·7	11·7	829,880	17	7	J. W. Faulkner.	†W. J. Halford.
Chingford (13) (1938)	46,450	11·2	8·5	704,499	18	4	C. G. Dennis.	W. W. A. Stewart.
Chippenham (45) (1554)	15,540	15·2	12·5	190,111	19	0	S. F. A. Clarke.	D. E. Awdry.
Chipping Norton (33) (1606)	3,870	14·7	8·8	45,897	20	0	C. A. Saunders.	S. D. Wykes.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (20)	87,790	13·8	10·2	1,214,889	18	2	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†J. R. C. Carter.
Chorley (21) (1881)	31,580	15·9	12·3	263,795	18	6	R. Potter.	Miss E. E. J. Cunliffe.
Christchurch (15) (1886)	23,790	14·0	12 9	370,756	17	4	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	J. W. Richardson.
Clacton (13)	24,890	11·8	11·0	468,132	19	6	C. B. Hearn.	†Capt. E. R. Pennell D.F.C.
Cleethorpes (23) (1936)	30,160	15·5	10·7	311,902	20	0	G. Sutcliffe.	W. Solomon, B.E.M.
Clitheroe (21) (1147)	11,950	14·8	15·7	120,231	20	6	R. B. Snowden.	J. Entwistle.
Coalville (22)	25,120	14·3	10·1	241,466	18	6	H. B. Chynoweth.	†A. Clarke.
Colchester (13) (1189)	63,380	16·4	9·7	741,757	19	3	N. Catchpole.	Mrs. M. Cook.
Colne (21) (1895)	19,910	14·3	15·8	195,795	19	0	T. Rutter.	C. Londsdale.
Colne Valley (49)	21,340	15·7	13·5	190,542	19	0	J. W. Lomas.	†C. Hoyle.
Congleton (6) (1272)	15,890	15·3	11·8	152,167	20	3	J. Mee.	Mrs. A. E. Crayford.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Consett (12)	38,780	16·6	11·2	394,084	18 6	T. W. Bell.	†T. W. Maddison.
Corby (29)	28,530	24·4	11·3	380,524	23 0	G. B. Blackall, M.B.E.	†E. E. Wright.
Coseley (37)	34,420	17·2	8·4	325,169	17 6	J. C. Roper.	†J. L. Adams.
Coulsdon and Purley (40)	67,830	15·7	9·4	1,296,350	16 0	E. F. J. Felix.	†R. N. Saunders.
§Coventry (43) (1345)	277,300	17·8	8·0	3,982,811	20 6	C. Barratt.	*H. H. K. Winslow.
Crawley (42)	39,040	19·8	8·7	614,436	17 8	R. W. J. Tridgell.	†A. E. Crane.
Crayford (20)	29,980	16·6	9·5	389,331	19 0	G. B. Hodgson.	†G. C. Smith.
Crewe (6) (1877)	51,490	15·6	11·2	492,857	21 10	A. Brook.	T. Consterdine.
Crook and Willington (12)	26,680	14·7	15·5	479,510	25 10	F. J. Pearson.	†F. Hunt.
Crosby (21) (1937)	58,630	16·6	13·4	718,955	18 3	H. O. Roberts.	J. Sutch, B.E.M.
§Croydon (40) (1883)	249,500	14·0	9·9	4,405,334	15 0	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	H. L. Kendell.
Dagenham (13) (1938)	114,400	12·5	6·9	1,346,748	20 0	K. Lauder.	M. Eales.
Darlaston (37)	22,200	14·2	11·2	206,811	18 2	G. R. Rowlands.	†F. Baker.
§Darlington (12) (1867)	83,260	20·7	12 0	1,132,676	16 6	H. Hopkins.	Mrs. M. Lyonette.
Dartford (20) (1933)	42,460	16·3	9·8	609,152	19 4	T. Armstrong.	A. W. Warren.
Dartmouth (10) (1341)	6,220	14·5	9·6	90,394	20 6	A. H. Wright.	H. C. Lloyd.
Darwen (21) (1878)	29,870	15·6	14·4	251,691	22 3	J. C. Fielding.	P. S. Hunt.
Daventry (29) (1595)	4,870	17·0	14·4	77,057	21 4	A. E. Moore.	G. Williams.
Deal (20) (1699)	25,500	16·8	10·6	308,091	20 0	E. S. Dixon.	J. A. Tapping.
Dearne (49)	26,940	20·8	14·7	173,983	19 2	C. Bishop.	†W. Crowther.
Denton (21)	26,700	17·0	11·7	269,841	20 3	J. Smith.	†Miss M. Moores.
§Derby (115)	135,500	15·5	12·4	1,839,115	22 0	G. H. E. Jones.	Mrs. F. Riggott.
Devizes (45) (1605)	8,190	18·3	9·5	97,776	19 0	A. Hodge.	W. F. Alexander.
§Dewsbury (49) (1862)	53,190	17·7	13·9	482,872	20 6	A. N. James.	F. Fox.
§Doncaster (49) (1194)	83,680	15·2	12·6	1,091,965	20 6	H. R. Wormald.	A. Harvey.
Dorchester (11) (1324)	11,510	15·8	13·8	182,058	18 8	F. P. L. Sydenham.	V. G. Mardon.
Dorking (40)	20,600	13·9	11·7	353,813	15 8	F. G. Sutherland.	†F. V. Kenward.
Dover (20) (1278)	35,130	16·9	11·2	459,982	18 8	J. A. Johnson.	R. L. Eckhoff.
Droitwich (46) (1215)	6,850	17·3	14·7	92,517	19 3	S. G. Foster.	W. J. O. Bartlett.
Droylsden (21)	26,310	14·9	13·8	215,963	19 6	G. S. Hepton.	†P. G. Warne.
§Dudley (46) (1865)	64,570	14·3	12·5	697,454	16 8	P. D. Wadsworth.	F. G. Lewis.
Dukinfield (6) (1899)	18,110	13·3	16·5	148,751	19 3	D. W. Yates.	A. E. F. Betteridge.
Dunstable (1) (1864)	20,150	18·4	8·5	289,455	20 0	J. Smith.	W. T. Lack.
Durham (1602)	20,890	13·4	11·4	310,725	17 0	D. B. Martin-Jones.	J. A. Naylon.
Ealing (27) (1901)	183,600	14·5	10·3	3,377,165	16 0	E. J. Cope-Brown.	G. Ward.
East Barnet (18)	40,950	13·2	10·7	656,965	20 0	R. A. Winch.	†G. H. Jobbins.
§Eastbourne (41) (1883)	57,800	10·4	15·7	1,326,103	14 4	F. H. Busby.	J. W. G. Howlett.
§East Ham (13) (1904)	112,700	12·6	12·3	1,381,107	22 10	R. H. Buckley.	A. G. M. Oakes.
East Retford (32) (1246)	16,940	15·9	12·7	185,949	17 2	K. D. Hanna.	W. H. Wilson.
Eastleigh (15) (1936)	33,840	17·4	9·4	400,529	20 6	R. J. Roddis.	Mrs. E. R. Beavis.
Eccles (21) (1892)	43,720	16·9	17·1	426,062	19 9	N. Mitchell.	M. H. Lewis.
Edmonton (27) (1937)	96,530	12·9	9·8	1,459,925	18 0	H. Backhouse.	A. J. Tanner.
Egham (40)	28,560	15·1	9·5	415,483	17 0	H. R. H. Smith, M.B.E.	†F. T. W. Hayward.
Ellesmere Port (6) (1955)	37,580	20·3	12·4	737,482	18 9	R. J. Bernie.	C. Price.
Enfield (27) (1955)	109,200	12·4	11·0	1,757,703	16 8	C. E. C. R. Platten.	F. C. Cunneen.
Epsom and Ewell (40) (1937)	67,340	9·5	9·1	1,245,009	16 6	E. Moore.	F. B. Lobb.
Erith (20) (1938)	46,010	14·5	10·1	696,549	18 4	J. A. Crompton.	A. H. Cross.
Esher (40)	55,840	10·4	13·8	1,183,501	14 10	F. Edwards.	†A. W. P. Young.
Eston (48)	34,890	24·0	9·7	419,153	8 6	T. M. Baker.	†Mrs. S. W. Metcalfe.
Evesham (46) (1604)	12,330	17·1	12·1	181,750	21 4	N. F. Davies.	B. Godwin.
§Exeter (10) (1156)	76,900	15·4	10·4	1,534,937	14 10	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	C. Rew.
Eye (38) (1206)	1,610	10·1	10·8	17,749	16 6	S. T. Andrew.	A. F. Whant.
Falmouth (7) (1661)	16,540	17·0	10·9	269,681	20 0	E. J. K. Gibbons.	P. G. Lobb.
Fareham (15)	51,770	18·8	10·1	607,606	18 4	B. W. Rands.	†A. G. Boniface.
Farnborough (15)	31,450	17·1	9·7	455,350	17 0	D. S. Jones.	†H. J. White.
Farnham (40)	25,130	12·9	16·0	432,496	15 2	A. A. Minns.	†C. W. Williams.
Farnworth (21) (1939)	27,560	15·4	13·6	231,634	19 6	T. Hitchen.	G. Benyon.
Faversham (20) (1252)	12,300	18·8	9·6	144,249	19 0	F. G. Bishop.	J. A. E. Jones.
Felling (12)	28,540	18·4	14·1	220,954	22 6	J. Donkin.	†A. Cunningham.
Feltham (27)	50,000	16·3	7·0	892,329	15 7	M. W. Coupe.	†A. E. Parfitt.
Finchley (27) (1933)	69,380	13·3	11·3	1,387,989	16 10	R. M. Franklin.	A. T. Pike, O.B.E.
Fleetwood (21) (1933)	28,200	16·1	12·1	335,948	20 0	J. R. Barnes.	H. A. Baker.
Folkestone (20) (1313)	44,180	13·4	10·6	780,323	20 10	N. C. Scragg.	D. H. Brown.
Fowey (7) (1912)	2,310	9·3	9·6	32,450	18 6	S. N. Penhale.	A. L. Evans.
Friern Barnet (27)	28,490	12·5	9·6	426,017	16 2	E. G. Hubbard.	†W. H. Tangye.
Frimley and Camberley (40)	24,170	25·6	10·3	396,210	15 0	K. S. Harvey.	†V. C. Fulcher.
§Gateshead (12) (1835)	110,900	18·6	11·5	1,003,184	23 6	C. D. Jackson.	J. W. Roberts.
Gillingham (20) (1903)	79,280	15·7	9·9	854,825	17 6	F. Hill.	H. Smith.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Glastonbury (36) (1705)	5,340	15·7	13·4	56,424	20 0	G. H. Harland.	B. A. Barnstable.
Glossop (9) (1866)	17,450	15·2	17·4	148,250	22 2	C. Campbell.	H. N. Sheldon.
§Gloucester (1483)	68,100	17·0	11·1	899,277	20 10	A. G. W. Boggon.	V. T. G. Bennett.
Godalming (40) (1575)	15,640	16·3	11·3	246,883	17 4	R. C. Hodgins.	B. F. Grillo.
Godmanchester (19) (1212)	2,480	24·5	11·4	20,599	22 6	P. S. Davies.	G. E. Terrill.
Goole (49) (1933)	19,420	16·8	9·3	179,401	19 3	K. H. Chorlton.	Mrs. J. Campling.
Gosforth (31)	24,990	15·1	12·7	327,730	16 6	C. S. Perkins, O.B.E.	†W. A. Douglass.
Gosport (15) (1922)	64,510	16·9	10·1	773,730	18 0	E. Addenbrooke, O.B.E.	P. D. Blanch.
Grantham (24) (1463)	24,190	14·4	10·0	270,427	21 10	J. F. Gulle.	T. A. Smith.
Gravesend (20) (1562)	46,930	16·9	9·5	610,710	19 4	F. W. Harrison.	L. W. T. Kempster.
§Grimsby (23) (1201)	96,050	19·2	11·1	1,045,506	18 6	(vacant).	M. Larmour.
Guildford (40) (1257)	51,200	14·4	9·3	1,068,923	15 4	H. C. Weller.	C. E. Nicklin.
Halesowen (46) (1936)	42,950	14·3	9·0	434,587	18 8	A. Basterfield, O.B.E.	N. Garner.
§Halifax (49) (1848)	95,430	15·7	15·5	983,391	21 6	R. de Z. Hall.	D. Brook.
Haltemprice (47)	39,370	18·1	10·6	464,826	21 4	A. B. Glasspool.	†F. G. Page.
Harlow (13)	35,690	..	..	485,772	20 4	D. F. Bull.	†W. Fisher.
Harrogate (49) (1884)	52,220	15·1	11·0	819,698	15 4	J. N. Knox.	B. H. Wood, T.D.
Hartlepool (12) (1201)	215,000	12·9	9·0	3,723,420	15 2	D. H. Pritchard.	Mrs. L. M. Potts, M.B.E.
Harwich (13) (1603)	17,060	..	..	147,884	17 0	L. O. Williams.	C. Chambers.
Haslingden (21) (1891)	13,760	16·9	13·1	141,277	23 10	T. B. A. Moonlight.	A. C. Moles.
§Hastings (41) (1588)	14,190	15·9	14·6	135,455	22 0	L. M. Burton.	W. B. Fisher.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	64,600	10·9	16·9	1,042,008	18 0	N. P. Lester.	R. H. Bryant.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (6)	67,190	14·9	12·3	1,057,276	18 8	G. Hooper.	†Mrs. R. E. Beard.
Heanor (9)	23,390	16·1	12·6	321,267	17 9	F. E. Capper.	†R. W. Mattinson.
Hebburn (12)	24,630	14·3	10·8	185,499	20 4	P. M. Robinson.	†J. Bestwick.
Hedon (47) (1154)	23,880	23·4	11·9	229,196	19 10	J. R. Passey.	†A. J. Iley.
Helston (7) (1201)	2,220	15·3	8·2	17,439	17 6	T. E. Stanley.	N. Green.
Hemel Hempstead (18) (1898)	6,260	20·2	11·4	67,643	20 3	S. Askew.	F. E. Strike, B.E.M.
Hendon (27) (1932)	43,500	20·9	7·9	613,228	20 4	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	W. Thomas.
Henley (33) (1526)	152,600	11·9	10·6	3,315,656	16 0	R. H. Williams.	A. Paul.
Hereford (1189)	8,000	13·6	13·2	105,078	20 0	G. Caldecott.	L. Weston.
Hertford (1555)	33,370	16·6	12·2	507,152	21 0	T. B. Feltham, O.B.E.	D. J. Shaw.
Heston & Isleworth (27) (1932)	14,960	14·0	8·8	218,690	19 2	A. I. Clough.	W. L. Foster.
Heywood (21) (1881)	105,100	12·3	10·3	1,982,355	15 3	D. Mathieson.	A. J. Fielder.
High Wycombe (3) (1237)	24,820	15·2	15·6	238,559	21 3	W. R. Parker.	G. Hardman.
Higham Ferrers (29) (1251)	44,230	15·7	9·5	771,392	19 4	N. M. Fowler.	L. Brain.
Hinckley (22)	3,690	11·9	9·5	34,778	22 6	G. H. Crapper.	J. D. Wilson.
Hitchin (18)	40,090	15·7	9·9	412,316	18 8	B. R. Ostler.	†G. E. Dearing, M.B.E.
Honiton (10) (1846)	21,300	14·5	10·1	282,716	18 4	W. Wilson.	†D. J. Russell.
Hornchurch (13)	4,770	..	..	61,160	19 0	H. V. Custance.	W. J. R. Board.
Hornsey (27) (1903)	117,400	17·2	10·4	1,534,534	19 10	P. L. Cox.	†G. W. Phillips.
Houghton-le-Spring (12)	96,890	16·2	11·5	1,483,452	16 0	H. Bedale, O.B.E.	G. Watson.
Hove (41) (1898)	31,200	18·5	11·8	209,375	21 0	G. F. Lamb.	†D. Metcalfe.
Hoylake (6)	69,620	10·8	17·2	1,729,662	16 2	J. E. Stevens.	F. H. Nixon.
Hucknall (32)	32,100	..	..	444,999	17 10	F. Barnes.	†Mrs. E. G. Roberts.
§Huddersfield (49) (1868)	23,600	15·8	8·5	188,286	18 6	H. Sharp.	†J. C. P. Glann.
§Hull (47) (1440)	127,600	14·6	14·0	1,416,985	21 0	H. Bann.	R. H. Browne.
Huntingdon (1205)	300,500	17·6	13·0	3,059,565	22 6	(*See* p. 662.)	*(*See* p. 662.)
Huyton with Roby (21)	5,670	19·2	9·1	81,401	22 0	J. W. Winter.	F. W. Saunders.
Hyde (6) (1881)	60,680	23·4	7·7	479,417	18 10	D. Willgoose.	†J. Maguire.
Hythe (20) (1575)	31,780	14·3	17·5	284,701	23 0	J. Binns.	R. Watkin.
Ilford (13) (1926)	9,730	10·6	12·9	166,827	20 6	J. Nowell.	Col. F. F. C. Cooke, M.C.
Ilkeston (9) (1887)	179,600	12·2	11·3	2,885,639	19 10	K. F. B. Nicholls.	F. R. Masters.
Ince-in-Makerfield (21)	34,790	16·2	9·7	314,157	18 0	J. Yates.	C. Horridge.
§Ipswich (38) (1200)	20,080	15·2	16·6	105,913	18 6	T. B. Barnes.	†J. Goulding.
Jarrow (12) (1875)	111,900	17·4	10·3	1,592,801	17 6	J. C. Nelson.	G. W. Pipe.
Keighley (49) (1882)	29,240	20·6	11·9	245,840	19 0	M. L. Rothfield.	T. Dean.
Kendal (44) (1575)	55,320	15·7	14·7	562,864	18 9	H. W. Smith.	J. Binns.
Kettering (29) (1938)	18,510	13·3	12·9	229,998	20 2	F. A. Rennison.	R. L. Sheath.
Kidderminster (46) (1636)	37,250	15·5	11·1	454,466	23 6	D. D. Price.	Mrs. B. Huggett.
King's Lynn (28) (1204)	39,320	16·7	11·7	441,577	19 0	J. L. Evans.	H. G. Parker.
Kingston (40) (1200)	26,500	15·9	10·5	350,412	18 10	E. W. Gocher.	A. J. Barker.
Kingswood (14)	38,590	13·6	10·3	1,038,783	16 2	A. B. Rogers.	C. M. Judge.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (42)	21,010	..	..	223,645	20 1	I. H. Dearnley.	†Mrs. E. A. Griffiths.
	20,750	15·9	9·4	176,967	18 0	F. Bowman.	†Mrs. M. E. Wright.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s.	Rate levied 1958–59 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Lancaster (21) (1193)	49,330	14·2	16·3	548,249	19	9	J. D. Waddell.	J. Rogerson.
Launceston (7) (1199)	4,660	11·4	15·5	62,160	17	6	C. W. Parsons.	T. Hicks.
Leamington Spa (43) (1875)	38,940	19·7	11·6	581,356	21	4	J. N. Stothert.	F. Gundry.
Leatherhead (40)	32,650	13·2	8·0	560,770	15	2	J. Ede.	†L. R. Peyton.
§Leeds (49) (1626)	510,100	15·8	11·3	6,131,074	20	6	(*See* p. 661.)	*(*See* p. 661.)
§Leicester (18) (1589)	281,200	15·7	11·3	4,179,360	19	5	(*See* p. 663.)	*(*See* p. 663.)
Leigh (21) (1899)	47,600	15·4	15·3	438,871	19	6	A. Jones.	A. Boardman.
Leominster (17) (1554)	6,170	14·0	11·3	66,510	19	6	K. Downs.	Mrs. P. P. Peatt.
Letchworth (18)	22,400	16·7	9·1	323,288	21	2	H. Plinston.	†H. S. Gay.
Lewes (41) (1881)	13,290	14·1	9·9	225,029	19	3	R. A. R. Gray.	G. E. J. Hayward.
Leyton (13) (1926)	99,670	11·6	12·3	1,271,674	20	1	D. J. Osborne.	W. J. Low.
Lichfield (37) (1549)	11,190	19·5	12·2	134,799	20	6	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	J. S. Tayler.
§Lincoln (23) (1154)	71,750	15·8	11·8	808,485	20	4	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	L. H. Priestley.
Liskeard (7) (1240)	4,320	13·4	8·0	56,433	17	6	R. S. Morgan.	C. M. Dennis.
Litherland (21)	24,550	16·5	14·5	214,423	18	0	W. Boys.	†Mrs. E. Forrester.
§Liverpool (21) (1207)	768,700	20·9	11·8	9,192,650	22	1	(*See* p. 660.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
Longbenton (31)	43,210	14·8	10·6	355,092	18	10	G. Harrison.	†Mrs. P. A. Ball.
Long Eaton (9)	29,550	14·8	10·8	295,808	17	6	W. E. Stanley.	†E. W. Banks.
Lostwithiel (7) (1885)	1,980	11·0	9·9	16,293	18	6	W. G. Scown.	Sir Robert Howe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Loughborough (22) (1888)	35,850	15·8	10·5	232,607	19	2	A. Usher.	J. R. Hunter.
Louth (23) (1551)	11,470	15·3	13·7	132,240	20	0	W. Holt.	R. H. Brackenbury.
Lowestoft (38) (1885)	44,050	14·4	10·6	512,472	19	6	F. B. Nunney.	W. H. B. Sanders.
Ludlow (35) (1189)	6,570	13·8	10·9	65,025	21	4	J. P. Molony.	J. G. Davies.
Luton (1) (1876)	115,900	16·5	9·9	1,756,153	19	2	A. D. Harvey.	Mrs. F. M. Brash.
Lydd (20) (1885)	3,070	13·1	7·4	41,494	17	4	C. L. Winkfield.	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis (11) (1284)	3,110	15·0	8·2	50,042	19	2	A. E. Lane.	D. R. Nicholls.
Lymington (15) (1150)	24,700	13·5	10·7	414,730	17	2	A. L. Slater.	E. S. Pascoe.
Lytham St. Annes (21) (1922)	31,330	13·7	13·0	574,131	18	3	R. A. Cork.	G. H. Smith.
Macclesfield (6) (1261)	36,610	14·6	14·5	368,013	22	6	W. Isaac.	J. F. Bex.
Maidenhead (2) (1582)	30,390	17·8	11·2	449,412	18	6	S. Platt.	T. Bailey.
Maidstone (20) (1549)	56,000	14·4	10·3	889,208	18	0	T. Scholes, M.C.	W. G. Sherman.
Malden and Coombe (40) (1936)	45,940	12·1	11·1	783,739	16	0	H. E. Barrett.	R. A. Taylor.
Maldon (13) (1171)	9,910	16·0	10·4	109,000	20	0	K. C. Robertson.	D. T. K. Tonkin.
Malmesbury (45) (1885)	2,710	17·2	11·7	31,436	16	10	F. J. Weston.	H. R. Iles.
Malvern (46)	24,880	16·8	9·4	311,401	19	6	J. Bulman, C.B.E.	†R. King.
§Manchester (21) (1838)	682,000	18·2	12·4	10,209,000	22	6	(*See* p. 660.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
Mangotsfield (14)	20,970	17·3	10·4	248,593	18	2	R. R. Smith.	†P. H. Walker.
Mansfield (32) (1891)	52,100	13·2	9·7	581,414	19	6	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	H. W. Simpson.
Margate (20) (1857)	43,290	18·5	9·5	841,864	20	9	T. F. Sidnell.	G. A. Kirby.
Marlborough (45) (1575)	5,530	16·0	10·6	72,476	17	0	L. C. Bell.	Col. C. W. Hughes, M.C.
Merton and Morden (40)	71,090	10·6	9·6	1,185,776	15	4	S. Astin.	†F. W. Walker.
§Middlesbrough (48) (1853)	151,000	23·1	11·4	1,486,331	19	0	E. C. Parr.	E. A. Dickinson.
Middleton (21) (1886)	50,150	22·3	9·4	441,330	19	6	F. Johnston.	J. Britton.
Mitcham (40) (1934)	64,930	15·8	11·5	989,666	17	0	R. H. White.	H. T. Simms.
Morecambe and Heysham (21) (1902)	37,000	13·0	17·5	657,130	21	9	R. Rose.	R. C. Penhale.
Morley (49) (1885)	39,630	15·8	12·6	325,278	18	0	E. V. Finnigan.	E. Lodge.
Morpeth (31) (1662)	11,050	18·3	11·5	118,146	10	10	S. Rutherford.	B. Jobson.
Mossley (21) (1885)	10,100	16·6	14·0	83,982	22	6	V. C. Procter.	J. S. Wadsworth.
Nelson (21) (1890)	32,330	14·4	15·2	349,664	20	0	F. W. Roberts.	Mrs. E. Kay.
Newark (32) (1549)	23,690	17·4	13·5	278,001	19	0	J. H. M. Greaves.	Miss D. V. A. Baker.
Newburn (31)	25,780	16·9	13·5	218,174	18	2	T. Shaw.	†J. McDonnell.
Newbury (2) (1506)	19,440	20·2	14·0	313,013	16	6	L. Southern.	H. G. Thompson.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37) (1173)	73,690	17·8	11·2	711,153	19	6	C. J. Morton.	W. E. Welsby.
§Newcastle (Tyne) (31) (1175)	275,100	18·2	12·3	4,510,424	17	6	(See p. 662.)	*(*See* p. 662.)
Newport (16)	19,880	13·5	17·1	281,305	19	8	W. R. Wilks.	G. C. Russell.
New Romney (20) (1563)	2,370	13·2	12·3	37,279	19	8	D. E. Collins.	N. S. A. Grubb.
Newton le Willows (21)	21,900	15·9	10·3	161,437	18	9	J. Roberts.	†E. J. Thompson.
§Northampton (1189)	101,000	15·0	12·1	1,421,359	22	8	C. E. V. Rowe.	V. J. H. Harris.
Northfleet (20)	20,110	15 3	10 8	251,827	19	4	D. F. Bunkall.	†E. J. J. C. Rouse.
§Norwich (1194)	119,200	14 9	11·0	1,594,026	23	10	B. D. Storey, C.B.E.	N. R. Tillett.
§Nottingham (1155)	312,600	17·5	10·8	4,032,528	19	8	(*See* p. 662.)	*(*See* p. 662.)
Nuneaton (43) (1907)	56,320	15·9	9·8	570,069	21	0	A. A. Crabtree.	E. Waite.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Okehampton (10) (1272)	3,910	10·3	8·7	47,821	19 4	W. I. Q. Yeo.	A. W. Richmond.
Oldbury (46) (1935)	54,770	13·7	12·8	563,421	18 9	K. Pearce.	J. W. Bright.
§Oldham (21) (1849)	118,800	16·1	14·8	1,154,135	22 6	E. Haines.	J. Bradley.
Ormskirk (21)	21,420	15·9	11·7	232,239	16 4	G. Williams.	†J. C. Kinloch.
Orpington (20)	72,170	17·8	9·7	1,119,364	17 4	S. King.	†C. H. E. Pratt.
Ossett (49) (1890)	14,480	17·2	11·9	111,901	16 6	B. C. H. Freeman.	A. B. Glover.
Oswestry (35) (1398)	11,020	14·8	9·1	143,185	20 4	H. B. Jones.	R. Roberts.
§Oxford	104,400	14·2	10·0	1,976,168	17 6	(*See* p. 663.)	(*See* p. 663.)
Paignton (10)	26,260	12·4	12·2	486,414	19 6	S. Hodson.	†A. J. Tremeer.
Penge (20)	25,610	19·0	11·0	335,099	19 1	P. J. Bunting.	†H. T. Chapman.
Penryn (7) (1275)	4,320	16·9	12·7	37,516	20 7	L. F. Campbell.	E. L. Jenkin.
Penzance (7) (1614)	19,680	12·7	13·1	231,435	19 0	E. O. Wheale.	S. T. Peak.
Peterborough (1874)	55,730	18·2	11·0	785,615	21 8	C. P. Clarke.	R. W. Westcombe.
§Plymouth (10) (1439)	217,900	16·6	22·4	3,043,679	18 2	S. L. Jones.	*G. J. Wingett.
Pontefract (49) (1194)	24,620	20·7	9·7	244,396	18 0	J. F. Rook.	C. Dyer.
Poole (11) (1248)	87,440	13·0	12·5	1,246,071	19 1	J. G. Hillier.	A. N. Butler.
§Portsmouth (15) (1194)	226,900	15·6	11·7	3,783,492	14 10	V. Blanchard.	*A. L. Blake, M.C.
Potters Bar (27)	20,370	15·5	8·5	346,170	17 5	W. A. Stevens.	†F. H. Freeman.
§Preston (21) (1179)	116,200	15 7	14 5	1,241,951	20 6	W. E. E. Lockley.	Mrs. M. A. Wignall.
Prestwich (21) (1939)	33,640	14·5	12·1	360,691	18 1	C. A. Cross.	J. A. Crofton.
Pudsey (49) (1899)	32,000	15·6	12·2	290,000	17 4	W. R. Cruse.	W. Crabtree.
Queenborough (20) (1885)	3,210	17·5	16·3	37,535	18 0	F. Marshall.	S. J. W. Byrne.
Radcliffe (21) (1935)	27,450	13·1	14·0	269,394	18 6	H. A. Fox.	F. Brown.
Ramsgate (20) (1884)	36,010	15·9	10·5	508,620	22 3	K. F. Speakman.	L. F. Davey.
Rawtenstall (21) (1891)	24,430	14·6	16·8	222,200	23 6	E. G. Thomas.	F. H. Howarth.
§Reading (2) (1253)	118,100	15·2	11·2	1,848,462	19 0	G. F. Darlow, O.B.E.	E. A. Busby.
Redcar (48) (1922)	28,310	16·8	13·0	364,849	23 0	H. Caldwell.	R. Hall.
Redditch (46)	32,220	17·6	9·5	213,141	20 0	W. I. Watkins.	†J. H. Taylor.
Reigate (40) (1863)	49,330	13·8	11·6	818,693	15 4	H. Davies.	G. H. Searle.
Richmond (40) (1890)	42,450	12·7	9·8	944,326	17 9	C. Heyworth.	J. S. Harwood.
Richmond (48) (1093)	6,040	20·7	11·7	68,853	24 8	H. P. Dorey.	A. Dunkley.
Rickmansworth (18)	27,250	14·6	8·2	528,060	18 8	C. G. R. Williams.	†A. M. Midgley.
Ripon (49) (886)	10,100	17·9	14·9	106,978	18 0	M. W. Claye.	W. D. Toulman.
§Rochdale (21) (1856)	85,310	15·6	14·5	908,996	22 0	K. B. Moore.	W. T. Quinn.
Rochester (20) (1189)	46,840	17·3	9·7	578,169	18 10	P. H. Bartlett.	J. D. May.
Romford (13) (1937)	111,800	14·9	9·8	1,477,128	20 0	J. E. Symons.	F. G. Carrick.
Romsey (15) (1607)	6,510	12·3	...	80,331	18 0	K. C. E. Holmes.	H. G. Mackrell.
§Rotherham (49) (1871)	83,350	17·0	10·8	884,103	20 0	J. S. Wall.	S. Harris.
Rothwell (49)	24,850	14·2	15·9	192,531	20 0	A. T. S. Robertson.	†Mrs. D. Hardwick.
Rowley Regis (37) (1933)	49,190	11·7	9·4	447,284	17 6	J. Hilton.	R. Downing.
Rugby (43) (1932)	48,080	17·0	12·4	651,947	18 4	T. L. Duffy.	Mrs. E. F. Monk.
Ruislip-Northwood (27)	75,280	13·6	7·4	1,317,358	16 0	E. S. Saywell.	†E. A. Daniell.
Runcorn (6)	25,660	17·8	9·2	286,127	20 2	T. J. Lewis.	†J. Henderson.
Ryde (16) (1868)	20,120	15·4	9·1	288,769	22 9	E. S. Sheppard.	Lt.-Col. L. W. Lewer, D.S.O.
Rye (41) (1289)	4,520	15·9	9·5	65,727	16 8	H. J. Wood.	G. S. Bagley.
Saffron Walden (13) (1513)	7,430	15·3	16·8	105,056	16 6	H. C. Stacey.	A. L. Godfrey.
St. Albans (13) (1553)	47,290	15·5	10·9	787,475	20 2	W. B. Murgatroyd.	J. Buster.
St. Austell (7)	23,540	13·0	8·6	227,035	20 0	L. E. Saunders.	†H. M. Rowse.
§St. Helens (21) (1868)	110,900	17·2	10·7	868,395	17 0	T. Taylor, M.C.	R. H. Winter, M.B.E.
St. Ives (7) (1639)	8,480	12·3	13·8	123,398	18 6	E. A. Austerberry.	G. N. Pearce.
St. Ives (19) (1874)	3,350	16·4	11·9	50,495	17 10	G. L. Day.	E. R. Dansie.
Sale (6) (1935)	47,100	15·9	10·9	569,248	19 6	B. Finch.	R. G. Graham.
§Salford (21) (1835)	165,300	16·9	12·3	1,534,376	22 3	R. R. Thornton.	S. W. Davis.
Salisbury (45) (1227)	34,390	16·5	15·5	577,683	18 0	A. A. Maidment.	G. Richardson.
Saltash (7)	7,440	16·2	11·4	80,062	18 4	A. G. Bellingham.	W. T. H. Stanlake.
Sandwich (20) (1226)	4,550	12·2	9·2	60,613	17 4	B. Roberts.	J. J. Thomas.
Scarborough (48) (1181)	43,510	20·8	12·2	820,685	20 9	E. H. Turner.	R. P. Robinson.
Scunthorpe (23) (1936)	59,490	19·4	8·7	1,055,079	17 2	T. M. Lister.	Mrs. V. Wilmshurst.
Seaham (12)	26,130	19·4	12·6	177,018	21 0	F. A. Alderson.	†G. Brown.
Seaton Valley (31)	26,220	14·7	11·8	174,967	20 0	H. Brummitt.	†R. W. Foggett.
Sedgley (37)	24,650	15·6	24·0	212,611	18 0	K. R. F. Newton.	†Mrs. E. E. Williams.
Shaftesbury (11) (1604)	3,430	13·7	12·5	39,343	18 6	H. Orman.	S. Godfrey.
§Sheffield (49) (1843)	498,500	14·1	11·7	5,502,816	19 0	(*See* p. 661.)	(*See* p. 661.)
Shipley (49)	31,910	15·0	12·0	287,644	20 0	E. Pears.	†H. Easy.
Shrewsbury (35) (1189)	47,380	15·5	11·9	621,628	21 6	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E.	Mrs. C. E. Thickpenny.
Sittingbourne and Milton (20)	22,260	17·4	10·5	299,194	19 10	D. Allen.	†S. F. J. Forster.
Slough (3) (1938)	71,560	15·4	8·5	1,374,087	21 8	N. T. Berry.	Mrs. M. J. Morgan.
§Smethwick (37) (1899)	73,700	13·2	9·7	704,306	19 6	E. L. Twycross.	W. J. Darby.

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Solihull (43) (1954)	81,620	18·2	8·3	1,177,635	19 0	W. M. Mell.	E. N. Hiley, M.B.E.
Southall (27) (1936)	53,000	15·0	13·0	863,351	16 6	J. S. Syrett.	J. Haigh.
§Southampton (15) (1447)	197,000	17·9	10·3	3,251,949	16 10	A. N. Schofield.	R. R. H. Hammond, O.B.E.
§Southend (13) (1892)	156,800	14·1	11·5	2,845,834	16 0	A. Glen.	B. S. Clarke.
Southgate (27) (1933)	71,250	12·2	10·5	1,450,421	16 10	G. H. Taylor.	Mrs. R. Winston.
South Molton (10) (1590)	3,090	12·3	15·2	37,472	18 4	S. F. Warren.	S. J. Kingdon.
§Southport (21) (1867)	81,900	13·4	12·9	1,475,261	15 6	R. E. Perrins.	R. Wood.
§South Shields (12) (1550)	108,300	19·5	11·8	997,797	17 0	R. S. Young.	A. L. Newman.
Southwold (38) (1489)	2,400	17·0	9·3	39,121	18 2	H. Townsend.	W. J. Blythe.
Spenborough (49) (1955)	36,560	14·0	13·0	288,760	19 0	(vacant).	P. Fawcett.
Stafford (1206)	41,960	16·2	10·2	570,325	17 8	T. B. Nowell.	F. R. Green.
Staines (27)	45,770	18·4	7·9	796,235	17 5	F. Entwistle.	†N. V. Wallage.
Stalybridge (6) (1857)	22,530	16·2	14·3	173,379	23 6	P. W. Musther.	L. Tilsley.
Stamford (24) (1461)	11,460	13·5	10·0	138,413	21 6	H. Bedford.	A. L. Nichols.
Stanley (12)	47,840	16·1	12·1	312,500	21 0	J. J. Shipston.	†J. W. Randall.
Stevenage (18)	26,560	31·0	5·0	350,000	20 4	E. J. Bowers.	†F. Hide.
§Stockport (6) (1220)	141,200	16·1	12·9	1,457,500	17 6	A. Blakemore.	Mrs. M. White.
Stockton on Tees (12)	76,410	20·2	10·8	798,702	16 8	J. B. Haworth.	F. E. Wiseman.
§Stoke on Trent (37) (1910)	271,800	15·6	11·1	2,444,363	22 6	H. Taylor.	*S. Capewell.
Stourbridge (46) (1914)	39,130	15·5	9·7	424,929	18 8	A. P. Drury.	E. J. Broughton.
Stratford upon Avon (43) (1553)	15,110	15·6	10·4	278,600	18 4	T. E. Lowth.	H. W. Guyver.
Stretford (21) (1933)	61,750	16·0	12·4	891,447	18 6	C. Trewavas.	F. W. Heap.
Sudbury (39) (1554)	6,230	11·0	10·0	77,678	18 4	R. Coates.	R. C. Oliver.
Sunbury on Thames (27)	27,690	20·4	11·9	517,176	16 2	T. L. Watts.	†A. Schaffer.
§Sunderland (12) (1634)	183,800	21·7	10·4	2,003,672	18 2	G. S. McIntyre, C.B.E.	E. E. Wales.
Surbiton (40) (1936)	63,110	12·3	8·8	1,103,544	16 0	J. H. A. Crundell.	J. Harrison.
Sutton and Cheam (40) (1934)	78,960	11·4	11·1	1,546,585	15 6	A. Priestley.	R. W. Jenkins.
Sutton Coldfield (43) (1528)	55,950	17·9	8·9	951,984	18 6	R. Walsh, O.B.E.	Mrs. M. L. Grounds.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)	40,340	14·1	12·8	347,094	20 0	W. Laughton.	†C. E. Holland.
Swindon (45) (1900)	77,900	20·0	10·0	922,116	21 6	D. Murray John, O.B.E.	F. J. King.
Swinton and Pendlebury (21) (1934)	40,350	15·2	14·1	364,906	20 3	J. W. Blomeley.	D. Muldoon.
Tamworth (37) (1560)	13,370	15·8	15·6	154,236	19 2	H. Wood.	K. A. Mugleston.
Taunton (36) (1627)	33,300	13·0	10·7	502,117	22 0	K. A. Horne.	F. S. Wallis.
Tenterden (20) (1449)	4,660	15·0	19·7	60,506	16 8	I. T. Emberson.	F. W. Foreman.
Tewkesbury (14) (1574)	5,500	13·2	10·1	81,867	20 8	E. W. Penn.	W. E. Lane.
Thetford (28) (1573)	4,750	17·6	18·7	41,254	20 0	W. E. Clarke.	H. W. Johnson.
Thornaby on Tees (48) (1892)	23,910	19·9	13·1	174,798	21 10	A. Stockwell.	J. Corfield.
Thurrock (13)	104,200	..	..	1,288,027	21 1	A. E. Poole.	†Mrs. E. E. Oliver.
Tipton (37) (1938)	39,630	16·2	9·9	337,793	20 6	K. W. Madin.	J. W. Walters.
Tiverton (10) (1615)	11,720	18·7	10·0	154,011	19 0	W. F. Pugsley.	L. Stagg, M.C.
Todmorden (49) (1896)	18,190	13·3	15·3	160,222	18 6	J. D. Moys.	H. Cockcroft.
Tonbridge (20)	20,460	15·3	11·0	295,641	20 7	S. J. Thorne.	†K. W. May.
Torquay (10) (1892)	50,260	12·0	11·9	977,673	20 2	T. E. Williams.	E. G. Milford.
Torrington (10) (1554)	2,840	18·3	11·9	31,128	19 6	S. J. Parkes.	W. H. Jenkins.
Totnes (10) (1206)	5,540	13·7	11·3	72,527	20 0	J. A. Green.	G. R. Perrow.
Tottenham (27) (1934)	119,300	13·9	11·0	1,742,841	19 0	M. L. Taylor.	Lady Morrison.
Truro (7) (1589)	13,540	6·7	12·4	199,547	18 6	L. J. Carlyon.	T. W. R. Christophers.
Tunbridge Wells (20) (1889)	38,930	13·3	10·1	679,584	20 10	M. J. H. Girling.	E. Croucher.
Twickenham (27) (1926)	103,600	13·3	10·3	1,828,051	15 4	W. H. Jones.	E. P. G. Lewis.
§Tynemouth (31) (1849)	68,000	18·2	11·8	710,495	15 0	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	Mrs. S. A. Ballard.
Urmston (21)	40,690	18·2	12·1	606,390	17 6	L. Watkins.	†J. J. H. Hattrick.
Uxbridge (27) (1955)	60,780	17·1	9·1	981,011	16 10	J. Poole.	Mrs. S. H. Dubberley.
§Wakefield (49) (1848)	59,590	16·4	11·9	672,918	19 0	W. S. des Forges.	D. Longshaw.
§Wallasey (6) (1910)	102,800	17·9	12·5	1,295,712	20 6	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	T. F. H. Wilson.
Wallingford (2) (1155)	3,810	19·7	7·9	52,576	19 8	J. A. Fisher.	C. Atwell.
Wallsend (31) (1901)	49,830	20·3	10·5	457,638	20 0	J. Stoker.	Mrs. D. Sowerby.
§Walsall (37) (1159)	114,800	17·4	11·1	1,087,555	16 6	W. S. Brookes.	F. F. Harrison.
Walthamstow (13) (1929)	115,300	11·4	11·4	1,575,492	21 4	G. A. Blakeley.	C. J. Crosbie.
Walton and Weybridge (40)	42,200	14·7	10·3	789,692	14 6	W. H. Harris, M.B.E.	†L. H. S. Ellis.
Wanstead and Woodford (13) (1937)	60,970	11·2	11·9	986,734	19 4	A. McC. Findlay.	R. A. Dalton.
Wareham (11) (1211)	2,760	15·0	12·3	28,990	18 8	H. Kirk.	Mrs. E. A. Ray.
§Warrington (21) (1847)	79,420	17·7	11·5	754,001	20 0	J. P. Aspden.	T. Rutter.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Warwick (1545)	15,810	..	..	214,061	21 0	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	A. T. Lees.
Watford (18) (1922)	73,050	14·8	11·0	1,403,708	19 6	G. H. Hall.	R. W. Gamble.
Wednesbury (37) (1886)	34,740	16·4	9·7	320,963	18 6	G. F. Thompson.	V. Steed.
Wednesfield (37)	26,450	21·6	6·8	248,511	17 4	J. H. Jones.	†S. J. Perks.
Wellingborough (29)	29,110	15·9	12·4	342,716	21 4	W. G. Palmer.	†R. Alderson.
WELLS (36) (1201)	6,150	12·0	17·7	77,802	20 1	H. J. Dodd.	E. W. Mogg.
Welwyn Garden City (18)	28,140	24·2	7·0	457,408	18 0	L. J. Slocombe.	†G. Dickson.
Wembley (27) (1937)	127,500	11·4	10·9	2,687,837	15 2	K. Tansley, O.B.E.	R. A. Penny.
Wenlock (35) (1468)	15,050	14·6	11 5	112,670	18 7	A. G. Matthews.	Mrs. M. G. Batchelor.
West Bridgford (32)	24,750	15·6	10·5	371,761	18 2	A. G. Mansfield.	†C. B. Craven.
§West Bromwich (37) (1882)	93,050	17·0	14·2	962,156	18 6	J. M. Day.	T. Rochelle.
§West Ham (13) (1886)	165,900	15·9	10·5	2,216,309	21 8	G. E. Smith.	C. F. Lowe.
§West Hartlepool (12) (1887)	73,940	20·9	13·7	754,286	16 6	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	J. Bratton.
Weston super Mare (36) (1937)	40,600	14·0	10·7	690,677	19 10	R. G. Lickfold.	L. Holtby.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11) (1280)	37,790	15·7	13·6	583,421	19 0	E. J. Jones.	Mrs. I. A. Legh.
Whitehaven (8) (1894)	25,960	20·8	13·5	220,598	24 6	W. H. J. Browne.	I. Park.
Whitley Bay (31) (1954)	32,520	15·0	11·5	440,418	18 0	A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E.	A. E. Walton.
Widnes (21) (1892)	50,420	..	..	438,027	22 0	F. Howarth.	T. Swale.
§Wigan (21) (1246)	81,670	15·3	11·5	794,369	17 0	A. Royle.	R. Fisher.
Willenhall (37)	31,610	15·5	14·1	303,044	18 6	J. R. Riding.	†C. J. Andrew.
Willesden (27) (1933)	174,100	16·5	9·7	2,796,789	17 4	R. S. Forster.	S. Scott.
Wilmslow (6)	21,370	14·4	11·5	289,490	19 0	J. H. Morris.	†F. C. Shepherd.
Wilton (45) (1100)	3,250	12·8	10·3	39,830	17 6	G. L. Lush.	G. H. T. Dodge.
Wimbledon (40) (1905)	57,630	13·2	9·6	1,219,516	17 6	F. J. O'Dowd.	N. S. Clarke.
WINCHESTER (15) (1155)	27,040	13·7	9·1	469,013	19 10	R. H. McCall.	F. W. H. Pratt.
Windsor (2) (1277)	25,930	15·2	9·4	334,350	18 8	J. E. Siddall.	J. Procter.
Wisbech (5) (1549)	17,180	16·2	15·4	242,700	22 8	N. E. Dewick.	E. N. Rigg.
Woking (40)	59,270	17·0	13·1	909,642	15 6	M. Shawcross.	†L. W. Cheeseman.
Wokingham (2) (1583)	9,960	16·5	12·3	133,317	19 8	L. G. Smalley.	F. Moles.
§Wolverhampton (37) (1848)	149,900	15·1	11·4	2,045,094	20 0	R. J. Meddings.	J. C. Homer.
Wood Green (27) (1933)	49,500	13·2	9·6	814,595	18 1	A. Barnett.	C. W. Buckby.
Woodstock (33) (1453)	1,810	20 6	9·5	18,854	16 8	V. N. Tolley.	C. W. Banbury.
§WORCESTER (1189)	63,630	14·9	11·6	892,381	20 2	B. Webster, M.C.	R. H. Glover.
Workington (8) (1888)	29,200	17·8	13·9	282,212	23 6	R. C. Pharaoh.	(vacant).
Worksop (32) (1931)	34,080	18·0	9·0	343,941	19 0	W. A. Williams.	A. Thornton.
Worsley (21)	34,750	17·2	11·1	338,936	20 3	R. E. Huband.	†W. Edge.
Worthing (42) (1890)	72,860	12·0	11·1	1,773,608	15 10	E. G. Townsend.	H. D. Steele.
§Yarmouth (28) (1208)	51,500	14·8	11·9	791,865	20 6	F. Conway, O.B.E.	H. R. Muskett.
Yeovil (36) (1854)	24,050	15·9	11·8	394,625	18 10	T. S. Jewels.	W. J. English, M.B.E.
Yiewsley and West Drayton (27)	23,340	17·7	10·2	694,033	15 0	A. Boote.	†T. Moores.
§YORK (1396)	106,200	14·5	11·0	1,245,050	19 10	(*See* p. 664.)	*(*See* p. 664.)

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Judge, Court of Admiralty, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1828

The Duke of Wellington	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN COUNTY COUNCILS

The figures given in the press for party representation on County Councils in England and Wales after the elections of April, 1958 were as follows:

England

Bedfordshire.....*Lab.* 26, *C.* 22, *Ind.* 21, *Lib.* 1.
Berkshire.....*Ind.* 28, *C.* 22, *Lab.* 8.
Buckinghamshire...*Ind.* 28, *Lab.* 22, *C.* 14.
Cambridgeshire.....*Ind.* 26, *C.* 14, *Lab.* 12.
Cheshire.....*C.* 40, *Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 12, *Lib.* 5.
Cornwall.....*Ind.* 72.
Cumberland.....*Ind.* 39, *Lab.* 22.
Derbyshire.....*Lab.* 52, *C.* 14, *Ind.* 11, *Lib.* 1.
Devonshire.....*Ind.* 89.
Dorset.....*Ind.* 41, *Lab.* 16, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 2.
Durham.....*Lab.* 77, *C. and Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Ely, Isle of.....*C. and Ind.* 39, *Lab.* 8.
Essex.....*Lab.* 56, *C. and Ind.* 53.
Gloucestershire.....*Ind.* 31, *Lab.* 21, *C.* 20.
Hampshire.....*Ind.* 38, *C.* 20, *Lab.* 11, *Lib.* 2.
Herefordshire.....*Ind.* 52, *Lab.* 6.
Hertfordshire.....*Lab.* 24, *C.* 21, *Ind.* 21.
Huntingdonshire....*Ind.* 34, *Lab.* 7, *C.* 1.
Kent.....*C.* 45, *Lab.* 33, *Ind.* 2.
Lancashire.....*Lab.* 66, *C.* 49, *Others* 7.
Leicestershire.....*C.* 29, *Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 14, *Lib.* 4.
Lincolnshire:—
  Holland.....*Ind.* 35, *C.* 4, *Lab.* 2, *Lib.* 2.
  Kesteven.....*Ind.* 44, *Lab.* 16.
  Lindsey.....*Ind.* 43, *Lab.* 15, *C.* 8.
London.....*Lab.* 101, *C.* 25.
Middlesex.....*Lab.* 47, *C.* 39, *Lib.* 1.
Norfolk.....*Lab.* 24, *C.* 17, *Ind.* 17.
Northamptonshire..*C.* 25, *Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 15, *Lib.* 3.
Northumberland....*Lab.* 45, *Ind.* 32, *C.* 5.
Nottinghamshire....*Lab.* 39, *C.* 23, *Ind.* 2.
Oxfordshire.....Non-Political.
Peterborough,
  Soke of.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 3.
Rutland.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 1.
Shropshire.....*Ind.* 44, *Lab.* 10, *C.* 5.
Somerset.....*Ind.* 50, *Lab.* 15.
Staffordshire.....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 17, *Lib.* 1.
Suffolk:—
  East.....*Ind.* 60, *Lab.* 13, *Lib.* 3.
  West.....*Ind.* 32, *C.* 10, *Lab.* 9.
Surrey.....*C.* 56, *Lab.* 19, *Ind.* 8.
Sussex:—
  East.....*C.* 28, *Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 4.
  West.....*Ind.* 51, *Lab.* 10, *C.* 4.
Warwickshire.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 20, *Lib.* 1.
Westmorland.....*Ind.* 46.
Wight, Isle of.....*Ind.* 17, *C.* 13, *Lab.* 6.
Wiltshire.....*Ind.* 42, *Lab.* 18, *C.* 6.
Worcestershire.....*Ind.* 25, *C.* 20, *Lab.* 20, *Lib.* 1.
Yorkshire:—
  East Riding.....*Ind.* 57, *Lab.* 2.
  North Riding.....*Ind.* 47, *Lab.* 12, *C.* 7.
  West Riding.....*C. and Ind.* 48, *Lab.* 48.

Wales

Anglesey.....Non-Political.
Brecknockshire.....*Lab.* 23, *Lib.* 14, *Ind.* 9, *C.* 8.
Carmarthenshire....*Lab.* 31, *Ind.* 28.
Denbighshire.....*Ind.* 50, *Lab.* 20.
Flintshire.....*Lib.* 20, *C.* 18, *Lab.* 15, *Ind.* 7.
Glamorgan.....*Lab.* 61, *Ind.* 5.
Merioneth.....*Ind.* 31, *Lab.* 6.
Monmouthshire....*Lab.* 52, *Ind.* 14.
Montgomeryshire...*Ind.* 42, *Lab.* 1.
Pembrokeshire.....*Ind.* 43, *Lab.* 10.
Radnorshire.....Non-Political.

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1958, was as follows: (*C.*=Conservative; *Comm.*=Communist; *Ind.*=Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; *Lab.*=Labour; *Lib.*=Liberal).

Abingdon.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 7, *C.* 4.
Accrington.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 9, *Lib.* 3.
Acton.....*Lab.* 29, *C.* 3.
Aldeburgh.....*Ind* 16.
Aldershot.....*C.* 16, *Lab.* 9, *Lib* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Altrincham.....*C.* 19, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Andover.....*Ind.* 10, *C.* 4, *Lab.* 2.
Appleby.....*Ind.* 16.
Arundel.....*Ind.* 16.
Ashton under Lyne..*Lab.* 34, *C.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Aylesbury.....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 7. *Ind.* 3.
Bacup.....*Lib.* 9, *Lab.* 7, *C.* 5.
Banbury.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 10.
Barking.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 5.
Barnes.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Barnsley.....*Lab.* 37, *Ind.* 3.
Barnstaple.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 5.
Barrow in Furness..*Lab.* 26, *C.* 6.
Basingstoke.....*Lab.* 8, *C.* 7, *Ind.* 1.
Bath.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Batley.....*Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 6.
Bebington.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 12, *Ind.* 1.
Beccles.....*C.* 8, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Beckenham.....*C.* 22, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 4.
Beddington and
  Wallington.....*Ind.* 25, *Lab.* 3.
Bedford Town.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1.
Beverley.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 5.
Bewdley.....*Ind.* 12.
Bexhill.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Bexley.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 14.
Bideford.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Bilston.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 4.
Birkenhead.....*Lab.* 43, *C.* 19, *Lib.* 2.
Birmingham.....*Lab.* 91, *C.* 60, *Ind.* 1.
Bishops Castle.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Blackburn.....*Lab.* 37, *C.* 18, *Ind.* 1.
Blackpool.....*Lib.* 26, *C.* 24, *Lab.* 6.
Blyth.....*Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 15.
Bodmin.....*Ind.* 16.
Bolton.....*Lab.* 49, *C.* 40, *Lib.* 3.
Bootle.....*Lab.* 49, *C.* 7.
Boston.....*C.* 12, *Lib.* 7, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4.
Bournemouth.....*C.* 49, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
Brackley.....*Ind.* 16.
Bradford.....*Lab.* 40, *C.* 32, *Lib.* 6.
Brentford and
  Chiswick.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 15, *Ind.* 1.
Bridgnorth.....*Ind.* 16.
Bridgwater.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 12.
Bridlington.....*Ind.* 24.
Bridport.....*Ind.* 17, *Lab.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Brighouse.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 10, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Brighton.....*C.* 45, *Lab.* 27, *Ind.* 4.
Bristol.....*Lab.* 67, *Ind.* 45.
Bromley.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Buckingham.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Burnley.....*Lab.* 32, *C.* 12, *Lib.* 4.
Burton on Trent....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 9.
Bury.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 13, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Bury St. Edmunds..*Ind.* 12, *C.* 9, *Lab.* 3.
Buxton.....*Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 9, *C.* 5, *Lib.* 1.

Calne..... *Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 3.
Cambridge..... C. 32, *Lab.* 15, *Ind.* 8.
Canterbury..... C. 15, *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 1.
Castleford..... *Lab.* 40.
Chard..... *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 7.
Chatham..... *Lab.* 15, C. 9.
Chelmsford..... C. 17, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 1.
Cheltenham..... C. 21, *Lab.* 10, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 2.
Chester..... C. 27, *Lab.* 24, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Chesterfield..... *Lab.* 31, *Ind.* 12, C. 5.
Chichester..... *Ind.* 17, C. 6, *Lab.* 1.
Chingford..... *Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 10.
Chippenham..... *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 8, C. 3, *Lib.* 3.
Chipping Norton... *Ind.* 16.
Chorley..... C. 18, *Lab.* 14.
Christchurch..... *Ind.* 10, C. 9, *Lib.* 1.
Cleethorpes..... C. 9, *Ind.* 5, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
Clitheroe..... C. 11, *Lab.* 5.
Colchester..... *Lab.* 17, C. 16, *Lib.* 2.
Colne..... *Lab.* 12, C. 8, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Congleton..... C. 16, *Lab.* 12.
Coventry..... *Lab.* 43, C. 21.
Crewe..... *Lab.* 26, C. 4, *Ind.* 2.
Crosby..... C. 32, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 7.
Croydon..... *Ind.* 37, *Lab.* 26, C. 1.
Dagenham..... *Lab.* 26, C. 2.
Darlington..... *Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 16, C. 2.
Dartford..... *Lab.* 18, *Ind.* 4, C. 2.
Dartmouth..... *Ind.* 16.
Darwen..... *Lab.* 11, C. 8, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 1.
Daventry..... *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 7.
Deal..... C. 22, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Derby..... *Lab.* 43, C. 21.
Devizes..... *Ind.* 14, C. 6, *Lab.* 4.
Dewsbury..... *Lab.* 23, *Ind.* 13.
Doncaster..... *Lab.* 30, *Ind.* 16, C. 2.
Dorchester..... *Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 5.
Dover..... *Lab.* 14, C. 10.
Droitwich..... *Ind.* 16.
Dudley..... *Lab.* 26, C. 18
Dukinfield..... *Lab.* 16, *Lib.* 5, C. 3.
Dunstable..... *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 8, C. 7.
Durham..... *Ind.* 23, *Lab.* 5.
Ealing..... C. 30, *Lab.* 30.
Eastbourne..... C. 27, *Lab.* 11, *Lib.* 1.
East Ham..... *Lab.* 40.
East Retford..... *Ind.* 16, *Lab.* 6, C. 2.
Eastleigh..... *Lab.* 21, C. 4, *Ind.* 3.
Eccles..... *Lab.* 29, C. 3.
Edmonton..... *Lab.* 24, C. 8.
Ellesmere Port .... *Lab.* 16, C. 8, *Ind.* 4.
Enfield..... *Lab.* 24, C. 16.
Epsom and Ewell... *Ind.* 35, *Lab.* 5.
Erith..... *Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 3.
Evesham..... *Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 1.
Exeter..... C. 41, *Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 3.
Eye..... *Ind.* 16.
Falmouth..... *Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 4.
Farnworth..... *Lab.* 23, C. 1.
Faversham..... *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 5, C. 2.
Finchley..... C. 21, *Lib.* 7, *Lab.* 4.
Fleetwood..... C. 8, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 3.
Folkestone..... C. 22, *Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 3.
Gateshead..... *Lab.* 32, *Ind.* 16.
Gillingham..... *Lab.* 16, C. 12.
Glastonbury..... C. 8, *Lab.* 7.
Glossop..... *Lab.* 10, C. 6, *Lib.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Gloucester..... *Lab.* 24, C. 12, *Ind.* 4.
Godalming..... C. 21, *Lab.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
Godmanchester.... *Ind.* 16.
Goole..... *Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 11.
Gosport..... C. 17, *Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 10.
Grantham..... *Lab.* 18, C. 4, *Ind.* 2.
Gravesend..... C. 21, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1.
Grimsby..... *Lab.* 36, C. 19, *Ind.* 1.
Guildford..... *Ind.* 15, C. 9, *Lab.* 8.
Halesowen..... C. 7, *Lab.* 7, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 3.
Halifax..... *Lab.* 22, C. 20, *Lib.* 18.
Harrogate..... C. 34, *Lab.* 2.
Harrow..... C. 42, *Lab.* 18.
Hartlepool..... *Lab.* 12, *Ind.* 8, C. 4.
Harwich..... *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 4, C. 2.
Haslingden..... C. 9, *Lab.* 8, *Lib.* 7.
Hastings..... C. 24, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
Helston..... *Ind.* 16.
Hemel Hempstead.. *Lab.* 20, C. 3, *Ind.* 1.
Hendon..... C. 26, *Lab.* 9.
Henley..... *Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Hereford..... *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 9, C. 6.
Hertford..... *Ind.* 10, C. 8, *Lab.* 2.
Heston and
Isleworth..... *Lab.* 23, C. 13.
Higham Ferrers.... *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 2.
Heywood..... *Lab.* 17, C. 13, *Lib.* 6.
High Wycombe.... *Lab.* 16, C. 9, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Honiton..... *Ind.* 23.
Hornsey..... C. 29, *Lab.* 19.
Hove..... C. 36, *Lab.* 4.
Huddersfield..... *Lib.* 25, *Lab.* 22, C. 13.
Hull..... *Lab.* 59, *Ind.* 25.
Huntingdon..... C. 6, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 4.
Hyde..... *Lab.* 14, C. 7, *Lib.* 3.
Hythe..... C. 9, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Ilford..... C. 33, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 1.
Ilkeston..... *Lab.* 18, C. 2, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Ipswich..... C. 27, *Lab.* 27, *Lib.* 1.
Jarrow..... *Lab.* 21, C. 6, *Ind.* 1.
Keighley..... *Lab.* 22, C. 11, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 1.
Kendal..... *Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 5.
Kettering..... *Lab.* 19, C. 13, *Lib.* 4.
Kidderminster .... C. 17, *Lab.* 11.
King's Lynn..... C. 13, *Lab.* 11.
Kingston..... C. 26, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Lancaster..... *Lab.* 16, C. 11, *Ind.* 5.
Launceston..... *Ind.* 16.
Leamington Spa... C. 24, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 1.
Leeds..... *Lab.* 72, C. 40.
Leicester..... *Lab.* 38, C. 26.
Leigh..... *Lab.* 23, *Lib.* 5, C. 4.
Leominster..... C. 9, *Ind.* 3, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Lewes..... *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 8, C. 7.
Leyton..... *Lab.* 35, C. 5.
Lichfield..... *Ind.* 21, *Lab.* 3.
Lincoln..... *Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 7, C. 4.
Liskeard..... *Ind.* 16.
Liverpool..... *Lab.* 104, C. 54, *Ind.* 2.
Lostwithiel..... *Ind.* 16.
Loughborough..... *Lab.* 19, C. 7, *Lib.* 2.
Louth..... *Ind.* 24.
Lowestoft..... *Lab.* 21, C. 14, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
Ludlow..... *Ind.* 11, C. 4, *Lab.* 1.
Luton..... *Lab.* 21, C. 14, *Ind.* 1.
Lydd..... *Ind.* 16.
Lyme Regis..... *Ind.* 16.
Lymington..... *Ind.* 36.
Lytham St. Annes... C. 30, *Ind.* 1, *Lab.* 1.
Macclesfield..... C. 26, *Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Maidenhead..... C. 14, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
Maidstone..... C. 13, *Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 4.
Malden and Coombe C. 31, *Lab.* 5.
Maldon..... *Lab.* 13, C. 5, *Ind.* 1.
Malmesbury..... *Ind.* 16.
Manchester..... *Lab.* 95, C. 54, *Lib.* 3.
Mansfield..... *Lab.* 17, C. 7.
Margate..... C. 25, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 6.
Marlborough..... *Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Middlesbrough..... *Lab.* 49, *Ind.* 15, C. 14.
Middleton..... *Lab.* 19, C. 13, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Mitcham..... *Lab.* 28, C. 5, *Ind.* 3.
Morecambe and
Heysham..... C. 24, *Ind.* 7, *Lab.* 5.
Morley..... *Lab.* 27, *Ind.* 17.
Morpeth..... *Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Mossley..... *Lib.* 11, C. 8, *Lab.* 4.
Nelson..... *Lab.* 30.
Newark..... C. 10, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 6.

Newbury.....*Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 5, *C.* 1.
Newcastle (Lyme)..*Lab.* 30, *Ind.* 15, *C.* 3.
Newcastle (Tyne)..*Ind.* 40, *Lab.* 34, *C.* 2.
Newport (I.O.W.)..*Ind.* 14, *C.* 6, *Lab.* 4.
New Romney.....*Ind.* 16.
Northampton.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 23.
Norwich.....*Lab.* 44, *C.* 16, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Nottingham.....*Lab.* 44, *C.* 24.
Nuneaton.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 7, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Okehampton.....*Ind.* 16.
Oldbury.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 2.
Oldham.....*Lab.* 41, *C.* 11.
Ossett.....*Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 6.
Oswestry.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 7, *C.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Oxford.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 28, *Ind.* 12.
Penzance.....*Ind.* 27, *Lab.* 5.
Peterborough.....*Lab.* 24, *C.* 12.
Plymouth.....*Lab.* 41, *C.* 39.
Pontefract.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 1.
Poole.....*C.* 23, *Lab.* 12, *Lib.* 4.
Portsmouth.....*C.* 41, *Lab.* 22, *Ind.* 1.
Preston.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Prestwich.....*C.* 14, *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 2.
Pudsey.....*C.* 15, *Lib.* 9, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Queenborough.....*Lab.* 7, *Ind.* 5, *C.* 4.
Radcliffe.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 13.
Ramsgate.....*Ind.* 15, *C.* 8, *Lab.* 8.
Rawtenstall.....*Lab.* 15, *C.* 8.
Reading.....*Lab.* 33, *C.* 19.
Redcar.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 8, *C.* 4.
Reigate.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 4.
Richmond (Surrey).*C.* 25, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 2.
Richmond (Yorks)..*Ind.* 16.
Ripon.....*C.* 12, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 2.
Rochdale.....*Lab.* 22, *Lib.* 15, *C.* 11.
Rochester.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 1.
Romford.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 11.
Romsey.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Rotherham.....*Lab.* 37, *Ind.* 4, *C.* 2.
Rowley Regis.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 2.
Rugby.....*Lab.* 15, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Ryde.....*Ind.* 16, *C.* 11, *Lab.* 1.
Saffron Walden....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
St. Albans.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 11.
St. Helens.....*Lab.* 32, *C.* 7, *Lib.* 1.
St. Ives (Cornwall)..*Ind.* 16.
St. Ives (Hunts.)....*Ind.* 16.
Sale.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 4.
Salford.....*Lab.* 57, *C.* 7.
Salisbury.....*Ind.* 21, *C.* 6, *Lab.* 5.
Saltash.....*Ind.* 16.
Sandwich.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 4.
Scarborough.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Scunthorpe.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 5.
Shaftesbury.....*Ind.* 16.
Sheffield.....*Lab.* 72, *C.*-*Lib.* 28.
Shrewsbury.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 19, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
Slough.....*Lab.* 24, *C.* 17, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Smethwick.....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 4.
Solihull.....*Ind.* 34, *C.* 3, *Lab.* 3.
Southall.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 4.
Southampton.....*Lab.* 47, *C.* 25.
Southend.....*C.* 40, *Lab.* 19, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 2.
Southgate.....*Ind.* 19, *C.* 9.
South Molton.....*Ind.* 16.
Southport.....*C.* 39, *Lib.* 15, *Lab.* 6.
South Shields.....*Lab.* 40, *Ind.* 19.
Southwold.....*Ind.* 16.
Spenborough.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Stafford.....*Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 18.
Stalybridge.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 7.
Stamford.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 4.
Stockport.....*Lab.* 39, *C.* 31, *Lib.* 2.
Stockton-on-Tees...*Lab.* 32, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 1.
Stoke on Trent.....*Lab.* 85, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 5.
Stourbridge.....*Lab.* 11, *C.* 10.
Stratford upon Avon *Ind.* 25, *Lab.* 3.
Stretford.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 14.
Sudbury.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 4.
Sunderland.....*Lab.* 54, *C.* 14, *Ind.* 4.
Surbiton.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Sutton and Cheam..*C.* 32, *Lab.* 4.
Sutton Coldfield....*C.* 24, *Ind.* 10. *Lab.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Swindon.....*Lab.* 27, *Ind.* 18, *C.* 3.
Swinton and
Pendlebury.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 7, *Ind.* 1.
Tamworth.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Taunton.....*Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 10, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Tenterden.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Tewkesbury.....*Lib.* 8, *C.* 6, *Lab.* 2.
Thetford.....*C.* 8, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 4.
Thornaby-on-Tees..*Lab.* 18, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Tipton.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 2.
Tiverton.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 4.
Todmorden.....*Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 9, *C.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
Torquay.....*C.* 20, *Ind.* 15, *Lib.* 1.
Torrington.....*Ind.* 16.
Totnes.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 3.
Tottenham.....*Lab.* 43, *C.* 1.
Truro.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 3.
Tunbridge Wells...*C.* 22, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4.
Twickenham.....*C.* 37, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 2.
Tynemouth.....*Ind.* 26, *Lab.* 9.
Uxbridge.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 6.
Wakefield.....*Lab.* 32, *C.* 12.
Wallasey.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 24, *Lib.* 12, *Ind.* 1.
Wallingford.....*Ind.* 16.
Wallsend.....*Lab.* 32, *Ind.* 4.
Walsall.....*Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 19.
Walthamstow.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 10.
Wanstead and
Woodford.....*C.* 26, *Ind.* 3, *Lab.* 3.
Wareham.....*Ind.* 16.
Warrington.....*Lab.* 29, *C.* 7.
Warwick.....*Lab.* 11, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1
Watford.....*Lab.* 26, *C.* 18.
Wednesbury.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 2.
Wells.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Wembley.....*C.* 33, *Lab.* 13, *Lib.* 2.
Wenlock.....*Ind.* 17, *Lab.* 15.
West Bromwich....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 4.
West Ham.....*Lab.* 64.
West Hartlepool....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 15.
Weston-s-Mare.....*C.* 17, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 1.
Weymouth.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Whitehaven.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 6.
Whitley Bay.....*C.* 20, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 6.
Widnes.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 11, *Ind.* 2.
Wigan.....*Lab.* 48, *C.* 8.
Willesden.....*Lab.* 40, *C.* 16.
Wilton.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 4.
Wimbledon.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 7.
Winchester.....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 10, *Lab.* 3.
Windsor.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 14.
Wisbech.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
Wokingham.....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 9, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Wolverhampton....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 21, *Ind.* 1.
Wood Green.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Woodstock.....*Ind.* 16.
Worcester.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 6.
Workington.....*Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 6.
Worksop.....*Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 8, *C.* 2.
Worthing.....*C.* 32, *Ind.* 8.
Yarmouth.....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 18, *Ind.* 2.
Yeovil.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 8, *Lib.* 4
York.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 26.

NEW TOWNS

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

England and Wales

AYCLIFFE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, C. S. Robinson, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, W. N. Davis, O.B.E. *Members*, A. J. Alsop; Mrs. M. P. Cahill; J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.; C. U. Peat, M.C.; T. H. Summerson. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Present population, 10,000. Estimated eventual population, 20,000.

BASILDON.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humfrey Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, C. Bowyer, T.D. *Members*, W. M. Balch; W. J. Bennett, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. J. Gregory, O.B.E.; Mrs. W. M. Knight; Col. S. A. Smith, M.C. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Present population, 45,000. Estimated eventual population, 100,000. *See also Basildon Urban District Council.*

BRACKNELL.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. L. M. Brooke; J. R. Colville, C.B., C.V.O.; W. H. Hopkins; Mrs. E. Jarvis; C. D. Pilcher. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Binfield, Berks. Present population, 15,000. Estimated eventual population, 25,000.

CORBY.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm. *Deputy Chairman*, The Lord Douglas of Barloch, K.C.M.G. *Members*, W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; A. J. Martin; Mrs. D. P. Oxenham; Col. K. G. Post, C.B.E.; J. Wallace; W. T. Young. *General Manager*, R. F. Brooks Grundy. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Present population, 31,500. Estimated eventual population, 40,000. *See also Corby Urban District Council.*

CRAWLEY.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Thomas Bennett, K.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, E. Stanford, C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. D. Bolton; Sir Edward Gillett; G. F. Lewis; Sir James Marshall. *Chief Executive Officer*, E. E. H. Cage. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Present population, 46,000. Estimated eventual population, 56,000 (1962). *See also Crawley Urban District Council.*

CWMBRAN.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lady Rhys-Williams, D.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, F. E. Price. *Members*, W. E. Brown; R. G. Burge; E. C. Hutchins; P. C. Jones; Rev. G. Lang; W. G. Thomas. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. T. W. Rees, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Present population, 26,000. Estimated eventual population, 35,000.

HARLOW.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, T. H. Joyce. *Members*, J. P. Brown; R. G. Leach, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; L. E. Norton; The Lord Taylor, M.D. *General Manager*, B. Hyde Harvey. *Offices*, Terlings, Harlow, Essex. Present population. 42,500. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. *See also Harlow Urban District Council.*

HATFIELD AND WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, C. G. Maynard. *Members*, Miss M. Emslie; R. A. Humbert, T.D.; W. H. Playle; R. C. Simmons. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, D.F.C. *Offices*, 4 Wigmores South, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Present population: Hatfield, 17,300; Welwyn Garden City, 30,300. Estimated eventual population: Hatfield, 25,000; Welwyn Garden City, 50,000. *See also Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.*

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, Capt. Sir Thomas Halsey, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. *Members*, E. G. A. Bartlett; Hon. Mrs. K. Lyell; W. H. Ryde; T. H. Simmons. *General Manager*, Brig. G. B. S. Hindley, C.B.E. *Offices*, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Present population, 50,000. *See also Borough of Hemel Hempstead.*

PETERLEE.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Col. H. H. Peile, O.B.E., T.D. *Deputy Chairman*, W. Baines. *Members*, Mrs. T. Denholm; H. F. Lee, M.B.E.; E. Moore; H. O'Neill; S. A. Sadler Forster, C.B.E.; L. Slater. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Castle Eden, Co. Durham. Present population, 10,000. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

STEVENAGE.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Sir Roydon Dash, D.F.C. *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. E. Denington; G. L. Hughes; P. T. Ireton; S. Jackson; P. Pryor. *General Manager*, R. S. McDougall, C.B.E. *Offices*, Aston House, Stevenage, Herts. Present population, 32,000. Estimated eventual population, 60,000. *See also Stevenage Urban District Council.*

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, A. Gordon, C.I.E. *Members*, T. Coughtrie, C.B.E.; A. McKellar; T. R. Patterson, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. Roberts; Sir Robert Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; D. H. Taggart. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, by Glasgow. *Sub. Office*, 91 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1. Present population, 3,500. Estimated eventual population, 50,000.

EAST KILBRIDE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Prof. R. Browning. *Vice-Chairman*, A. Hood, LL.D. *Members*, J. Barr; E. Daly; J. M. McClure; A. D. MacKellar, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Pinkerton; F. A. B. Preston. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. B. E. C. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Torrance House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Present population, 22,000. Estimated eventual population, 50,000.

GLENROTHES.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Sir Garnet Wilson. *Deputy Chairman*, J. Sneddon. *Members*, Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; R. N. Campbell, O.B.E.; T. W. Gray; A. W. Mudie. *General Manager*, Brig. A. R. Purches, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes, Fife. Present population, 10,000. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

Exchequer Grants to Development Corporations

	1957–58	1958–59
Grants towards certain housing expenses (*New Towns Act*, 1946, *c.* 68) England	£424,500	£470,000
Wales	24,500	26,000
Grants towards expenditure,† on water supply, sewerage services and other purposes (*New Towns Act*, 1946, *c.* 68) England	15,525	15,000
Grants towards expenditure mainly on housing, Scotland	115,000	113,000
Grants for new housing accommodation (*Housing and Town Development (Scotland) Act*, 1957)	293,600	363,000

† Other than expenditure on capital account.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1951 was 2,599,000 (inclusive of Monmouthshire). The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire at June 30, 1957 was 2,611,000.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on July 6, 1955, show that just over 715,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1951 Census, compared with 909,000 at the 1931 Census, a decline of 21 per cent. in 20 years. 48,000 persons could speak Welsh only, compared with 98,000 in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 49·9 per cent. in 1901 to 28·9 per cent. in 1951; and of those speaking Welsh only from 15·1 to 1·7 per cent.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) See notes, p. 631	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1956 (*c*)	Average Rates, 1956–57
		Administrative (*a*)	Geographical (*b*)	£	*s.* *d.*
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni)	176,694	51,990	51,990	420,934	19 5
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	56,300	56,300	516,975	19 8
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364,108	122,100	122,100	1,483,038	19 8
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	53,400	53,400	493,942	20 0
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	170,300	170,300	1,457,335	19 11
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin)	427,977	169,500	169,500	1,735,178	18 6
(7) Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	147,200	147,200	1,801,960	17 0
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff)	523,244	740,600	1,213,500	6,657,816	20 0
(9) Merioneth (Dolgelley)	422,372	39,080	39,080	344,358	17 11
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport)	346,781	325,200	429,900	2,445,896	19 7
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)	510,110	44,930	44,930	340,567	18 4
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)	393,003	93,670	93,670	711,306	19 4
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301,165	19,130	19,130	236,949	16 0

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (*see above*) and the year that of incorporation as a borough. See also notes on p. 665.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1958 £	Rate levied 1958–59 *s.* *d.*	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
Aberdare (8)	40,100	15·7	14·9	247,954	28 6	D. G. James.	†P. Egan.
Abergavenny (10) (1542)	8,980	14·6	12·1	93,718	23 2	T. G. Hardwick.	W. Horsington.
Abertillery (10)	26,580	16·4	11·5	139,111	31 0	H. J. Williams.	†H. S. Snellgrove.
Aberystwyth (4) (1277)	10,400	11·3	14·1	171,245	22 9	J. Mason.	C. J. Williams.
Bangor (3) (1883)	13,740	13·1	10·0	200,426	21 6	W. E. E. Jones.	C. R. Jones.
Barry (8) (1939)	42,020	18·2	11·0	455,178	21 0	J. C. Colley.	R. M. Howell.
Beaumaris (1) (1294)	2,220	14·4	12·6	22,792	12 6	J. H. Thomas.	W. Morris.
Bedwellty (10)	28,000	18·7	11·9	166,933	26 0	D. H. Lewis.	†E. G. Hodges.
Brecon (1412)	6,370	15·7	13·0	68,114	20 10	W. E. W. Lloyd.	H. L. Jones.
Caernarvon (1284)	9,210	16·9	11·4	113,396	21 4	J. O. Smith.	W. Hughes.
Caerphilly (8)	37,330	17·0	12·7	244,633	27 6	J. L. J. Price.	†B. John.
§Cardiff (8) (1608)	251,300	18·3	11·1	3,884,851	17 6	S. Tapper-Jones.	*A. J. Williams.
Cardigan (1230)	3,530	19·3	14·1	41,414	20 6	J. M. George.	C. Lloyd.
Carmarthen (1313)	11,860	13·6	20·5	182,656	20 0	D. M. Thomas.	T. J. Thomas.
Colwyn Bay (6) (1934)	22,020	11·4	19·9	415,302	21 2	H. E. Braithwaite.	G. H. Ryden.
Conway (3) (1284)	10,530	..	..	144,534	19 6	A. L. Ralphes, M.B.E.	A. B. Robertson.
Cowbridge (8)	1,010	..	..	11,958	17 6	Maj. O. G. Davies, M.B.E.	T. Williams.
Denbigh (1290)	7,850	17·7	13·0	72,716	19 0	W. T. Williams.	R. F. Evans.
Ebbw Vale (10)	28,356	16·0	12·2	316,355	21 1	H. J. Williams.	†E. J. Parsons.
Flint (1284)	14 230	17·2	10·3	138,562	23 7	W. McIntyre.	W. E. Round.
Gelligaer (8)	36,260	18·9	14·1	198,640	30 4	D. W. C. Morgan.	†H. Lewis.
Haverfordwest (12) (1479)	8,210	20·5	11·6	101,917	25 4	R. I. Rees.	C. B. James.
Kidwelly (5)	3,010	..	..	18,971	24 0	E. D. H. Jones.	B. J. Howells.
Lampeter (4) (1884)	1,960	..	..	29,202	21 8	W. R. Lloyd.	H. E. P. Davies.
Llandovery (5) (1485)	1,950	14·7	15·2	18,250	28 0	V. M. Williams.	D. H. Evans.
Llanelly (5) (1913)	32,110	12·2	12·8	354,712	23 4	S. Samuel.	T. G. Williams.
Llanidloes (11) (1280)	2,330	12·5	15·5	18,140	19 6	H. A. Jones.	T. W. Benbow.
Llwchwr (8)	25,860	13·7	13·1	235,429	19 6	E. Pate.	†C. B. Jones.
§Merthyr Tydfil (8) (1905)	59,300	17·1	13·5	381,493	26 0	T. S. Evans.	T. J. Lloyd.
Monmouth (1447)	5,710	15·4	14·0	56,831	19 0	R. Wallis.	R. P. B. Thomas.
Montgomery (1885)	870	24·0	9·6	5,623	20 8	P. E. Jones.	R. W. P. Humphreys.
Mountain Ash (8)	30,590	17·0	13·4	153,280	26 0	R. G. Richards.	†A. S. J. Hillier.
Neath (8)	31,170	13·0	13·7	317,337	21 6	D. K. Davies.	F. S. Evans.
§Newport (10) (1623)	104,700	15·8	11·5	1,256,118	20 6	J. G. Iles.	H. R. Nock.
Pembroke (1100)	12,910	18·0	11·0	120,670	23 2	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	A. C. Colley.
Pontypool (10)	40,610	14·6	11·2	355,581	20 4	H. Cook. [T.D.	†Mrs. M. L. Lee.
Pontypridd (8)	37,590	14·3	14·2	308,002	20 4	B. M. Murphy.	†L. Hopkin.
Port Talbot (8) (1921)	47,780	18·2	13·6	921,842	18 6	W. K. Davies, O.B.E.	W. Evans-Mort.
Pwllheli (3) (1355)	3,730	16·0	18·5	41,061	21 6	C. C. Davies.	W. J. Kenny.
Rhondda (8) (1955)	106,900	15·4	16·1	554,159	30 6	E. D. Wilde.	E. Edwards.
Ruthin (6) (1282)	3,670	12·6	13·0	45,678	15 10	S. Morris.	W. Lewis.
§§Swansea (8) (1169)	162,300	14·9	12·6	1,987,228	20 8	T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.	W. Evans.
Tenby (12) (1402)	4,410	15·2	15·2	66,907	19 9	P. W. Levens.	M. C. Ormond.
Welshpool (11) (1263)	6,070	15·7	10·2	57,760	17 10	J. B. Davies, M.B.E.	C. S. Thomas.
Wrexham (6) (1857)	31,970	18·3	10·6	377,594	21 8	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	T. F. Thomas.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1958–59	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Miss M. C. Burton.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(2) Brecon	Maj.-Gen. G. T. Raikes, C.B., D.S.O.	Col. K. I. Morgan, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon	Brig. W. H. Wynne Finch, M.C.	R. H. Parry.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	B. P. Griffiths.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(5) Carmarthen	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Philipps, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. R. R. Davies, T.D.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.	Col. A. Weyman, M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Davies.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	J. A. Johnson.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan	Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	Sqn.-Ldr. H. G. Lewis.	H. L. Williams, M.C.
(9) Merioneth	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	K. J. Price, D.S.O., M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth	The Lord Raglan.	P. C. Jones.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery	Sir George Hamer, C.B.E.	Lady Hamer.	Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke	Hon. R. H. Philipps, M.B.E.	Col. G. T. Kelway, T.D.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. D. L. King, O.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey	H. O. Jones.	W. Jones, O.B.E.	(*See* Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.
(2) Brecon	Capt. E. P. Williams.	C. M. S. Wells.	Capt. H. C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.	W. F. W. Betenson.
(3) Caernarvon	R. J. G. Jones.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
(4) Cardigan	W. L. Jones.	J. E. R. Carson.	R. E. Davies (*actg.*).	I. M. Watkin, Ph.D.
(5) Carmarthen	J. Harries, B.E.M.	W. S. Thomas.	T. H. Lewis, O.B.E.	R. Evans, M.D.
(6) Denbigh	L. Charles.	W. E. Burton.	A. M. Rees.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint	Cmdr. H. E. Heaton.	W. H. Jones.	J. F. Roberts, M.B.E.	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan	W. J. Kedward, O.B.E.	R. John. [T.D.	C. H. Watkins.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth	E. P. Roberts.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.	(*See* Caernarvon.)	W. F. Gapper.
(10) Monmouth	T. Wellington.	V. Lawrence, O.B.E.	N. Galbraith.	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.
(11) Montgomery	A. R. Jones.	P. E. White.	(*See* Brecon.)	I. J. Jones. [M.D.
(12) Pembroke	I. O. Martin.	H. L. Underwood.	G. W. R. Terry.	D. J. Davies, M.B.E.
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	P. Parker.	(*See* Brecon.)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 18,066 acres, and a population (Registrar General's estimate, 1957) of 251,300. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1958–59), A. J. Williams.
Stipendiary Magistrate, P. G. D. Sixsmith (1948).
Recorder, H. V. Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1958).
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal area is 24,249 acres, with a population at the census of 1951 of 162,388 (Registrar-General's estimate, 1957, 162,300).

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, the 17th-century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore, and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, *circa* 1158–1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1958–59), W. Evans.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. Ll. Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Recorder, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
Town Clerk, T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (at the census of 1951) was 5,096,415, an increase of 253,435 or 5·2 per cent. since the census of 1931. The average density of the population was 171 persons per square mile.

Land's End to John o' Groats.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,652 feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being The Cheviot (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47·1° F. (49·7); *rainfall*, 50·3 inches (35·2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3·36 (3·96).

Gaelic Language.—At the 1951 Census of Scotland, 95,447 persons of 3 years of age and upwards, out of a total population of 4,826,814 (of these ages), were returned as able to speak Gaelic, approximately 2 per cent. of the population. There has been a continual decline from the peak recorded figure of 254,415 Gaelic speakers at the Census of 1891. In 1951, 2,178 persons of 3 years and over were able to speak Gaelic only, compared with 6,716 in 1931 and 43,738 in 1891; 93,269 persons could speak Gaelic and English compared with 129,419 in 1931 and 210,677 in 1891.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. The most populous of the islands were Lewis (with Harris) (26,465), the Mainland of Zetland (14,241), the Mainland of Orkney (14,198), Bute (12,547), Skye (8,267), Arran (4,638), Islay (4,267), South Uist (2,462) and Mull (2,420).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and

Unst for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the country is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I. on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.) In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Countses, and 32 represent Burghs. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population, 1957	Rateable Value, 1957–58 £	Average Rates, 1957–58 s.	d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) ‡Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	140,507	1,093,696	18	0½	The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, O.B.E.
(2) ‡Angus (Forfar)	546,861	97,016	864,484	20	7	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)	1,990,521	57,053	579,784	19	3	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr)	724,234	332,886	3,568,567	24	11¾	Comdr. G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.
(5) Banff (Banff)	403,054	50,529	309,60¢	15	10½	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns)	292,535	23,753	207,039	19	5¼	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay)	139,711	16,631	241,638	15	4	Capt. Lord Robert Crichton-Stewart.
(8) Caithness (Wick)	438,833	25,719	166,860	22	3¾	The Viscount Thurso, K.T., P.C., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,937	39,599	416,711	18	5¾	Capt. J. P. Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries)	688,112	88,705	900,490	20	8½	Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E. M.C.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) .	154,362	174,194	1,947,658	27	10	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	51,640	579,852	19	4	The Marquess of Tweeddale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin) ..	304,931	50,198	462,557	13	5½	Brig. H. W. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar)	322,878	319,668	3,107,015	22	4	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.
(15) Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	83,176	769,601	22	6¾	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven) ..	242,460	27,322	234,066	18	3½	The Viscount Arbuthnott.
(17) Kinross (Kinross)	52,592	7,186	64,408	15	2½	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright).	574,024	30,311	258,420	16	11¾	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Galloway.
(19) ‡Lanark (Glasgow)	535,862	544,051	4,970,078	26	11¾	Sir Alexander Murray Stephen, M.C.
(20) ‡Midlothian (Edinburgh) .	201,046	107,150	1,086,737	19	6½	The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., P.C., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn)	104,251	8,302	80,665	17	5	Col. Hon. I. M. Campbell, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,848	19,883	84,925	15	2½	P. N. Sutherland-Graeme, C.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	14,293	185,273	22	10½	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth)	1,595,804	126,987	1,419,078	17	11½	The Lord Kinnaird, K.T. K.B.E.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley)	143,829	332,381	3,833,579	21	1¾	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall).	1,977,254	59,573	345,306	21	9	Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells).	425,564	45,065	446,717	18	10¾	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk)	171,209	21,055	233,971	20	10¾	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling)	288,349	191,155	1,964,956	29	4½	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie)	1,297,913	13,177	84,322	24	10½	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	91,906	783,050	24	7¾	Col. H. M. Cadell, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer)	311,984	30,063	232,431	16	9¾	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick)	352,337	18,436	76,347	24	5½	Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

‡ The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) J. A. Dickie	J. L. Craig	W. L. Richards.
(2) R. W. L. McCaig	I. A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, M.C.	A. D. Jackson	J. Harvey.
(4) D. Sim	I. McCaig	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E. V.D.
(6) Col. Sir James Miller, M.C., T.D.	R. Martin	G. S. Morrison.
(7) D. McLachlan	A. H. Wood	J. Skelton.
(8) Brig. G. D. K. Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	J. L. Russell	J. L. Russell.
(9) W. Brown	A. Stewart	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.	L. T. Carnegie	J. B. McGowan.
(11) M. MacGregor, Ph.D.	R. Cooper	D. M'Intosh.
(12) J. Rattray	T. Gibb	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) Lt.-Col. K. Mackessack	R. McGill	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. Sneddon	M. Pollock	C. D. Pagan, W.S.
(15) F. W. Walker, C.B.E.	R. Wallace	G. H. Munro.
(16) The Viscount Arbuthnott	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson.
(17) Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*)	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Rev. J. A. Fisher	R. C. Monteath	J. D. Sturrock.
(19) E. Daly	I. V. Paterson	T. Rodger.
(20) R. Burnside	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor	C. Paterson	G. S. Storm.
(22) A. Calder, C.B.E.	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) J. D. Dundas	W. Geddes, M.B.E.	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Sir George McGlashan, C.B.E.	A. L. Bushnell	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.	R. Urquhart, C.B.E.	A. G. Young.
(26) Sir John Stirling, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.	W. D. Ross	W. S. Dewar.
(27) J. E. S. Nisbet, C.B.E.	J. Kyle	R. B. Anderson.
(28) Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt.	W. T. Dundas	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson	J. D. Kennedy	G. Barras.
(30) Rev. W. MacLeod	A. J. Macrae	D. Macdonald.
(31) J. Graham	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, W.S.
(32) The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.	D. A. Aitken	S. Thomson.
(33) P. Smith	J. N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, W. Hunter; *Angus*, J. J. Dingwall; *Argyll*, D. A. Ross, O.B.E.; *Ayr*, R. Adamson, O.B.E.; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, T. McCallum; *Caithness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dunbarton*, W. Kerr; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown*, S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, O.B.E.; *Inverness*, J. R. Johnstone; *Lanark*, J. Wilson, M.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees; *Orkney*, G. H. Cheyne, O.B.E.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, (vacant); *Sutherland*, D. G. Ross, O.B.E.; *Zetland*, R. Bruce, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population at the Census of 1951 of 466,943; estimated, Dec. 31, 1957, 465,671. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879–83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, I. A. Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E.
Town Clerk, W. Borland.
City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population at the 1951 Census of 1,089,555 (estimated Dec. 1957, 1,079,364). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1957–58 was 14,017,925. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills, and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, M. Galpern.
Town Clerk, Sir William Kerr, C.B.E.
City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (at the Census of 1951) of 182,729; estimated, Dec., 1957, 186,190. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1958–May 1961), G. Stephen.
Town Clerk, J. C. Reunie.
City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 12,229 acres, and a population (Census 1951) of 177,340; estimated, June 1957, 179,225. Principal buildings are Queen's College (St. Andrews University), the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, fruit, etc., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 members and sends 2 Members to Parliament. Broughty Ferry, the eastern portion of Dundee, is a noted holiday resort.

The Lord Provost (1958–59), W. Hughes, C.B.E.
Town Clerk, R. Lyle.
City Chamberlain, J. C. Milne.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly *is sitting*).
The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland
The Prime Minister.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if Peers).
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.
Hereditary Master of the Household.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, in order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if not Peers).
Lord Justice General.
Lord Clerk Register
Lord Advocate.
Lord Justice Clerk.
Viscounts, in order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquesses' younger sons.
Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
Viscounts' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' younger sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights of other Orders as in England.
Solicitor General for Scotland.
Lord Lyon King of Arms.
Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
Knights Bachelor.
Sheriffs Substitute.
Companions of Orders as in England.
Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of British Empire Order.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
Members of British Empire Order.
Baronets' younger sons.
Knights' younger sons.
Queen's Counsel.
Barons-feudal.
Esquires.
Gentlemen.

STANDING COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS

The objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs (both Lowland and Highland) and to represent their views and interests to H.M. Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to Press and Public and to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and Overseas; also to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles, armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise.

Membership of the Council is open to any holder of the absolute undifferenced Arms of any Scottish family who has hereditary supporters, and, in exceptional cases, to a duly certificated Head of a considerable House.

Convener, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Secretary, Ian M. Campbell, T.D., W.S., 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (*see* p. 682). Burghs of population less than 3,500 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Banff Duns, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Lochgilphead.

Burghs	Eastimated Population at mid-1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1958–59 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
ABERDEEN* (1)	186,190	18·1	11·4	2,392,451	25 4½	(*See* p. 684.)	†(*See* p. 684.)
Airdrie (19)	32,494	21·4	10·0	252,607	29 6	J. Taylor.	Mrs. C. S. Morton.
Alloa (9)	13,884	19·6	13·4	152,791	24 0	W. Maitman.	J. Young.
Annan* (10)	5,033	22·1	15·9	60,450	21 0	A. Knox.	R. Latimer.
Arbroath* (2)	19,785	17·8	12·3	183,181	21 0	W. D. Smith.	D. A. Gardner.
Ardrossan (4)	9,532	19·1	8·8	103,734	23 4	W. N. M. McDermont.	J. Dorrian.
Armadale (31)	6,174	21·7	9·4	43,063	34 10	H. H. K. Clarkson.	J. S. McNeil.
Ayr* (4)	43,685	18·9	12·3	622,475	21 0	R. C. Brown.	W. S. Lanham.
Banff* (5)	3,347	18·5	14·6	30,308	19 9	R. G. Halley.	J. B. S. Law.
Barrhead (25)	13,752	24·4	11·5	144,020	18 4	A. Douglas.	J. McGrath.
Bathgate (31)	11,968	22·7	9·8	119,594	21 0	J. Wright.	F. Smedley.
Bearsden (11)	13,050	..	..	214,205	..	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. O. Lennox.
Blairgowrie and Rattray (24)	5,250	19·4	14·7	52,427	16 9	A. D. Paterson.	R. G. Maclean.
Bo'ness (31)	10,280	19·8	12·1	88,342	20 0	J. A. McKittrick.	J. Graham.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (20)	5,874	20·9	12·1	65,666	19 10	E. H. Thomson.	L. F. Dickson.
Brechin* (2)	7,393	17·2	13·1	72,265	19 5	A. O. Small.	J. Hart.
Buckhaven and Methil (14)	21,488	21·7	11·2	173,690	21 0	S. McKenzie.	R. Thomson.
Buckie (5)	8,067	19·6	12·4	66,875	20 6	J. L. McNaughton.	J. F. Cameron.
Burntisland* (14)	6,016	17·1	12·0	70,770	21 9	G. Maclachlan.	R. M. Livingstone.
Campbeltown* (3)	7,022	15·5	12·8	72,346	18 6	D. W. Anderson.	A. Keith.
Carnoustie (2)	5,220	14·2	14·8	67,950	19 11	E. Kerr.	J. R. Pate.
Clydebank (11)	49,761	23·0	9·3	507,830	27 11	R. A. Nixon.	R. Fleming.
Coatbridge (19)	51,951	25·6	10·5	406,944	27 2	A. S. Thom.	A. Beedie.
Cowdenbeath (14)	13,572	18·9	10·2	110·179	17 10	P. S. Williamson.	S. R. Paterson.
Crieff (24)	5,384	14·9	12·8	69,413	19 0	S. G. Mickel; R. G. Mickel (*joint*).	D. O. Maclean, O.B.E., M.C.
Cumnock and Holmhead [(4)]	5,168	15·5	11·8	51,007	27 10	R. D. Hunter.	J. A. Weir.
Cupar* (14)	5,663	17·7	9·9	67,639	16 10	D. R. Baird.	A. M. Scott.
Dalkeith (20)	9,150	17·3	11·6	93,067	18 10	J. F. Kerr.	T. Lean.
Denny and Dunipace (24)	7,390	21·8	9·5	58,424	28 0	A. F. Hendry, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	W. M. Shanks.
Dingwall* (26)	3,576	20·4	10·6	40,651	15 0	W. S. Dewar, T.D.	A. Macrae, C.B.E. B.E.M.
Dumbarton* (11)	26,175	25·0	10·1	278,617	22 8	J. D. Smith.	J. J. McGregor.
Dumfries* (10)	27,430	17·4	11·9	313,098	20 6	G. D. Grant.	G. J. McDowall.
Dunbar* (12)	4,159	17·6	11·1	60,975	23 3	S. W. Brown.	A. W. Manderson.
DUNDEE* (2)	179,225	19·3	12·7	2,212,325	22 7	(*See* p. 684.)	†(*See* p. 684.)
Dunfermline* (14)	46,270	18·0	10·4	466,128	22 2	J. Douglas.	A. Frederick.
Dunoon (3)	8,957	11·6	18·1	134,558	23 1	A. F. Doble.	E. F. Wyatt.
Duns (6)	1,958	14·8	16·3	25,375	19 5	W. Renton.	Rev. M. McCallum
EDINBURGH* (20)	465,671	16·9	12·9	7,714,971	16 5	(*See* p. 683.)	†(*See* p. 683.)
ELGIN* (13)	11,423	24·1	13·8	151,395	20 8	H. G. Tait.	†W. B. Munro.
Falkirk (29)	37,072	16·2	11·5	408,803	24 10	J. G. Morris.	J. Paterson.
Forfar* (2)	10,022	14·8	13·3	105,733	26 0	W. S. McCulloch.	D. L. Urquhart.
Forres* (13)	5,014	16·0	13·2	48,368	14 10	A. H. MacDonald.	R. B. S. Braid.
Fraserburgh (1)	10,411	19·7	10·1	129,404	15 0	J. M. Boyle.	M. P. J. Robertson.
Galashiels (28)	12,205	15·3	16·9	144,972	22 0	J. A. G. Hastings.	A. C. Rutherford.
Galston (4)	4,547	14·7	14·1	37,614	15 6	D. C. Stewart.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4)	5,931	18·9	14·3	66,665	18 0	J. H. Cunningham.	S. McCulloch.
GLASGOW* (19)	1,079,364	20·8	12·2	15,101,814	26 8	(*See* p. 683.)	†(*See* p. 683.)
Gourock (25)	9,131	14·9	13·3	128,403	21 6	S. R. Cumming.	J. M. Fletcher.
Grangemouth (29)	16,661	21·0	9·5	292,188	21 0	W. B. Johnston.	D. Chisholm.
Greenock (25)	77,778	21·3	11·4	829,126	22 0	J. Liddell.	D. Gerrard.
Haddington* (12)	4,683	16·7	11·3	54,992	21 6	J. McVie.	H. Craig.
Hamilton (19)	41,022	20·6	10·4	406,902	22 8	J. Kelly.	G. Cockburn.
Hawick (27)	16,631	15·4	15·3	172,046	20 2	R. Barbour.	G. Fraser.
Helensburgh (11)	8,583	16·4	14·3	136,259	22 5	E. B. Maclachlan.	Miss J. R. Young.
Huntly (1)	3,966	13·9	12·4	35,408	21 10	C. N. D. Yule.	A. Gordon.
Inverkeithing (14)	4,052	21·7	9·9	41,949	17 0	R. Mitchell.	J. T. Digance.
Inverness* (15)	28,225	19·6	12·0	377,091	23 2	J. Cameron.	R. Wotherspoon.
Inverurie* (1)	5,027	15·3	11·1	50,258	18 6	G. D. Kellas.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4)	15,832	19·1	9·9	156,267	22 2	R. Whyte.	G. M. Donaldson.
Jedburgh* (27)	4,056	18·0	14·1	49,600	22 6	L. S. Prentice.	J. Elliot.
Johnstone (25)	16,413	21·9	12·1	145,000	19 4	R. S. Macrae.	J. R. McKay.

Burghs	Estimated Population at mid-1957	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1958–59 s.	Rate levied 1958–59 d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
Keith (5)	4,357	22·7	14·7	32,647	20	5	W. J. G. Sutherland.	A. Fraser.
Kelso (27)	4,206	14·0	17·6	61,502	20	9	J. Pennie; J. Cook *(joint)*.	J. D. Bews.
Kilmarnock (4)	44,307	21·3	12·9	548,588	28	11	W. L. Walker.	D. Cairns.
Kilsyth (29)	10,329	19·3	9·9	68,200	20	4	J. W. Pollock.	H. N. Ross.
Kilwinning (4)	7,134	20·5	9·3	63,603	23	10	J. Paterson; D. J. Mitchell *(joint)*.	J. Johnston.
Kinross (17)	2,544	15·7	8·6	21,600	15	10	G. Wilson.	A. Smith.
Kirkcaldy* (14)	51,825	18·3	10·9	520,057	24	0	C. D. Chapman.	J. W. M. Gourlay.
Kirkcudbright* (18)	2,526	15·0	15·8	27,308	18	0	A. C. Watson.	W. N. Chalmers.
Kirkintilloch (11)	15,867	20·3	10·5	144,916	18	0	R. Kyle.	J. B. Fairservice.
Kirkwall* (22)	4,305	13·2	10·9	40,534	18	5	E. J. Hendry.	J. Scott.
Lanark* (19)	8,201	18·5	11·5	86,560	21	0	J. G. Good.	J. M. Stoddart.
Largs (4)	7,739	11·4	18·7	129,250	21	8	J. G. Young.	A. Montgomery.
Lerwick (33)	5,623	16·2	14·4	49,300	25	2	T. Johnston.	W. K. Conochie.
Leven (14)	8,899	11·9	12·1	102,323	18	8	J. T. Leslie.	J. Cormie.
Linlithgow* (31)	4,223	22·0	10·7	51,139	16	10	A. Stewart.	A. G. Merker.
Loanhead (20)	5,209	18·2	12·1	49,924	19	4	C. K. Brown.	A. Shand.
Lochgelly (14)	9,388	19·4	12·7	78,300	19	0	G. Johnston.	W. Foote.
Lochgilphead (3)	1,192	11·7	12·6	13,621	18	0	D. B. Brown.	A. I. McCallum.
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh (13)	5,161	24·8	10·5	43,751	13	7	W. Gilmour.	T. Manson.
Maybole (4)	4,962	19·3	11·3	37,583	18	2	D. Briggs.	J. Dunlop.
Milngavie (11)	8,206	16·9	10·8	114,352	20	10	H. G. Catto.	R. H. M. Kennedy.
Montrose* (2) [(19)	10,778	15·7	15·4	101,760	20	0	J. S. Richardson.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wishaw	71,384	20·9	11·1	648,744	23	10	A. McIntosh.	B. Brogan.
Musselburgh (20)	18,173	17·0	11·4	190,104	23	9	D. Taylor.	J. Lannan.
Nairn* (21)	4,666	17·8	15·4	55,644	22	0	G. S. Storm.	G. Borwick, M.C., T.D.
Oban (3)	6,124	17·0	16·0	86,920	22	6	A. Macinnes.	W. J. Calderwood.
Paisley (25)	95,822	19·7	12·1	1,043,330	25	11	A. Cochran.	G. Walker.
Peebles* (23)	5,662	14·1	17·1	70,906	27	1	E. Laverock.	J. R. Lawrie.
Penicuik (20)	5,799	22·6	12·8	64,394	18	1	J. J. Lamb, M.B.E., T.D.	J. McLafferty.
Perth* (24)	40,919	16·7	11·4	548,458	21	10	A. H. Martin.	†J. Buchan.
Peterhead (1)	12,611	21·6	12·1	115,743	19	6	A. Craig.	R. Forman.
Port-Glasgow (25)	23,155	24·0	9·2	187,668	23	3	J. Wooler.	E. Docherty.
Prestwick (4)	11,422	18·6	14·4	136,521	19	3	A. Inglis.	J. Kerr.
Renfrew* (25)	17,741	20·1	11·9	312,130	22	3	H. D. M. McCutcheon.	C. L. McNeil.
Rothesay* (7)	8,934	16·9	12·6	120,279	21	3	A. Lindsay.	J. C. McCallum.
Rutherglen* (19)	24,423	17·9	13·9	260,840	27	10	R. F. Pollock.	J. R. Watson.
St. Andrews* (14)	9,559	14·1	10·4	147,991	16	9	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	R. Leonard.
Saltcoats (4)	13,740	22·6	11·1	130,240	20	4	W. F. McAllum.	Mrs. R. Lamble.
Selkirk* (28)	5,757	12·0	15·6	61,726	21	6	W. Y. Carmichael.	S. M. Roberts.
Stevenston (4)	9,812	21·1	10·1	71,261	25	10	J. Campbell.	J. Forde.
Stirling* (29)	26,947	19·3	12·2	342,845	22	0	C. W. Norman.	W. M. Gray.
Stonehaven (16)	4,461	14·6	16·6	50,013	18	10	F. W. Robertson, O.B.E.; I. B. Robertson *(joint)*	T. Christie.
Stornoway (26)	5,245	14·9	13·2	56,374	17	11	A. Macleod.	A. J. Mackenzie.
Stranraer* (32)	8,895	20·3	13·2	84,284	21	7	R. McI. Wilson.	A. A. Walker.
Thurso (8)	4,127	25·7	13·3	43,763	19	6	G. L. Robertson.	J. Sinclair, M.B.E.
Tillicoultry (9)	3,994	23·0	11·5	40,031	20	0	J. C. Donaldson.	R. Heathwood.
Troon (4)	9,951	14·9	12·2	132,814	19	0	A. R. Macleod.	D. P. Anderson.
Whitburn (31)	5,835	22·3	8·7	43,121	27	0	J. W. B. Caldwell.	J. Dick.
Wick* (8)	7,770	21·8	10·2	60,095	15	10	D. S. Davidson.	J. H. Leishman.

* Royal Burgh.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—*Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and unguled *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

SCOTTISH CELTIC AND TERRITORIAL TITLES

Chiefs and landowners in Scotland are entitled to add to their surnames, patronymical or territorial, designations derived from their clan or estate. Form of signature is prescribed by 1672 cap. 47. When so used, these titles are legally regarded as part of the surname, and in address "Esq." is omitted, being inferred. Such titles are admissible in official documents and registers; are also borne by wife, heir and daughters, and when derived from actual land-ownership, or by descent, are assumable without further formality. Otherwise a Lyon Court certificate of recognition is required.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, *see* Index).

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., *born* 1895: *appointed Governor*, December 1, 1952 *re-appointed* Aug. 1, 1958 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland).....£8,000
Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.
Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Andrews, J. L. O., M.P.... 1957
Babington, Sir Anthony, Q.C..... 1926
Black, Arthur (*Lord Justice*) 1947
Brookeborough, The Viscount, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.. 1933
Corkey, The Very Rev. R 1943
Craig, Capt. Charles C.... 1923
Curran, L. E. (*Lord Justice*) 1957
Glentoran, Lt.-Col., the Lord, H.M.L., M.P..... 1953
Gordon, Senator Lt.-Col. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O... 1951
Gordon, J. F..... 1938
Hanna, G. B., Q.C., M.P.... 1953
Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E., H.M.L..... 1936
MacDermott, The Lord, M.C. (*Lord Chief Justice*).. 1940
Maginess, W. B., Q.C., M.P. 1945
May, W. M., M.P..... 1957
Moore, Rev. R., M.P..... 1943
Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt..... 1930
Neill, Major Ivan, M.P..... 1950
Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland 1944
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. Terence, M.P..... 1956
Parker, Dame Dehra, G.B.E., M.P..... 1949
Rathcavan, The Lord, H.M.L 1922
Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.... 1946
Topping, W. W. B., Q.C., M.P..... 1957
Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P.. 1944
Clerk of the Privy Council, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.
Deputy Clerk, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.

The Senate

Abercorn, The Duke of, H.M.L.
Armstrong, Robert, M.B.E.
Bailie, James (*U.*)
Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of (*U.*)
Boyd, S. W. (*U.*)
Clark, Sir G. A., Bt. (*U.*)
Clark, Wm. M. W. (*U.*)
Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., Phil.D. (*U.*)
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. G., O.B.E.
Cunningham, Joseph, C.B.E. (*U.*)
Donaghy, J. P. (*N.*).
Fisher, J. (*U.*).
Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*U.*)
Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (*U.*)
Lennon, J. G. (*A-P.*)
Londonderry, The Mayor of (*U.*)
McConnell, A.
McGill, P. F. (*N.*)
McGlade, J. A.
McGladdery, D. R. (*U.*).
Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T. (*U.*)
O'Hare, P. J. (*A-P.*)
Quin, Herbert, C.B.E. (*U.*)
Stewart, W. (*U.*).
Walmsley, A. J. (*U.*).

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).
Bleakley, D. W. (*Lab.*)
Boyd, W. R. (*Lab.*)
Boyd, T. W. (*Lab.*)
Diamond, Henry (*Repub. Lab.*)
Fitzsimmons, W. K. (*U.*).
Glentoran, Lt.-Col. The Lord, P.C., H.M.L. (*U.*).
Hanna, Francis (*Ind. Lab.*)
Hinds, W. (*U.*)
Holmes, H. (*U.*)
Kinahan, R. J. C. (*U.*).
Kirk, H. V. (*U.*)
Morgan, W. J. (*U.*)
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (*U.*)
Oliver, W. (*U.*)
Simpson, F. V. (*Lab.*)
Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C. (*U.*)

Antrim (7 Members).
Hunter, Alexander (*U.*)
McConnell, R. W. B. (*U.*)
Minford, N. O. (*U.*)
O'Neill, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence (*U.*)
Simpson, R. (*U.*)
Topping, Rt. Hon. W. W. B., Q.C. (*U.*).
(1 vacancy).

Armagh (4 Members).
Hawthorne, I. G. (*U.*)
McNabb, Mrs. D. (*U.*)
Richardson, E. G. (*Ind. N.*)
Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (*U.*)

Queen's University (4 Members).
Irwin, Sir Samuel, C.B.E. (*U.*).
Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., C.B.E., D.Sc. (*U.*)
Maconachie, Miss B. H.
Stewart, C. (*N.*)

Down (8 Members).
Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. (*U.*).
Bailey, J. E. (*U.*)
Connellan, J. (*A-P.*)
Faulkner, A. B. D. (*U.*)
Maginess, Rt. Hon. Wm. B., Q.C. LL.D. (*U.*)
May, Rt. Hon. W. M. (*U.*).
Nixon, R. S. (*U.*)
O'Reilly, J. (*N.*)

Fermanagh (3 Members).
Brookeborough, The Viscount, P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (*U.*)
Healy, Cahir (*A-P.*)
West, H. W. (*U.*)

Londonderry City (1 Member).
Jones, E. W., Q.C. (*U.*)

Londonderry County (4 Members).
Gormley, P. J. (*Nat.*)
McAteer, E. G. (*A-P.*)
Moore, Rev. Rt. Hon. Robert (*U*)
Parker, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra, G.B.E. (*U.*)

Tyrone (5 Members).
Blevins, A. (*U.*)
Lyons, T. (*U.*)
McCoy, W. F., Q.C. (*U.*)
O'Connor, R. H. (*A-P.*)
Stewart, J. F. (*A-P.*)

Absi. = Abstentionist, *A-P.* = Anti-Partition. *Ind.* = Independent. *Lab.* = Labour. *N.* = Nationalist. *U.* = Unionist.

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., P.C., H.M.L.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, T. Lyons.
Temporary Chairmen, R. W. B. McConnell; J. W. Morgan.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Clerk Assistant, Sholto Cooke.
Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.
Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.
Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of March 20, 1958 there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 4, Nationalists 7, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1, Independent Nationalist 1, Independent, 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The *Executive* power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister, The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P. *£4,000
Minister of Finance, Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Labour and National Insurance, Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P. £2,500
Minister of Education, Rt. Hon. W. M. May, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. and Rev. R. Moore, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Commerce, Lt.-Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L., M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Health and Local Government, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P. *£2,500
Minister in the Senate, Senator Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,500

* And £300 for expenses.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Department, Senator W. M. W. Clark.
Ministry of Finance, A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.
Ministry of Agriculture, J. E. Bailey, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Douglas Harkness, K.B.E.
Second Secretary and Director of Establishments, R. F. Green, C.B.
First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Leitch.
Second Parliamentary Draftsman, A. G. Donaldson.
Director of Finance, D. C. B. Holden.
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Arthur; F. J. Falkiner; K. R. Shimeld.
Registrar-General, L. C. Mulligan.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. O'Neill; W. F. Stout; W. Duff, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, Q.C., M.P.
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. F. Sheldon.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

Permanent Secretary, W. N. McWilliam.
Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Aiken; J. E. Greeves; H. A. Lowry; R. W. Steele, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
(Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, A. C. Williams.
Assistant Secretaries, L. Arndell; J. M. Benn; J. A. Glen, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, W. H. Long.
Assistant Secretaries, J. C. Baird; J. V. Bateman; W. H. Elliott, M.B.E.; W. A. V. Sanderson.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, B. J. Ahern, O.B.E.; A. C. Brooke; A. A. Farrell; W. J. Thompson.
Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Permanent Secretary, L. G. P. Freer, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; W. McCaughey; J. A. Oliver.
Chief Medical Officer, F. F. Main, Q.H.P.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.
(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

Comptroller and Auditor-General, T. Elwood, C.B.E.
Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Secretary, R. F. Green, C.B.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.
(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast).

Chairman, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.
Secretary, W. J. Arthurs.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.
(Waring Street, Belfast.)

Inspector General, Sir Richard Pim.
Deputy Inspector General, A. H. Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND IN LONDON.

23, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Agent, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1958

Counties

Antrim, Major Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill, M.P.
Armagh, Lt.-Col. A. C. Moore.
Down, T. J. A. Kingan.
Fermanagh, Maj. W. Wilson, M.B.E.
Londonderry, J. T. McFarland.
Tyrone (vacant).

County Boroughs

Belfast, Mrs. F. E. Breakie, O.B.E.
Londonderry, J. C. Hamilton.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £7,500
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Sheil; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Herbert Andrew) McVeigh. each £6,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.
Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. A. L. McLean.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.
Assistant Registrars, W. M. Knight, M.C.; G. J. Cairns.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
Assistant Chief Clerks, R. L. G. Davison; J. M. Hunter.
Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, F. Robinson.
Official Assignee, William Moore.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E
Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry.
Chief Clerk, R. A. Guiler.

Recorders

Belfast, B. J. Fox, Q.C.... .....£4,250
Londonderry, Isaac Copeland, Q.C.....£3,750

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.
Armagh and Fermanagh, J. G. Agnew, Q.C....£3,750
Down, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C.....£3,750
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.
Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C.....£3,750

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, The Lord Rathcavan, P.C.
Armagh, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Down, The Earl of Kilmorey, P.C., O.B.E., V.R.D.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.
Londonderry, Sir Dudley McCorkell, M.B.E.
Tyrone, The Duke of Abercorn.
City of Belfast, Lt.-Col. The Lord Glentoran, P.C., M.P.
City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, W. A. Pinkerton, O.B.E.
Armagh, A. D. Gibson.
Down, G. McSpadden.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen C.M.G., H.M.L.
Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.
Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of Belfast, Maj. W. C. McKee, E.R.D.
Mayor of Londonderry, J. G. Colhoun.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 1,615 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 206,034 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 34,232 pupils, 56 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 23,991 pupils, and 30 Technical Intermediate Schools with 5,306 pupils. There were also 165 Institutions of Further Education, with 3,469 full-time and 41,709 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 48 Professors, 24 Readers, 177 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, 6 Staff Tutors, and 2,879 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 5 Professors, 18 Lecturers, and 147 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, *i.e.* Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1957, amounted to £394,174,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £9,500,000 for 1957–58 and £9,000,000 for 1958–59.

Estimated Public Income.....£103,483,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution)....£103,446,000

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1956	1957
Total Imports.....	£300,658,000	£318,392,000
Total Exports.....	£274,122,000	£297,904,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1956 was approximately £387,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 226,000 persons. The linen industry, employing 46,000 persons produced goods to the value of £37,000,000 some £17,000,000 worth being sold to customers outside the United Kingdom. Other important industries are the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries which employ 53,000 persons. Launchings of mercantile shipping at Belfast amounted to 137,000 tons in 1957. Clothing to the value of over £24,000,000 was manufactured, almost half of which was accounted for by shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes; the processing of agricultural products; furniture; rope; wool; and hosiery manufactures.

Minerals.—About 2,450 men were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1957, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,267,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1957 was £520,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1957 was about 7,750,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston, between Larne and Preston and between Larne and Ardrossan.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 88,035,620 passengers by road and 7,615,891 by rail, 1,295,007 tons of merchandise by road and 282,449 tons by rail, and 956,557 head of livestock by road and 402 by rail in the year ended Sept. 30, 1957.

Airways.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Northern Ireland and airports throughout the British Isles. 284,099 passengers were carried to or from Nutt's Corner Airport, Belfast in 1957.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns) and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population Estimated, 1957	Density of Population per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast)	702,954	248,000	226
Belfast County Borough	15,357	440,100	18,338
(2) Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	116,800	239
(3) Down (Downpatrick)	609,035	249,700	262
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	420,211	51,700	79
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,513	109,300	136
Londonderry County Borough	2,200	51,600	17,200
(6) Tyrone (Omagh)	779,545	131,300	108
Total	3,354,588	1,398,500	267

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parenthesis following the name of the town show the County in which it is situate (*see above*)

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1957	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value	Rate levied 1958–59		Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1958–59 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths	£	s.	d.		
Armagh (2)	9,900	21·9	11·4	82,984	22	9	V. M. Conran.	†J. Gray.
Ballymena (1)	14,330	18·4	10·4	150,051	17	6	J. Simpson.	T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3)	6,200	20·5	8·2	43,036	24	0	R. J. Weatherall.	†C. Creighton.
Bangor (3)	22,370	16·1	14·1	321,390	19	3	T. B. Graham.	F. C. Tughan.
Belfast	440,100	19·2	11·1	4,555,814	17	8	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	*Maj. W. C. McKee, E.R.D.
Carrickfergus (1)	10,350	26·7	8·1	81,571	21	0	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine (5)	10,120	26·7	13·6	119,666	19	6	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	S. J. Henry.
Enniskillen (4)	7,280	24·5	10·0	66,857	20	0	N. J. Connor.	W. F. Bryson, M.B.E.
Holywood (3)	7,860	22·1	14·4	76,206	20	9	R. B. Stevens.	†W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1)	13,380	27·4	11·2	135,446	18	10	R. Lyttle, M.C.	C. Ross, M.B.E.
Lisburn (1)	16,850	18·4	10·6	143,029	20	0	R. C. Newell.	†J. Howard.
Londonderry	51,600	28·4	10·1	395,164	18	4	R. H. Henderson.	J. G. Colhoun.
Lurgan (2)	17,580	22·1	10·2	108,867	23	6	W. G. Best.	R. J. Brown.
Newry (3)	12,590	26·4	12·2	105,890	21	0	G. Cronin.	†T. J. Kelly.
Newtownards (3)	12,650	20·2	11·3	85,609	20	10	W. C. Scott.	S. E. Woods.
Omagh (6)	7,540	28·8	11·4	65,361	17	10	J. McGale.	R. K. Henderson.
Portadown (2)	18,850	21·3	10·7	185,755	19	6	G. McGowan.	R. J. Williamson.
Strabane (6)	7,500	29·9	10·7	46,770	20	0	J. Bradley.	†T. Boyle.

BELFAST

Belfast, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1957) of 440,100. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are shipbuilding and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1958–59), Maj. W. C. McKee, E.R.D.
Town Clerk, J. Dunlop, C.B.E.

LONDONDERRY

Londonderry, a City and County Borough, situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1956) of 51,700 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for a long period closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1689, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II. until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columba (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1958–59), J. G. Colhoun.
Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′–54° 25′ N., and long 4° 18′–4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population in April, 1951, of 54,499 (25,086 males, 29,413 females). In 1956 the births numbered 632 and the deaths 836. 355 persons were returned at the Census of 1951 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 529 in 1931. The cultivated area (1957) was 76,236 acres, and the live-stock included 765 horses, 26,347 cattle, 91,538 sheep and 7,390 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 600,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. Her Majesty the Queen visited the island in 1955, and presided over Tynwald on August 9.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914–18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being surtax and income tax. Income tax ranges from 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4*s.* 6*d.* for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax is payable on incomes of £2,500 per annum at the rate of 10*d.* in the £., rising to 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on incomes of £20,000 and over per annum. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1956–57 was £482,874.

	1955–56	1956–57
Public revenue	£3,301,546	£3,427,887
Public expenditure	3,073,215	3,296,766

CAPITAL, ♆Douglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1, 1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped. ♆Castletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are ♆Peel (2,582), and ♆Ramsey (4,607)

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *sworn in* Sept. 7, 1952 (*plus allowances, tax free* £2,000) £3,000

Government Secretary and Treasurer, Eric Reginald St. Aubrey Davies, M.B.E. £1,300–1,600

First Deemster, His Hon. Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E. (*plus allce.* £100 *as Deputy Governor*) 2,500

Second Deemster, His Hon. Bruce Whyte Macpherson 2,350

Attorney-General, G. E. Moore 2,350

Speaker of the House of Keys, Sir Joseph D. Qualtrough, C.B.E. 300

Judge of Appeal, J. R. D. Crichton 400

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1951 census the population of Jersey was 57,296, and of Guernsey, etc. 45,474; The estimated populations in 1957 were: Jersey, 55,288; Guernsey, etc. 42,519 (Guernsey, 40,721, Alderney, 1,350; Sark, 448).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1957 was 40,252 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 18,000 vergées in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast and of Alderney is St. Anne's A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

The islands were in German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency General Sir George Watkin Eben James Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) £2,500

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (*ret.*).

Government Secretary, Brigadier R. M. H. Lewis, C.B.E., M.C.

Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander M. Coutanche.
Deputy Bailiff, C. S. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dean of Jersey (vacant).
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, R. H. Le Masurier, D.S.C.
Solicitor-General (vacant).
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, R. G. Evans.

	1957 (year ending Jan. 31)	1958 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue	£3,135,724	£3,866,265
Expenditure	3,006,451	3,199,225
Public Debt	3,510,640	3,373,167

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur) Robson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1958) £2,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C.,. Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, R.N.R.D.

Government Secretary, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Colwill, C.B.E.
Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir Ambrose James Sherwill, C.B.E., M.C.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.
President of the Board of Administration, R. H. Johns, C.B.E.
Attorney General, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.
Solicitor General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. Gahan, Q.C.
Receiver General, R. H. Collenette.
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.
President, Education Council, Rev. S. W. Gerhold.
Immigration Officer, L. W. Sarre, M.B.E.
Postmaster, F. Child.

	1956	1957
Revenue	£1,997,973	£2,423,812
Expenditure	1,993,014	2,139,592
States Funded Debt	5,408,689	5,447,112
Note Issue	445,170	494,932

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Serca, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III, that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At the request of Henry I. he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1959

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1959, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 35s. net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

INTRODUCTION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14½ million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 196–201. The total population of the British Commonwealth is officially estimated (June 30, 1955) as 660,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of ten sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. All members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand, Pakistan and Ghana, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of India, Pakistan and the Federation of Malaya) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Republics of India and Pakistan and the Federation of Malaya, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and Ghana, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. India and Pakistan being Republics with Presidents as head of the state and the Federation of Malaya which has one of the Malay Rulers as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster*, 1931, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not *members* of the Commonwealth.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 59 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures. (*See* main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been frequent Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* The Union of South Africa, and Ceylon, have created only a single citizenship without making provision for the common status, though to some extent drawing a distinction between citizens of other Commonwealth countries and aliens. India, in addition to creating Indian citizenship, has recognized in India, on a reciprocal basis, the common status possessed by citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the

*In addition under the law of Southern Rhodesia citizens of Southern Rhodesia have the common status of British subject.

Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth. Arrangements have been made under which appeals to the Head of the Federation of Malaya may be entertained by the Committee. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in India and Pakistan, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. In Ghana puisne judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of a Judicial Service Commission. In the Federation of Malaya they are appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. There are ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand co-ordinate their defence plans in South East Asia and the South West Pacific through a joint defence machinery specially devised for this purpose.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for 33 administrative units which include the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Kamaran Island.
Bahamas—colony.
Bermuda—colony.
British Guiana—colony.
British Honduras—colony.
British Virgin Islands—colony.
Christmas Island—colony.
Cyprus—colony.
Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.
Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.
Gambia—colony and protectorate.
Gibraltar—colony.
Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.
Kenya—colony and protectorate.
Malta—colony.
Mauritius—colony.
Nigeria, Federation of (comprising the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions, the Southern Cameroons, and the Federal territory of Lagos) —colony, protectorate and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.
North Borneo—colony.
St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).
Sarawak—colony. The governor is *ex officio* High Commissioner for Brunei, a protected state.
Seychelles—colony.
Sierra Leone—colony and protectorate.
Singapore—colony.
Somaliland Protectorate—protectorate.
Tanganyika—Trust Territory, under United Kingdom Trusteeship.
Uganda—protectorate.
Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, the Central and Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share a High Commissioner.
West Indies—a federation of the colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago (established, Jan. 1958).
Zanzibar—protectorate.

*Canton and Enderbury Islands, which are part of the Colony, are administered as an Anglo-American condominium under a 50-year agreement having effect from 1939.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—three protectorates in South Africa administered by the United Kingdom, through the Commonwealth Relations Office and H.M. High Commissioner in Pretoria.

The Maldive Islands, a protected state, consisting of 12,000 coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary

of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa and South Africa for South-West Africa. In addition they administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act*, 1940, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 may be spent on research. A further Act in 1949 increased the annual amount to £20,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 can be drawn in any one year for research. *The Colonial Development and Welfare Act*, 1955, extends the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provides an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, made available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000 during 1955–60.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER OFFICES

CANADA.—Ottawa, K. McGregor, C.M.G.	56 Sparks Street, *Ottawa* 4.
Montreal, M. J. Marshall	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*
Toronto, J. R. W. Wilby	119 Adelaide St., W., *Toronto.*
Vancouver, J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.	540 Burrard St., *Vancouver.*
Winnipeg, D. G. Stewart-Smith	403 Royal Bank Bldg., *Winnipeg.*
Edmonton, I. L. Davies, M.B.E.	Imp. Bank Bldg., Jasper Ave.
Atlantic Provinces, J. R. Cross	65 Spring Garden Rd., *Halifax, N.S.*
AUSTRALIA.—Canberra, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Commonwealth Ave., *Canberra.*
Sydney, A. R. Bruce, O.B.E.	Prudential Bldg., *Sydney.*
Melbourne, H. F. Stevens	224 Queen Street, *Melbourne*, C.1.
Brisbane, R. Fell	M.L.C. Building, *Brisbane.*
Perth, J. D. Leithead	189 St. George's Terrace.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, C. G. Cruickshank	Customhouse Quay, *Wellington.*
Auckland, A. P. Timms	Queen's Arcade Bldg., *Auckland.*
SOUTH AFRICA.—Pretoria, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.	238 Vermeulen Street, *Pretoria.*
Johannesburg, A. Heckle	Prichard Street, *Johannesburg.*
Cape Town, I. Gray	41 Parliament St., *Cape Town.*
Durban, F. I. Lamb	United Bldgs., Smith St., *Durban.*
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—	
Salisbury, J. W. Stoodley	Sanlam Bldg., Baker Ave., *Salisbury.*
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.—Dublin, K. R. Allen	30 Merrion Square, *Dublin*, C.17.
INDIA.—Delhi, H. Bailey	Eastern House, *New Delhi.*
Calcutta, G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.	1 Harrington St., *Calcutta* 16.
Madras, L. A. C. Newns	6 Armenian St., *Madras* 1.
Bombay, C. H. Baylis	Mercantile Bank Bldg., *Bombay* 1.
PAKISTAN.—Karachi, D. A. Bryan, O.B.E.	Finlay House, *Karachi.*
Lahore, H. F. Codling	National House, Bank Sq., *Lahore.*
Chittagong, C. W. Blackman, M.B.E.	Quaid-e-Azam Road, *Chittagong.*
Dacca, J. W. P. Chidell	Adamjee Court, *Dacca.*
CEYLON.—Colombo, C. E. Thorogood, C.M.G.	Hong Kong Bank Building, Prince Street, *Colombo.*
EAST AFRICA.—C. E. Dymond	Memorial Hall, *Nairobi, Kenya.*
WEST AFRICA.—Lagos, E. I. Oliver, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.	Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O., *Lagos.*
GHANA.—Accra, R. W. B. Carter	P.O. Box 2649, *Accra.*
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, D. Broad	72 South Quay, *Port of Spain.*
Jamaica, B. A. F. Pennock	Barclays Bank Building, *Kingston.*
SINGAPORE.—H. W. Woodruff	Fullerton Building, *Singapore.*
HONG KONG.—G. B. W. Harrison	1037/40 Alexandra House, *Hong Kong.*
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—Kuala Lumpur, L. Bevan	105 Ampang Road, *Kuala Lumpur.*

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Canning	Nov. 1, 1858
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Mar. 12, 1862
Sir John Lawrence, Bt.	Jan. 12, 1864
Earl of Mayo	Jan. 12, 1869
Lord Northbrook	May 3, 1872
Lord Lytton	April 12, 1876
Marquess of Ripon	June 8, 1880
Earl of Dufferin	Dec. 13, 1884
Marquess of Lansdowne	Dec. 10, 1888
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Jan. 27, 1894
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Jan. 6, 1899
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	Dec. 13, 1901
Earl of Minto	Nov. 18, 1905
Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	Nov. 23, 1910
Lord Chelmsford	April 4, 1916
Earl of Reading	April 2, 1921
Lord Irwin (Earl of Halifax)	April 3, 1926
Earl of Willingdon	April 18, 1931
Marquess of Linlithgow	April 18, 1936
Viscount Wavell	Oct. 20, 1943
Viscount Mountbatten of Burma	Mar. 24, 1947
Dominion of India.	
Earl Mountbatten of Burma	Aug. 15, 1947
Sir Chakravarty Rajagopalachari	June 21, 1948
Republic of India	
Dr. Rajendra Prasad (*President*)	Jan. 26, 1950
Pakistan.	
Mohamed Ali Jinnah	Aug. 15, 1947
Khwaia Nazimuddin	Nov. 12, 1948
Ghulam Mohammed	Oct. 17, 1951
Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza	Sept. 19, 1955
Republic of Pakistan	
Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza (*Acting President*)	March 5, 1956

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA

Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Monck	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin	June 24, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Dec. 10, 1904
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire	Nov. 11, 1916
Viscount Byng of Vimy	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough	April 4, 1931
Lord Tweedsmuir	Nov. 2, 1935
Earl of Athlone	June 21, 1940
Viscount Alexander of Tunis	April 12, 1946
Vincent Massey	Feb. 28, 1952

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Hopetoun	Jan. 1, 1901
Lord Tennyson	Jan. 19, 1903
Lord Northcote	Jan. 21, 1904
Earl of Dudley	Sept. 19, 1908
Lord Denman	July 31, 1911
Viscount Novar	May 18, 1914
Lord Forster	Oct. 6, 1920
Lord Stonehaven	Oct. 8, 1925
Sir Isaac Isaacs	Jan. 22, 1931
Lord Gowrie, *VC*	Jan. 23, 1936
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	Jan. 20, 1945
Sir William John McKell	March 10, 1947
Sir William Slim	May 8, 1953

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND

Name	Assumed Office
Earl of Liverpool	1917
Viscount Jellicoe	1920
Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt.	1924
Lord Bledisloe	1930
Viscount Galway	1935
Sir Cyril Newall	1941
Lord Freyberg, *VC*	1946
Lord Norrie	1952
Viscount Cobham	1957

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Name	Assumed Office
Viscount Gladstone	May 31, 1910
Earl Buxton	Sept. 8, 1914
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught	Nov. 20, 1920
Earl of Athlone	Jan. 21, 1924
Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 26, 1931
Sir Patrick Duncan	April 5, 1937
Maj. G. B. van Zyl	Jan. 1, 1946
Dr. E. G. Jansen	Jan. 1, 1951

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CEYLON

Name	Assumed Office
Lord Soulbury	1949
Sir O. Goonetilleke	1954

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMONWEALTH

AUSTRALIA.—*High Commissioner*, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., Canberra.
CANADA.—*High Commissioner*, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Ottawa.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*High Commissioner*, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Cape Town and Pretoria.
NEW ZEALAND.—*High Commissioner*, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Wellington.
INDIA.—*High Commissioner*, Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, New Delhi.
PAKISTAN.—*High Commissioner*, Sir Alexander Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Karachi.
CEYLON.—*High Commissioner*, A. F. Morley, C.M.G., C.B.E.
GHANA.—*High Commissioner*, Sir Ian Maclennan, K.C.M.G., Accra.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—*High Commissioner*, Sir Geofrey Tory, K.C.M.G., Kuala Lumpur.
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—*High Commissioner*, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E., Salisbury.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1956	Estimated, 1958
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	1,123,116	1,201,000
British Columbia (Victoria)	366,255	1,398,464	1,544,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,030	850,040	870,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	554,616	577,000
Newfoundland (St. John's)	156,185	415,074	438,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,068	694,717	710,000
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	5,404,933	5,803,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	99,285	100,000
Quebec (Quebec)	594,860	4,628,378	4,884,000
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	880,665	888,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse)	207,076	12,190	13,000
North West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,304,903	19,313	20,000
Total	3,851,113	16,080,791	17,048,000

Land Area, 3,549,960 square miles; Water Area, 301,153 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 282,164 in 1957, 108,989 were from the British Isles, 11,008 from the United States and 162,167 from over 60 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857

Origins	1941	1951
British Races	5,715,904	6,709,685
English	2,968,402	3,630,344
Scottish	1,403,974	1,547,470
Irish	1,267,702	1,439,635
Other	75,826	92,236
European Races	5,520,964	6,872,889
French	3,483,038	4,319,167
Austrian	37,715	32,231
Belgian	29,711	35,138
Czech and Slovak	42,912	63,959
Finnish	41,683	43,745
German	464,682	619,995
Hungarian	54,598	60,460
Italian	112,625	152,245
Jewish	170,241	181,670
Netherland	212,863	264,267
Polish	167,485	219,845
Roumanian	24,689	23,601
Russian	83,708	91,279
Scandinavian	244,603	283,024
Ukrainian	305,929	395,043
Other	50,482	87,210
Asiatic Races	74,064	72,827
Chinese	34,627	32,528
Japanese	23,149	21,663
Other	16,288	18,636
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	165,607
All other	64,202	188,421
Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429

Religions	1941	1951
Roman Catholic	4,806,431	6,069,496
United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Church of England in Canada	1,754,368	2,060,720
Presbyterian	830,597	781,747
Baptist	481,165	519,585
Lutheran	401,836	444,923
Jewish	168,585	204,836
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	185,948	190,831
Greek Orthodox	139,845	172,271
Mennonite	111,554	125,938
Pentecostal	57,742	95,131
Evangelical Church	37,064	50,900
Salvation Army	33,709	70,275
Mormon	25,328	32,688
Church of Christ, Disciples	21,260	14,920
Christian Science	20,261	20,795
Adventist	18,485	21,398
Confucian and Buddhist	37,958	13,975
Others	162 661	251,529
Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429

Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951) 155,874. Eskimo population (1941), 7,205; (1951) 9,733.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other territories of British North America. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta, Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41′.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which created the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, to which Federation the other Provinces have subsequently adhered. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 12, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Honourable VINCENT MASSEY, C.H., *appointed* Feb. 28, 1952.

Secretary to the Governor-General, Lionel Massey.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), J. F. Delaute.

Comptroller of the Household, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.

Aides-de-Camp, Flt.-Lieut. I. Macmillan, R.C.A.F.; Capt. J. E. G. Morin, Royal 22nd Regt.; Lieut. A. A. T. Henley, R.C.N.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET
(June 21, 1957)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John George Diefenbaker, Q.C. ..... † $25,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Sidney Earle Smith, LL.D. 15,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Gordon Minto Churchill, D.S.O. 15,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Scott Harkness 15,000
Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Jay Waldo Monteith 15,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. George Clyde Nowlan, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Michael Starr 15,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Edmund Davie Fulton 15,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Howard Charles Green, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Alfred Johnson Brooks, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Mrs. Ellen Louise Fairclough 15,000
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming 15,000
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. Paul Comtois 15,000
Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Angus Maclean, D.F.C. 15,000
Minister of National Defence, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O. 15,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Leon Balcer 15,000
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Alvin George Hamilton 15,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. George Hees .. 15,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. William McLean Hamilton 15,000
Minister of Defence Production, Hon. Raymond O'Hurley 15,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Henri Courtemanche 15,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. James Macdonell, Q.C.; Hon. William J. Browne 15,000

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Lester B. Pearson 15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.
Ambassador, L. P. Picard, Q.C.
AUSTRALIA.
High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.
AUSTRIA
Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.
BELGIUM.
Ambassador, C. P. Hébert.
BRAZIL.
Ambassador, W. A. Irwin.
CEYLON.
High Commissioner, N. Cavell.
CHILE.
Ambassador, P. E. Renaud.
COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, R. A. D. Ford.
CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.
Ambassador, H. Allard.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Chargé d'Affaires, A. J. Andrew.
DENMARK.
Ambassador, H. F. Feaver.
FINLAND.
Minister (*See* Sweden)
FRANCE.
Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, E. M. Reid.
GHANA.
High Commissioner, E. W. T. Gill.
GREECE.
Ambassador, E. D. McGreer.
ICELAND.
Minister (*see* Norway).
INDIA.
High Commissioner, C. A. Ronning.
INDONESIA.
Ambassador, T. F. M. Newton.
IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, A. Rive.
ISRAEL.
Ambassador, Miss M. Meagher.
ITALY.
Ambassador (vacant).
JAPAN.
Ambassador, W. F. Bull.
LUXEMBOURG.
Minister (*see* Belgium.)
MALAYA.
High Commissioner, A. R. Menzies.
MEXICO.
Ambassador, D. S. Cole.
NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, T. A. Stone.
NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, G. R. Heasman.
NORWAY.
Ambassador, R. A. Mackay.
PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, H. O. Moran, M.B.E.
PERU.
Ambassador, A. J. Pick.
POLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, J. P. Erichsen-Brown.
PORTUGAL.
Ambassador, Dr. P. Panneton.
SPAIN.
Ambassador, L. Mayrand.
SWEDEN.
Ambassador, J. A. Chapdelaine.
SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, E. Turcotte.
TURKEY.
Ambassador, E. B. Rogers.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, D. M. Johnson.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, R. M. MacDonnell.
UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Hon. George Drew, Q.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, N. A. Robertson.
URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, C. B. Birkett.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, D. M. Johnson.

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of $8,000 *per annum* is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of $2,000 *per annum* is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of $2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1952.

VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, R. P. Bower.
WEST INDIES.
Commissioner, R. G. C. Smith.
YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, G. Ignatieff.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA.
Ambassador, Carlos L. Torriani.
AUSTRALIA.
High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
AUSTRIA.
Ambassador, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.
BELGIUM.
Ambassador, Jacques de Thier.
BRAZIL.
Ambassador, Afranio de Mello-Franco.
CEYLON.
High Commissioner, Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.
CHILE.
Ambassador, General Teodoro Ruiz.
CHINA.
Ambassador, Liu Chich.
COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, Dr. J. Pineros-Corpas.
CUBA.
Ambassador, C. C. Gonzalez de Mendoza.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Minister, Bedrich Hruska.
DENMARK.
Ambassador, J. Knox.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. M. Messina.
FINLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Sigurd von Numers.
FRANCE.
Ambassador, F. Lacoste.
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, H. Siegfried.
GREECE.
Ambassador, R. B. Rosetti.
HAITI.
Chargé d'Affaires, R. Colimon.
ICELAND.
Minister, Thor Thors.
INDIA.
High Commissioner, C. S. Venkatachar.
INDONESIA.
Ambassador, Dr. L. N. Palar.
IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. T. J. Kiernan.
ISRAEL.
Ambassador, A. Lourie.
ITALY.
Ambassador, Sergio Fenoaltea.
JAPAN.
Ambassador, T. Hagiwara.
LEBANON.
Minister, A. Najjar.
LUXEMBOURG.
Minister, Hugues Le Gallais.
MEXICO.
Ambassador, M. Maples-Arce.
NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, D. J. von Balluseck.
NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, T. P. Davin (*acting*).
NORWAY.
Ambassador, A. C. Gunneng.
PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, M. O. A. Baig.
PERSIA.
Minister, Mahmood Esfandiari.
PERU.
Ambassador, J. V. Larrabure.
POLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sieradzki.
PORTUGAL.
Ambassador, Dr. V. V. Garin.
SPAIN.
Ambassador, J. de las Bacenas.
SWEDEN.
Ambassador, O. Thorsing.
SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, Dr. V. Nef.
TUNISIA.
Ambassador, M. Slim.
TURKEY.
Ambassador, A. C. Üstün.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, J. R. Jordaan.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, D. S. Chuvahin.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, El Hussein El Khatib.
UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Earnscliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioner, Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, C.M.G.
Counsellor, H. E. Davies.
Naval Adviser, Capt. R. G. Dreyer, M.B.E., R.N.
Army Adviser, Brig. F. C. G. Page, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore B. J. R. Roberts.
Director, U.K. Information Office, D. F. Kerr.
Economic Adviser, G. Bowen, C.M.G.
Agricultural Adviser, G. H. C. Amos.
Adviser (War Pensions), G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
Adviser (Defence Supplies), F. S. Barton, C.B.E.
UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, L. T. Merchant.
URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, E. Benavides.
VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, Dr. C. L. F. C. Contreras.
YUGOSLAVIA.
Chargé d'Affaires, V. Velasevic.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *Newfoundland*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest.

In 1952, through an amendment to the British North American Act, it was provided that the number of Members of the House should be 265 and that the representation of the provinces should forthwith and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time time provided, subject to certain rules. A redistribution of the Parliamentary constituencies was made when an Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons received Royal Assent on July 4, 1952. Under the terms of this Act, the number of representatives

elected for each province is now as follows: 85 for Ontario, 75 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 14 for Manitoba, 22 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 7 for Newfoundland, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 1 for Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories. (Present total 265).

Members of the House of Commons must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects, qualified voters under the Elections Act and of the full age of twenty-one years; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a plurality of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $8,000 *per annum*, with travelling expenses and expense allowances, and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1916, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Mark Robert Drouin, Q.C. (*with Sessional indemnity* $8,000, *residence allowance* $3,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *and motor-car allowance* $1,000)	$9,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, John F. MacNeill, Q.C.	16,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Roland Michener (*with Sessional indemnity* $8,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *car allowance* $1,000, *and in lieu of residence*, $3,000)	$9,000
Deputy Speaker, Pierre Sevigny (*Annual indemnity* $8,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *and in lieu of residence* $1,500)	6,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E.	16,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. P. Kerwin	$27,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. I. C. Rand; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson ..... each	$22,500
Registrar of the Supreme Court, A. B. Harvey, Q.C.	11,500

Exchequer Court of Canada

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Hon. J. T. Thorson	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier; Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow	16,900
Registrar, G. Belleau, Q.C.	9,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All matters relating to defence are the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible to the Minister for defence research and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the Regular Force, and a third command at Hamilton, Ont., for the R.C.N. (Reserve).

On April 30, 1958, the Navy had 52 ships, excluding auxiliaries, in commission and 28 in reserve, excluding two on loan to other government departments and three on loan to the Royal Norwegian Navy. There were over 150 naval aircraft in service. Among the ships in commission were one light fleet carrier, one light cruiser, 17 destroyer escorts, 12 frigates, 4 coastal escorts, 10 minesweepers, 3 patrol craft, 2 miscellaneous vessels and 2 Royal Navy submarines under Canadian operational control. Seven new construction destroyer escorts will be completed in 1958–59 and 6 additional destroyer escorts are allowed for in a further building programme. On April 30, 1958, there were 19,919 officers and men in the Royal Canadian Navy (Regular) and 4,342 in the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve Force on active list).

Army.—The Canadian Army is administered by Army Headquarters at Ottawa through five command headquarters, which direct eight areas. On April 30, 1958, the Canadian Army (Regular) had 396 active units in Canada and abroad. The Regular Army comprises the NATO forces, which consist of 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Europe and Headquarters 1st Canadian Infantry Division, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Groups in Canada; the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, forces for the defence of the Canada–United States region, supporting units and static units and installations for the administration of the Army as a whole.

At the same date, there were 443 units in the Canadian Army (Militia) and 29 units in the Supplementary Reserve. These Reserve units together with the Regular Reserve, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia consist of personnel enrolled for other than continuing full-time service.

The Army is responsible for the maintenance of the North-West Highway System and for the operation of the North-West Territories and Yukon Radio System. It also provides postal services, dental services and medical supplies for Canada's three Armed Forces.

On April 30, 1958, the strength of the Canadian Army (Regular) was 47,289 and the Canadian Army (Militia) was 41,013.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa through nine major formations. On April 30, 1958, the R.C.A.F. had 39 squadrons in service, 29 being regular force squadrons and 12 auxiliary force squadrons. Twelve were in Europe under NATO and the balance were in Canada, where there were nine CF-100 all-weather interceptor squadrons for air defence, three maritime patrol squadrons; four transport squadrons; one area reconnaissance squadron; four auxiliary light transport squadrons and six auxiliary fighter squadrons. The strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 51,669 on April 30, 1958, and at the same date the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) was 4,627.

The Defence Research Board.—The purpose of the Defence Research Board is to make available for the defence of Canada the scientific resources of this country and to co-ordinate Canadian scientific efforts and knowledge with developments in allied countries.

The Board consists of a full-time Chairman and Vice-Chairman, six *ex officio* members and six other members who are appointed for a term from industry and the universities. The *ex officio* members are the three Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Minister of National Defence, the President of the National Research Council and a representative from the Department of Defence Production.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Headquarters: R.C.M.P. Headquarters Building, Ottawa.

Total strength (1958) 138 officers, 4,973 other ranks, 351 special constables and 564 civil servants.

Commissioner, L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Deputy Commissioners, C. E. Rivett-Carnac; J. Brunet.

Director of Operations and Criminal Investigations, D. A. McKinnon.

Supply Officer, E. H. Perlson.

Departmental Secretary, P. R. Usborne.

Director of Security and Intelligence, K. W. N. Hall.

Adjutant, G. H. Prime.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1957) 31,000 publicly controlled schools with 3,259,400 pupils. In addition there were 218,869 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 31,033 pupils (1956). At December 1, 1957, there were 34 universities and 246 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 86,500. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had an enrolment of 11,636; British Columbia (1907) of 9,297; Montreal (1920) of 10,152; McGill (1829) of 6,843; Manitoba (1877) of 4,786; Saskatchewan (1907) of 3,723; Laval (1852) of 7,650; Alberta (1906) of 4,366; Queen's (1841) of 2,603; Ottawa (1848) of 2,424; Dalhousie (1818) of 1,519 and Western Ontario (1878) of 3,594. Figures include enrolment at affiliated colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Languages.—Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

Literature.—In addition to the rich heritages of English and French literature there is a definite Canadian literature in both tongues. In both languages history and biography were at first predominant but all fields have since been covered. In 1957 there were 105 daily newspapers published in Canada, 86 in English, 12 in French and the rest in other languages, with an aggregate circulation of 4,000,000. In addition, there were about 747 weekly newspapers published in English and 153 in French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1957.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta	35,729	8,255	10,117
British Columbia	38,743	13,711	12,620
Manitoba	22,361	7,368	6,594
New Brunswick	17,020	4,595	4,284
Newfoundland	15,315	3,198	3,041
Nova Scotia	19,316	5,977	5,206
Ontario	150,923	49,164	46,780
P.E.I.	2,676	916	627
Quebec	141,708	36,234	37,135
Saskatchewan	23,918	6,473	6,510
Yukon	494	93	110
N.W. Territories	900	325	162
	469,093	136,579	133,186

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1957) 28·3; Death Rate 8·2; Marriage Rate 8·0; Divorces (1950) 5,373; (1951) 5,263; (1952) 5,634; (1953) 6,110; (1954) 5,922; (1955), 6,031; (1956) 5,890; (1957), 6,328.

FINANCE

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar in 1945 was $4·45=£1 sterling. On Sept. 19, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became $3·08=£1. On Sept. 30, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of exchange of the Canadian dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. During 1957 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 95·88 cents in terms of Canadian funds.

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	$	$
1949	2,771,395,075	2,175,892,334
1950	2,580,140,615	2,448,615,662
1951	3,112,535,948	2,901,241,698
1952	3,980,908,652	3,732,875,250
1953	4,360,822,789	4,337,275,512
1954	4,396,319,583	4,350,522,378
1955	4,123,513,000	4,275,362,888
1956	4,400,046,639	4,433,127,636
1957	5,106,540,880	4,849,035,298
1958	5,047,100,000	5,086,500,000

CANADIAN LOAN TO U.K.

The United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act of 1946 authorized a loan to U.K. of $1,250,000,000 to enable the U.K. to buy Canada's export products during the period of world reconstruction. On Feb. 20, 1951, the U.K. Government announced that no further drawings would be made under the agreement, the total loan advanced amounting to $1,185,000,000. During the fiscal year 1957–58 the United Kingdom Government repaid $30,000,000, reducing the balance to $23,000,000.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1957

Country	To Canada	From Canada
	$	$
United Kingdom	521,957,699	737,530,398
Australia	28,727,603	48,882,925
New Zealand	11,770,072	16,963,965
South Africa	6,859,365	48,441,280
Brit. E. Africa	15,267,001	787,582
Gold Coast	5,988,735	1,254,067
India	29,247,517	28,991,114
Pakistan	503,690	11,395,184
Ceylon	14,915,732	3,213,067
Malaya	27,356,001	3,316,108
British Guiana	21,003,240	5,068,872
Brit. W. Indies	58,596,763	42,864,952
U.S.A.	3,998,549,364	2,869,247,048
Arabia	34,316,908	1,663,528
Argentina	4,702,889	14,199,222
Austria	4,430,699	6,711,890
Belgium and Luxembourg	44,066,390	60,402,005
Belgian Congo	3,338,365	2,623,312
Bolivia	147,844	949,469
Brazil	35,324,966	25,797,942
Chile	1,621,515	4,360,978
China (except Formosa)	5,304,243	1,391,663
China (Formosa)	192,743	1,648,144
Colombia	18,190,326	14,627,202
Costa Rica	8,605,590	2,368,860
Cuba	13,865,708	16,889,251
Czechoslovakia	5,045,106	1,422,153
Denmark	8,616,429	3,531,569
Dominican Republic	1,273,756	5,023,833
Ecuador	4,428,174	2,786,251
Egypt	329,519	1,221,487
Finland	481,946	940,120
France	36,182,633	57,506,405
French Africa	2,274,956	863,950
Germany:		
Fed. Republic	97,646,194	151,939,111
Eastern	707,409	24,932
Greece	456,383	4,121,423
Guatemala	3,469,614	3,206,858
Haiti	1,493,919	2,240,736
Hawaii	4,002,944	3,751,810
Honduras	4,575,417	1,061,291
Indonesia	964,807	1,633,330
Rep. of Ireland	1,219,167	8,398,503
Israel	1,586,979	5,049,579
Italy	33,011,812	62,841,614
Japan	61,604,709	139,151,938
Mexico	21,112,502	42,612,837
Morocco	291,741	733,308
Netherlands	25,395,593	69,848,822
Neth. W. Indies	43,167,948	2,159,309
Norway	3,145,299	55,548,041
Panama	7,197,834	30,664,571
Persia	545,595	1,717,344
Peru	2,799,348	10,108,193
Philippines	3,975,643	17,539,751
Portugal	2,664,338	2,605,226
Puerto Rico	972,224	12,609,864
Spain	5,596,416	5,914,578
Sweden	15,568,435	12,111,202
Switzerland	24,660,083	25,044,881
Syria & Lebanon	285,628	1,928,920
Thailand	629,538	2,046,012
Turkey	840,817	482,984
Uruguay	808,707	3,788,626
U.S.S.R.	2,804,421	10,658,234
Venezuela	248,144,971	39,840,006
Yugoslavia	578,473	219,515
Commonwealth Countries	760,818,893	970,647,627
For. Countries	4,862,591,566	3,870,081,731
Totals		

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	$	$
1949	16,950,403,795	11,776,134,152
1950	16,750,756,246	11,644,609,199
1951	16,923,307,028	11,433,314,943
1952	17,257,668,676	11,185,281,546
1953	17,918,490,812	11,161,734,269
1954	17,923,189,502	11,115,937,064
1955	17,951,491,464	11,263,080,154
1956	19,124,232,779	11,280,368,964
1957	18,326,190,715	11,007,651,158
1958	18,368,300,000	11,048,300,000

During the fiscal year 1958 sale of securities to the general public was confined to Canada Savings Bonds, a type of security first introduced in Nov. 1946. The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was $2,649,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1957, compared with $2,541,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1956.

Banking.—There were 9 chartered banks on May 31, 1958, with liabilities to the public of $14,886,890,000; assets of $14,886,890,000, deposits $13,867,194,000. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1958, was $34,895,729. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1958, were $266,585,424.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 60,990,000 acres in 1957 was $1,348,766,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

All Canada	1955	1956	1957
Wheat	494,142	573,062	370,508
Oats	407,783	524,445	384,599
Barley	252,385	269,065	219,993
Rye	14,753	8,584	8,539
Flaxseed	19,748	34,463	19,979

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1957, the live stock included 730,100 horses, 11,296 cattle, 1,661,000 sheep, 4,857,000 swine and 77,168,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1957 was 303,357,000 lb., compared with 303,314,000 lb. in 1956. The factory cheese production was 105,631,000 lb. compared with 93,715,000 lb. in 1956.

Fur farming.—There were 2,829 fur farms in Canada in 1956, 142 of which were fox farms, and 1,899 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1956–67 was 6,919,724, valued at $25,592,130.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calender year 1956 was $202,299,500. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was $107,901,000 of which sea fisheries accounted for $93,440,500 or 86·6 per cent., and inland fisheries for $14,461,000 or 13·4 per cent.; persons employed 89,870; canning and curing establishments in operation 588.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was $829,572,714 in 1955. Lumber sawn (1956) $494,102,440. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1956) amounted to $736,346,393. Newsprint produced (1956), amounted to 6,445,110 tons valued at $735,644,049.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1957 were machinery (except agricultural) ($631,600,000); automobile parts ($260,075,000); crude petroleum ($305,557,000); electrical apparatus ($249,328,000);

plements and machinery ($202,230,000); tractors and parts ($127,658,000); passenger automobiles ($99,956,000); pipes, tubes and fittings ($147,727,000); engines and boilers ($138,451,000); bituminous coal ($117,714,000); aircraft and parts ($93,691,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1957 were newsprint paper ($715,490,000); planks and boards ($281,681,000); wheat ($380,415,000); wood pulp ($292,406,000); aluminium and products ($230,495,000); nickel ($248,253,000); copper and products ($169,218,000); iron ore ($152,281,000); crude petroleum ($140,975,000); fish and fishery products ($130,334,000); uranium ores and concentrates ($127,935,00); asbestos ($107,058,000); seeds ($94,068,000); alcoholic beverages ($71,197,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1957 were wheat ($126,908,000); aluminium, primary ($78,956,000); copper and products ($59,577,000); nickel and products ($45,374,000); newsprint ($44,009,000); planks and boards ($40,483,000); barley ($19,708,000); wood pulp ($28,662,000); wheat flour ($20,306,000); platinum and scrap ($17,273,000); flaxseed ($21,615,000); iron ore ($24,284,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1956 numbered 37,428, the gross value of factory shipments being $21,636,748,986. These industries employed 1,353,020 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $4,570,692,190.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, platinum and the platinum metals and asbestos, and ranks second in gold and aluminium and zinc, third in silver and fourth in copper, lead and iron ore. Canada is a leading world source of uranium ores. The principal minerals produced in 1957 were: petroleum, crude 181,562,934 brls. ($444,784,570); copper ($199,543,377); nickel ($261,253,209); iron ore ($155,549,111); gold, 4,436,101 oz. fine ($148,786,827); zinc ($99,696,301); asbestos ($106,395,000); coal, 13,183,175 tons ($89,892,750); lead ($52,464,395); uranium ($130,911,234); silver ($26,319,907); natural gas 206,213,624 M. cu. ft. ($20,822,797); platinum ($17,490,000). The total value of mineral output in 1957 was $2,133,941,087.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1956, was 43,652 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $4,185,193,864 (1956), earnings $1,397,755,407, the working expenses $1,235,899,339. There were also (1955) 729 (single track 509) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of $184,800,549; earnings $109,617,497 and working expenses $109,576,378. In 1956 the passengers carried numbered 26,070,766 (steam), 1,025,314,237 (electric 1955); and freight 230,365,659 tons (steam), 4,079,549 tons (electric 1955).

Name.	Total Miles operated. 1956	Capital. 1956
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track...	22,432	$2,794,013,976
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,732	1,121,484,211
Other Lines single track..	4,488	269,695,677
		4,185,193,864

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1957, including inland vessels, was 18,294 vessels with net tonnage 1,730,139.

Canals.—In 1957 the vessels passing through Canadian canals numbered 29,436 of 37,230,349 tons of freight. There are six systems under control of the Federal Government with a total waterway of 1,875 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1957 was 4,313,193 compared with 3,864,818 in 1956. Revenue freight was 245,005,788 lb. or a decrease of 74,254,613 lb. over 1956. Mail pounds carried increased from 27,914,288 lb. in 1956 to 31,349,564 lb. in 1957.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 4,459,595 in 1957.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 11,879 post offices on March 31, 1957. The net postal revenue was $167,876,207 in the fiscal year 1957. On March 31, 1957, there were 5,432 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 560,000 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1956 was 48,062 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 20,381,641.

On Dec. 31, 1956, there were 4,499,325 telephones and 16,410,897 miles of telephone wire in use.

TERRITORIES

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (1958) of 13,000, including 1,700 Indians and Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry. Values of production in 1957 were: silver $5,513,386; gold, $2,346,257; lead, $3,503,337; zinc, $2,112,779; coal, $96,299; cadmium, $279,080.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop., (1956) 2,570.

Commissioner, F. H. Collins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (estimated, 1958) 20,000, including approximately 12,000 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the District of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1957 was $11,360,702; crude petroleum $736,160; silver $57,782; pitchblende $8,925,000; copper $82,699; nickel $797,540. Fur produced in 1956–57 was valued at $733,000.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one of which is held in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertson.

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated 1958) of 1,201,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 61 members, elected for five years, representing 50 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 37 Social Credit Party, 15 Liberals, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 3 Progressive Conservatives and 4 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut-Governor, His Honour Dr. John James Bowlen (1950) $9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning $13,000
Minister of Health, Hon. J. Donovan Ross, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. J. Hooke 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James Hartley 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A. Willmore 10,000
Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg 10,000
Minister of Industries and Labour, Hon. Raymond Reierson 10,000
Minister of Highways and Telephones, Hon. G. E. Taylor 10,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman . 10,000
Minister of Economic Affairs, Hon. A. Russell Patrick 10,000
Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. Fred Colborne ..... *unpaid*

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Crevolin. 6,900
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson 4,100

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. C. J. Ford $18,500
Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson; J. B. McBride each 16,900
Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (*C.J.*) 18,500
Judges, Hons. W. G. Egbert; N. Primrose; J. M. Cairns; E. B. Wilson; P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley ..... each 16,900

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1957, was—under wheat 4,481,000 acres, producing 93,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,791,000 acres (100,000,000 bushels); barley 3,714,000 acres (100,000,000 bushels). The live stock (1957) included 1,685,000 cattle, 246,000 calves, 200,000 sheep and lambs, 1,807,000 hogs and 10,577,000 poultry.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, June 30, 1958, $29,548,170, Revenue (1957–58 estimated), $252,626,425. Expenditure, $213,969,370.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1957 was $752,250,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1957 estimate), 238,353. Other centres are Calgary (192,577). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Grand Prairie, Camrose, Lloydminster, Wetaskiwin and Drumheller.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1958) of 1,544,000).

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. F. M. Ross, C.M.G., M.C. $9,000
Secretary, Cmdr. C. G. Dixon 6,000

Executive Council.

(Sworn in August 2, 1952.)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett $15,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. D. Black 12,500
Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C. 12,500
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. R. G. Williston 12,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. N. P. Steacy .. 12,500
Minister of Mines, Hon. W. K. Kiernan .. 12,500
Minister of Highways, Hon. P. A. Gaglardi 12,500
Minister of Labour and of Railways, Hon. L. Wicks 12,500
Minister of Education, Hon. L. R. Peterson 12,500
Minister of Health and Welfare, Hon. E. C. F. Martin 12,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant 12,500
Minister of Recreation and Conservation, Hon. E. C. Westwood 12,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. H. Shantz 8,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. A. C. Des Brisay $16,000
Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; S. A. Smith; H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady; F. A. Sheppard 14,400
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Sherwood Lett 16,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Manson; A. D. Macfarlane; J. O. Wilson; N. W. Whittaker; H. W. McInnes; A. E. Lord; H. J. Sullivan; J. G. Ruttan; T. W. Brown; H. A. Maclean; F. K. Collins each 14,400
District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A. Smith 1,000

Agent-General in London, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hofmeister, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1958–59, $267,477,369. Estimated Expenditure, $284,041,448 (including $68,157,500 capital expenditure out of income). The net direct debt (March 31, 1958) amounted to $55,587,958.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1957 there were 44,700 acres under wheat, 89,700 under oats, and

10,000 under potatoes. Live stock at June 1, 1957, included 25,400 horses, 400,000 cattle, 86,000 sheep, 41,000 swine and 4,589,000 poultry.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria, Kitimat, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert. The values of production of the principal primary industries in 1957 were:—Forests $572,000,000; Agriculture $155,000,000; Mining $172,000,000; Fishing $63,000,000. There are extensive coal measures and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber. The north-eastern part of the Province is developing petroleum and natural gas and in other parts gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, asbestos and industrial minerals are being produced. The climate is healthy and temperate. The principal exports are lumber, pulp, paper, non-ferrous metals, gold, silver, fish and fruit. The *Alaska Highway* runs from Dawson Creek, B.C., to the Yukon boundary and thence *viâ* Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1956) 125,447. ΨVancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1956) 665,017, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main centres are New Westminster (31,665), Coquitlam (20,800), Chilliwack (16,350), Nanaimo (12,705), Penticton (11,894), Trail (11,395), Prince George (10,563) and Ψ Prince Rupert (10,498).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,789 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 246,512 square miles with a population of 870,000 (1958).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of $3,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Stewart McDiarmid (1953)	$9,000

Executive.

(June 30, 1958)

Premier and President of the Council, Acting Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. Dufferin Roblin	$10,000
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Acting Minister of Public Works, Hon. Errick French Willis	8,000
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Acting Minister of Industry and Commerce, Hon. Edward Gurney Vaux Evans	8,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Stewart E. McLean	8,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Sterling Rufus Lyon	8,000
Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Dr. Hon. George Johnson	8,000
Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. John William McLeod Thompson	8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Marcel Boulic	8,000
Minister of Public Utilities, Hon. John Carroll	$8,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (vacant)	2,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—	
Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Adamson	13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. B. Coyne; P. J. Montague; G. E. Tritschler; I. Schultz	each 12,200
Queen's Bench:—	
Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams	13,333
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell; P. G. Du Val; R. Maybank; S. Freedman; A. M. Monnin	each 13,333

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1957, were $67,475,382. and the expenditure $66,803,460.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 7,620,792 acres were under field crops in 1957. The gross value of agricultural production in 1957 was estimated at $251,072,000, of which field crops represented $134,369,000. Farm animals in 1957 numbered 115,000 sheep and 49,604,000 other animals.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1957 was estimated at $705,000,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 43,500 persons and paid $140,000,000 in salaries and wages. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1956), 256,683. Other centres are St. Boniface (28,636), St. James (26,240), Brandon (24,579), Portage La Prairie (10,374).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at June 1, 1958) of 577,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Licutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of June 18, 1956, 37 Conservative and 15 Liberal Members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Leonard O'Brien (1958)	$9,000

Executive.

(Sept. 22, 1952.)

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. J. Flemming	12,500
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. West, Q.C.	7,500
Lands and Mines, Hon. Norman Buchanan, M.C.	7,500
Industry and Development, Hon. Roger Pichette, D.F.C.	7,500
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. D. D. Patterson	7,500
Agriculture, Hon. C. B. Sherwood	7,500
Health and Social Services, Hon. J. F. McInerney, M.D.	7,500

Education, Hon. Claude D. Taylor..... $7,500
Labour, Hon. A. E. Skaling..... 7,500
Chairman, Electric Power Commission, Hon. Edgar Fournier..... 7,500
Municipal Affairs, Hon. J. Stewart Brooks 7,500
President, Executive Council, Hon. J. W. Bourgeois.

Speaker of the House, Hon. J. Arthur Moore.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. B. McNair..... $16,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie..... 14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud 16,000
Judges, Hons. C. T. Richard; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones.....each 14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin..... $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin..... $500

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1959 is $73,398,533, and the ordinary expenditure $73,212,604.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 869,965 were under field crops in 1957. The live stock in 1957 included 19,256 horses, 183,645 cattle, 63,980 sheep, 53,856 hogs and 1,124,585 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The value of production of the fisheries in 1957 was $23,000,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 970,521 lb. of cheese and the creameries 7,939,827 lb. of butter in 1957.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1957, 976,599 tons, value $8,240,544), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.— CAPITAL ΨFREDERICTON: population (1956), 18,303. ΨSaint John (pop. 52,491) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal: Moncton (38,479); Lancaster (12,371); Edmundston (11,997); Campbellton (9,967).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (estimated 1958) of 438,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 36 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Campbell Macpherson, O.B.E. (Dec. 16, 1957)..... $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.
Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.
Mines and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.
Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.
Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.
Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.
Fisheries, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.
Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. B. J. Abbott.
Finance, Hon. E. S. Spencer.
Education, Hon. F. W. Rowe.
Public Welfare, Hon. S. J. Hefferton.
Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.
Highways, Hon. G. J. Power.
Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.
Leader of the Opposition, M. Hollett.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Walsh, LL.D. $18,500
Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter each $16,900

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Oct. 2, 1956. The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 32; *Progressive Conservative*, 4.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. R. Courage.
Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. Sheppard.

Finance.—The revenue, on current account, in 1956–57 was $44,600,000 and the expenditure $44,000,000. The estimated revenue for 1956–57 is $48,953,000 and expenditure $48,874,000.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Six mines are in operation: two iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper, one fluorspar and one copper. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 538,788 tons of newsprint and 55,123 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value, in 1956, of products of the forests was estimated at $84,000,000; fishery products were valued at $22,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products (including live stock) was $12,000,000. The value in 1957 of mineral products was $76,245,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1957 was 68,034 tons, valued at $18,300,000; iron ore production was 8,181,000 tons valued at $51,073,000 and fluorspar 66,000 tons valued at $1,705,000.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion of Canada and entrusted to the Canadian National Railway for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 7 motor vessels and 9 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 650 post offices open in 1957. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 686.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31. 1956, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 71 sailing vessels of 4,965 gross tons, 16 steam vessels of 14,279 gross tons and 779 motor vessels of 55,020 gross tons.

External Trade	1957
Imports	$42,665,000
Exports	$109,050,000

Principal Cities.—The Capital, ΨSt. John's (population 1956 census, 77,991) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (23,225), Wabana (7,873), Grand Falls (6,064), Carbonear (3,995), Windsor (4,500), Gander (4,929), Bonavista (4,078), Goose Bay (Labrador) (4,007), Botwood (3,894), Stephenville (3,762) and Bishop's Falls (3,393).

Labrador

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1956) of 10,975. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now completed at an estimated cost of $200,000,000. Construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands has also been completed.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of $125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 4,350,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (estimated 1958) of 710,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. C. Plow (1958) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C. $12,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways, Hon. G. I. Smith, Q.C. 10,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health, Hon. Richard A. Donahoe, Q.C $10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests and of Municipal Affairs, Hon. R. Clifford Levy, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Public Works and of Labour, Hon. Stephen T. Pyke 10,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. Edward D. Haliburton 10,000
Minister of Mines and of Trade and Industry, Hon. Edward A. Manson 10,000
Minister of Education and of Public Welfare, Hon. Malcolm S. Leonard 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. N. Layton Fergusson 10,000

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. W. S. Kennedy Jones $3,000

The Judicature.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley $13,000
Judges, Hons. John Doull; Josiah H. MacQuarrie; E. T. Parker; L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald ..... each 12,000
Finance.—The revenue in 1956–57 was $59,817,231 and the expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, $63,481,049; the funded debt (March 31, 1957) was $229,483,000, the net direct debt being $135,572,955.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1956 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 2,775,642 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 21,075. Of the total area in farm land, 379,000 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops, valued at $17,474,000.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 2,500,000 bushels annually, although on occasion it has produced over 6,000,000 bushels of apples.

The number of live stock is estimated (1957) as follows: horses, 16,700; cattle and calves, 177,000; sheep and lambs, 83,000; hogs, 31,000; poultry, 1,891,000.

Manufactures.—In 1955 there were 1,524 establishments employing 30,218 people. The gross value of production was $331,129,690, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1957 was $22,997,000. Landings totalled 435,477,000 lbs. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—5,685,757 tons of coal were produced in 1957. Gypsum production totalled 3,951,556 tons; barytes 213,790 tons; salt 124,077 tons. Total value of mine products (1957) $65,434,475.

Principal Cities.—Capital, ΨHalifax, population of Metropolitan area (1956) 164,200, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the town of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city proper. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (*see below*),

Dartmouth (21,093), Truro (12,250), New Glasgow (9,998), Amherst (10,301), Sydney Mines (8,731) and Yarmouth (8,095).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1956) 162,859. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 32,162), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 24,476 and 10,381 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated 1958) of 5,803,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The last General Election was held in June, 1955, and the state of the parties in August, 1958, was 82 Progressive Conservatives, 10 Liberals, 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Liberal-Labour and 2 vacancies.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour John B. Mackay (1957)..... $10,000

Executive Council.

President of the Council, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C..... $14,000
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C..... 10,000
Secretary and Registrar, Hon. George H. Dunbar..... 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D..... 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests (vacant) ... 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Charles Daley... 10,000
Minister of Planning and Development, Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C..... 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C..... 10,000
Minister of Travel and Publicity, Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart..... 10,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C..... 10,000
Minister of Reform Institutions, Hon. Thomas R. Connell..... 10,000
Minister of Education, Hon. William J. Dunlop..... 10,000
Treasurer and Minister of Public Works, Hon. James N. Allan..... 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William A. Goodfellow..... 10,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D..... 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. Joseph W. Spooner..... 10,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. Frederick Mc.I. Cass, Q.C..... 10,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.; Hon. Robert W. Macaulay, Q.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. the Rev. A. W. Downer..... $3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. D. H. Porter.
Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer.
Justices of Appeal, Hon R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. I. B. Aylesworth; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D.; Hon. F. G. MacKay; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. A. M. Le Bel; Hon. K. G. Morden; Hon. G. A. McGillivray.
High Court Judges, Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleaven; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. L. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Aylen; Hon. J. L. McLennan; Hon. R. A. Danis; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorhouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson; Hon. L. A. Landreville; Hon. S. H. S. Hughes.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.1..... $10,000

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1957–58 was $582,100,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was $581,600,000. The estimated Gross Debt was $1,315,200,000 on March 31, 1958, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at $857,900,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,200,000 acres. There are about 12,572,000 acres of cleared land, of which 8,037,000 acres were under field crops in 1957. These included wheat, 605,000 acres; oats, 1,700,000 acres; mixed grains, 840,000 acres and hay 3,350,000 acres.

In 1957 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 130,000; cattle, 2,970,000; sheep and lambs, 387,000; hogs, 1,565,000, and poultry, 29,695,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 108,135,000 acres or about 50 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The gross value of wood logged in the Province in 1956 before further processing was estimated at $175,000,000. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1956 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of $441,629,000. Wood pulp production amounted to an estimated 2,735,000 tons valued at $178,000,000. About 2,338,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at $324,446,000, of which newsprint production comprised nearly two-thirds, valued at about $169,629,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The gross value of its manufactures in 1957, was $20,785,000,000. In that year there were some 650,000 employees.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the output in 1957 being a record figure of $739,219,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, $86,168,000; nickel, $246,243,000; copper, $97,146,000; platinum and other platinum metals, $25,217,000; iron ore, $40,703,000; uranium, $78,235,000 and cobalt $7,765,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨTORONTO, population (1957) 646,060 (Metropolitan Toronto, 1,366,863), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; ΨHamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (240,891); Ottawa, the national capital (225,738); London (98,318); Brantford (51,669); ΨKingston (46,239); Peterborough (43,568); Windsor, connected by tunnel and bridge with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (120,551); Fort William (40,287); Kitchener (62,076); Guelph (34,323); St. Catharine's (40,632); Sault

Ste. Marie (39,958); Oshawa (52,143); Sudbury (47,701); Port Arthur (38,316); Sarnia (44,953).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal and has a large lumber trade and wood-working manufactures. The population of the Federal Capital was 222,129 at the Census of 1956 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 345,460.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1958) 100,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour F. Walter Hyndman (1958) $8,000

Executive.

(May 25, 1953, re-constructed June, 1955)

Premier, Attorney and Advocate-General and President of the Executive Council, Hon. Alexander W. Matheson, Q.C. $6,000
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. B. Earle MacDonald 4,000
Minister of Health, Hon. M. Lorne Bonnell, M.D. 3,000
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, and of Fisheries, Hon. Dougald Mackinnon 4,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Cullen 4,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Keir Clark ... 3,000
Minister of Welfare and of Labour, Hon. A. W. Matheson (*acting*) 4,000
Minister of Highways and of Public Works, Hon. J. George MacKay 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. P. Foley; Hon. F. W. Phillips.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (vacant).

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell $16,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. George J. Tweedy; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan ..... each 14,400

Finance.—The ordinary revenue in 1956–57 was $10,028,147 and the expenditure was $8,601,045. The gross debt was $18,600,500 on March 31, 1955.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨCHARLOTTETOWN (pop. 15,887), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (6,547), Souris (1,183), and Montague (1,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (estimated 1958) of 4,884,000.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 93 members elected for five years. The General Election of June 20, 1956, returned 72 *Union Nationale* (Government Party), 20 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C. (Feb. 14, 1958) $14,000

Executive.

(Sworn in Aug. 30, 1944.)

Prime Minister, President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Q.C., LL.D. $16,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. S. Bourque .. 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. J. J. Bertrand 10,000
Minister of Hydraulic Resources, Hon. Daniel Johnson 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. J. H. A. Paquette, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Paul Dozois 10,000
Minister of Roads, Hon. Antonio Talbot, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Roméo Lorrain 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. W. M. Cottingham 10,000
Minister of Social Welfare and of Youth, Hon. J. Paul Sauvé 10,000
Minister of Colonisation, Hon. Joseph D. Bégin 10,000
Minister of Game and Fisheries, Hon. Camille Pouliot, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Antonio Barrette 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Paul Beaulieu, D.Sc. 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Laurent Barré 10,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Yves Prévost .. 10,000
Solicitor-General and Minister of Transportation and Communications, Hon. Antoine Rivard, Q.C. 10,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Antonio Elie; Hon. Tancrède L'Abbé; Hon. F. J. Miquelon; Hon. A. Leclerc ..... each 5,000

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Jean-Louis Baribeau 9,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Maurice Tellier 9,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—
Chief Justice, Hon. Antonin Galipeault. 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. L. St. Jacques; B. Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; C. J. M. Martineau; G. R. W. Owen ..... each 9,000
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. Garon Pratte; A. Taschereau; F. Choquette; G. H. Montgomery ..... each 9,000
Superior Court:—
Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Albert Sévigny 10,000
Associate Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. W. Lazure; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand; F. T. Collins; F. Caron; A. I. Smith; H. Perrier; A. Demers; J. Jean; E. Marier; G. S. Challies; E. Tellier; H. Batshaw; R. Brossard; C. E. Fer-

land; A. Montpetit; C. Prevost; S. B. Ralston; P. E. Cote; G. F. Reid; C. A. Sylvestre; R. Ouimet; J. P. Charbonneau; I. Deslauriers; V. Paget

Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. G. F. Gibsone; N. Belleau; J. O. L. Boulanger; W. Girouard; W. Edge; L. Casgrain; E. Marquis; F. Choquette; G. Lacroix; J. A. Dion; W. Morin ..... each $9,000

Puisne Judges (Sherbrooke)—Hons. W. E. Mitchell; L. P. Cilche; G. C. R. Desmarais ..... each 9,000

Puisne Judges (Hull)—Hons. H. A. Fortier; P. Ste. Marie ..... each 9,000

Puisne Judges (Trois Rivières)—Hons. L. Lajoie; J. E. Ferron; J. L. Marchand ..... each 9,000

Puisne Judge (Amos)—Hon. H. Drouin.

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1956–57 was $441,416,839; ordinary expenditure amounted to $335,236,487. The bonded debt (March 31, 1957) was $466,733,782 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills $359,101,668.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1956 was $6,400,000,000 from 12,132 industrial essablishments, employing 445,000 persons with salaries and wages totalling $1,400,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 345,086 sq. miles, of which 250,772 sq. miles are productive, 173,088 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 77,684 sq. miles with young growth. In 1956, 4,150,000 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $490,000,000. The total area under cultivation in 1956 was 5,509,000 acres, the value of the field crops being $176,832,000; 3,688,000 acres are under hay and clover. In 1956 there were 164,000 horses, 2,002,000 cattle, 339,000 sheep, 887,000 swine and 11,571,000 poultry. In 1956 the production of factory cheese was 22,000,000 lb. (valued at $7,259,000) and creamery butter 122,000,000 lb. (valued at $71,000,000).

The mineral production was valued at $463,572,000 in 1956, including gold 1,156,235 fine oz. ($35,781,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨQUEBEC (1956 population, 170,703), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and ΨMontreal (population, 1,109,439), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Verdun (78,262), Hull (49,243), Sherbrooke (58,668), Trois Rivières (50,483), Outremont (49,243), Westmount (24,800) and Lachine (34,494).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (estimated 1958) was 888,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 53 members. There is an Executive Council of 15 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour F. L. Bastedo (1958) $9,000

Executive Council.

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, Hon. T. C. Douglas $9,500

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. R. A. Walker 8,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. M. Fines 8,000

Labour and Telephones, Hon. C. C. Williams 8,000

Mineral Resources, J. H. Brockelbank 8,000

Natural Resources, Hon. A. G. Kuziak 8,000

Highways and Transportation, Hon. J. T. Douglas 8,000

Education, Hon. W. S. Lloyd 8,000

Social Welfare, Hon. T. J. Bentley 8,000

Municipal Affairs, Hon. L. F. McIntosh ... 8,000

Public Works, Hon. C. G. Willis 8,000

Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollet 8,000

Public Health, Hon. J. W. Erb 8,000

Travel and Information and Saskatchewan Power Corporation, Hon. R. Brown.... 8,000

Minister without Portfolio and Assistant to the Premier, Hon. J. H. Sturdy 8,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Tom Johnston 2,500

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. M. Martin $18,500

Judges of Appeal, Hon. P. H. Gordon; A. T. Procter; D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton 16,900

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. E. M. Hall 18,500

Puisne Judges, Hons. G. E. Taylor; A. Doiron; S. McKercher; H. F. Thomson; R. T. Graham; C. S. Davis ..... each 16,900

Finance.— The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1958, was $172,544,020, and the expenditure $175,916,580. The net public debt (Dec. 31, 1957) was $51,673,346.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in Canada, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. Wheat production in 1957 was 211,000,000 bushels. In 1956 the total value of field crops was estimated at $605,604,000 from 39,477,000 acres under cultivation. The area of occupied farm land was 62,793,979 acres.

Industries.—In 1957 there were about 1,150 manufacturing plants in the province, employing 12,000 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1957 was $318,000,000, wages and salaries amounting to $36,800,000 in the manufacturing industries.

In 1956–57 the value of mineral production was $122,722,429, compared with $31,292,693 in 1947. Discovery of light oil in the south-east of the province has greatly contributed to the increase. Metals accounted for $64,540,228 in 1957, fuels $49,985,340 and industrial minerals $8,196,861. Manufactured products of petroleum and coal were valued at $90,000,000, iron and steel products at $9,500,000 and clay products at $2,400,000 in 1957. Principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (1958 estimate) 98,000. Other cities, with 1957 population estimates are: Saskatoon (72,858), Moose Jaw (30,000), Prince Albert (22,000), Swift Current (10,612), North Battleford (9,644), Yorkton (8,184), Weyburn (8,500), Estevan (6,800), Lloydminster (5,387).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Estimated Dec. 31, 1957
States.					
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,433	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,660,497
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,401,427
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	886,203
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	227,599	257,078	308,752	340,866
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,700,635
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	700,214
Territories.					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	8,947	16,905	30,315	39,‡14
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,850	10,868	16,469	18,515
Total	2,974,581	6,629,839	7,579,353	8,986,530	9,747,471

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	†Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1954	202,256	198,025	400,281	81,805	129,818	211,623	188,658	71,229
1955	207,677	237,237	444,914	82,036	139,982	222,018	222,896	72,173
1956	212,133	247,448	459,581	86 088	153,450	239,538	220,043	71,780
1957	220,358	233,328	453,686	84,953	154,596	62,361	214,137	73,696

‡ Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration;—1954, 54,048; 1955, 66,688; 1956, 54,957; 1957, 62,361.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1954

Year of Census	Result of Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881–1890 .. 382,711
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891–1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911–1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921–1932 .. 299,881
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933–1946 .. 37,994
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	2,407,172	1947–1953 .. 616,594

Races and Religions

Races	1933	1947	Religions	1947	1954
European	6,579,993	7,524,129	Church of England	2,957,032	3,408,850
Chinese, incld. half-caste	14,349	12,094	Roman Catholics*	1,586,738	2,060,986
Japanese do.	2,466	335	Methodists	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do.	3,448	3,152	Presbyterians	743,540	870,242
Aborigines	55,000	‡46,600	Other Christians	514,201	715,743
Do. half-caste	20,620	27,179	Hebrews	32,019	48,436
Other Races	8,963	12,469	Other†	874,403	904,340

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,884 in 1954.
† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.
‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1947.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′–39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′–153° 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, felspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantelite-columbium, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Oil was discovered at Exmouth Gulf, 680 miles north of Perth, in December 1953.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-one Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal controls, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency Field Marshal Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *born* Aug. 6, 1891; *assumed office* 1953 ..... £10,000
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, C.V.O.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. P. M. Sutton, M.C., Royal Tank Regiment.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.B.E., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Major M. A. P. Mitchell, Coldstream Guards; Flt.-Lieut. D. Ingall, R.A.A.F.; Lieut. G. Halley, R.A.N.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Jan. 12, 1956)

The total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952–56, is £A71,000.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Fadden, G.C.M.G.
Minister for Labour and National Service, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.
Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Defence, Hon. Sir Philip McBride, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Senator Hon. N. O'Sullivan.
Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.
Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.
Minister for Supply, Hon. A. G. Townley.
Minister for Primary Industry, Hon. W. McMahon.
Minister for Shipping and Transport and for Civil Aviation, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.
The above form the Cabinet.

Minister for Repatriation, Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E.
Minister for Health, Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E.
Postmaster-General and Minister for the Navy, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.
Minister for the Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.
Minister for Air, Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C.
Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. A. Fairhall.
Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. S. Roberton.
Minister for Customs and Excise, Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty.
Minister for Immigration, Hon. A. R. Downer.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

BRAZIL

Minister, D. MacKinnon, C.B.E. (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Ambassador, A. H. Loomas (Strand Hotel Annexe, Strand Road, Rangoon).

CAMBODIA

Minister, F. H. Stuart (94 Phlaux Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh).

CANADA

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gén. Sir Walter Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, A. J. Eastman, (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e).

GERMANY

Ambassador, P. Shaw (Zitelmannstrasse 14, Bonn).

GHANA

High Commissioner, S. Jamieson (Ambassador Hotel, Accra).

GREECE

Consul-General, J. J. B. Cliffe (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

INDIA

High Commissioner, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, L. R. McIntyre, O.B.E. (Pengangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Charge d'Affaires, N. St. C. Deschamps (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Minister, B. C. Ballard (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Ambassador, D. P. McGuire, C.B.E. (Via Carlo Dolci 15, Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsuna-Machi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

LAOS and VIET NAM

Minister, F. J. Blakeney (149 Rue Pasteur, Saigon).

MALAYA

High Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (40 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E. (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, K. C. O. Shann (501 Ayala Building, Juan Luna, Manila).

SINGAPORE

Commissioner, D. McNicol (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, G. A. Jockel (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

THAILAND

Ambassador, J. K. Waller, O.B.E. (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, H. Gilchrist (*acting*) (320 Central House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Hon. Howard Beale, Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).
Consul-General, New York, Hon. Sir Josiah Francis (636 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20).
Do., San Francisco, M. H. Marshall (Doe Building, 153 Kearney Street).

UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (750 Third Avenue, New York).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. J. Manz.

BELGIUM

Minister, W. Stevens.

BRAZIL

Minister, L. A. Borges da Fonseca.

BURMA

Charge d'Affaires, U Myat Tun.

CANADA

High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.

CEYLON

High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CHINA

Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Chen Tai Chu.

DENMARK

Chargé d'Affaires, F. H. Hergel, O.B.E.

FINLAND

Chargé d'Affaires, P. I. Simelius.

FRANCE

Ambassador, R. Sivan.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. O. Burchard.

GREECE

Minister, G. K. A. Christodulo.

INDIA

High Commissioner, P. A. Menon.

INDONESIA

Ambassador, Dr. A. Y. Helm.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, W. B. Butler.

ISRAEL
Minister, M. Nurock.
ITALY
Ambassador, S. Daneo.
JAPAN
Ambassador, T. Suzuki.
MALAYA
High Commissioner, Gunn Lay Teik, O.B.E.
MALTA
Commissioner, Capt. G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E.
NETHERLANDS
Ambassador, A. H. J. Lorinck.
NEW ZEALAND
High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.
PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. M. Yousuf.
PHILIPPINES
Ambassador, Dr. J. F. Imperial.
SWEDEN
Minister, C. Bergenstråhle.
THAILAND
Ambassador, Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
High Commissioner, A. M. Hamilton.
UNITED KINGDOM
High Commissioner, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Deputy High Commissioner, N. Pritchard, C.M.G.
Counsellor and Official Secretary, I. W. Bell.
First Secs., W. J. Coe; W. S. Bates; T. J. O'Brien, M.C. (*Financial*).
Director, U.K. Information Services, D. D. Condon.
Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Rear-Adm. R. S. Welby, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Civil Aviation Adviser, Air Vice-Marshal R. P. Willock, C.B. (*ret.*).
Agricultural Adviser, T. C. Creyke.
Scientific Adviser, Dr. W. H. Wheeler.
Naval Adviser, Capt. G. L. Farnfield, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Military Adviser, Col. H. K. Gillson, O.B.E.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. F. R. Carey, D.F.C., A.F.C., D.F.M., R.A.F.
British Council Liaison Officer, C. A. F. Dundas, C.B.E.
UNITED STATES
Ambassador W. J. Sebald.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are normally elected for six years by universal suffrage, each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding the two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal 57, Country Party 18, Labour 46 and Independent Labour 1. Members of both Houses receive £A2,350 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G.
Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof.....£4,250
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. McLeay, M.M.
Clerk of the House, A. A. Tregear.....£4,250

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Cour with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G.....£8,000
Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Walters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Hon. William John Victor Windeyer, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D. .....each £6,500
Principal Registrar, M. Doherty.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. J. A. Spicer.....£6,500
Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; Sir Edward Morgan, K.B.E.....each £5,500

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. R. C. Kirby.....£6,500
Deputy Presidents, Hons. A. W. Foster; S. C. G. Wright; R. Ashburner; F. H. Gallagher .....each £5,500

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne.....£5,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. W. B. Simpson, E.D.....£4,750

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. M. C. Kriewaldt.....£3,750

DEFENCE

At the outbreak of the 1939–45 War the Department of Defence comprised the three fighting services and a central secretariat. In November, 1939, separate Departments, each with its own Minister, were created for the control and administration of the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Defence Department as then reconstituted retained responsibility for overall defence policy and for the conduct during the war of the business of the War Cabinet and the Advisory War Council. The four separate Departments were retained at the end of the war.

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements; the defence aspects of armistice and peace terms, control commissions, forces of occupation; matters of policy or principle with joint service or inter-departmental defence aspect; the higher defence machinery; the control of the joint service machinery; the co-ordination of national planning for an emergency, etc.

Navy

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the aircraft carrier *Melbourne*, 4 destroyers, 5 frigates, 2

ocean minesweepers, 2 boom working vessels and 28 miscellaneous craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the aircraft carrier *Sydney*, the light cruiser *Hobart*, 1 destroyer, 12 frigates, 11 ocean minesweepers, 3 boom working vessels and 21 miscellaneous craft.

Vessels being built in Australian dockyards include two *Daring* class destroyers and four anti-submarine frigates.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on May 1, 1958, was 1,386 officers and 9,459 ratings.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members. There are three elements—the Australian Regular Army, the Citizen Military Forces and the Cadet Corps.

For the financial year 1957–58, the establishment for the Australian Regular Army was 26,000 soldiers and 4,900 civilians. This includes a Field Force, Regular Army cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administrative and instructional staff for National Service units, staff for schools, training installations and headquarters and maintenance units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, being employed in direct substitution for male soldiers in mainland units. The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps is also an important element of the Regular Army.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1958, was 20,851 all ranks, of whom 1,264 were serving in Malaya and 186 in other overseas appointments.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces on June 30, 1957 was 76,550, comprising a volunteer element and National Servicemen on full-time and part-time duty. The two Women's Services are also represented in the Citizen Military Forces, the strength at June 30, 1957 being approximately 800.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 33,323 on March 31, 1958.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1958, was 14,782. The total number of squadrons was 15, and of training units 20. One squadron and one airfield construction squadron were located overseas. The squadron was operating in Malaya in support of the British ground forces and the airfield construction squadron was also in Malaya.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1958, was £A313,021,000, as compared with £A300,793,000 for the previous year.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939–45 War:—	
Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead")	27,073
P.O.W escaped, recovered or repatriated	22,264
Wounded and injured	23,477
	72,813 killed,

Total Non-battle casualties—7,210 killed, 157,650 injured.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Loan Fund Expenditure.
	£A,000*	£A,000	£A,000
1950–51	841,792	841,792	54,427
1951–52	1,016,828	1,016,828	55,493
1952–53	1,040,067	1,040,067	53,605
1953–54	1,022,790	1,022,790	68,646
1954–55	1,067,441	1,067,441	62,687
1955–56	1,138,358	1,138,358	69,823
1956–57	1,311,835	1,311,835	49,366

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100 = £A125.

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on December 31, 1957, was £1,906,008,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £2,172,876,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1957) to £4,078,884,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1957, was £418 9*s.* 1*d.*, the annual interest liability amounting to £14 5*s.* 1*d.* per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1956–57	1957–58*
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	109,210,000	121,800,000
Child Endowment	57,037,000	59,600,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	568,000	626,000
Funeral Benefits	341,000	368,000
Maternity Allowances	3,482,000	3,560,000
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	4,000,000	4,700,000
Widows' Pensions	8,862,000	10,130,000
Hospital Benefits	9,813,000	10,930,000
Medical Benefits	9,145,000	9,631,000
Nutrition of Children	2,607,000	2,886,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	11,717,000	12,510,000
Tuberculosis Campaign	6,216,000	5,774,000
Miscellaneous	925,000	1,087,000
Total	223,923,000	243,572,000

* Estimated

Current Rates

Age and Invalid Pensions, £4 7*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Widows' Pensions (weekly rates): "A" class, widows having one or more children under 16 years, £4 12*s.* 6*d.*; "B" class, a widow of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, or who, after reaching the age of 45 years, no longer has a child under 16 years, £3 15*s.*; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, £3 15*s.* for not longer than 26 weeks (or until the birth of her child if she is pregnant); "D" class, women whose husbands have been imprisoned for not less than 6 months, £3 15*s.*

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10*s.* Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child in a family, 10s. per week for each other child in a family, and 10s. for each child in an institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—Rate: £3 5s. per week for married person or unmarried adult, plus £2 7s. 6d. for dependent spouse or unpaid housekeeper and 10s. for the first dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 15s. if under 18 years of age, and £2 7s. 6d. if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 12s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £6 10s. per week. Married person £10 7s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking. The average Australian liabilities and assets of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Private Trading Banks

Quarter ended.	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939.....	£328,007,000	£381,092,000
June, 1957.....	1,401,443,000	1,404,021,000
March, 1958.....	1,467,753,000	1,479,239,000

Savings Banks Amount on Deposit.

Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June 30, 1939...	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June 30, 1957...	1,227,410,000	127 5 8
March 31, 1958..	1,267,226,000	130 15 7

State Finance

State, etc.	1956–57		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
N.S.W.....	223,829	223,700	+ 129
Victoria.....	133,254	137,565	− 4,311
Queensland.....	85,158	85,142	+ 16
S. Australia.....	61,561	61,610	− 49
W. Australia....	54,331	56,243	− 1,912
Tasmania.....	18,801	19,615	− 814
Total, Six States.	576,034	583,875	− 6,941
Commonwealth.	1,311,835	1,311,835	..
Grand Total (*a*) .	1,673,075	1,680,016	− 6,941

(*a*) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of Uniform Taxation, interest on States' debts, special grants, special financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Payroll Tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY
(Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1954–55	1955–56
Agricultural....	£A243,019,000	£A279,399,000
Pastoral.....	461,464,000	444,798,000
Dairying, &c...	271,944,000	293,226,000
Forests and Fisheries	52,774,000	58,943,000
Mining.....	118,087,000	132,508,000
Manufacturing .	1,365,509,000	1,500,714,000
	£A2,413,697,000	£A2,609,588,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937–38	1,023	187	192
1953–54	1,245	198	160
1954–55	1,283	169	191
1955–56	1,410	195	209
1956–57	1,530	134	192
†1957–58	1,426	96	..

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1956–57 was 1,136,725,000 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	*Bushels*
*Wheat.....	7,874,000	134,455,000
Oats.....	2,556,000	35,396,000
Barley.....	2,093,000	49,278,000
Maize.....	182,000	5,495,000
Hay.....	1,861,000	*Tons*. 3,043,000
Sugar-cane.....	370,000	9,272,000

* Wheat estimate (1957–58) 96,000,000 *bushels*.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Sheep..	123,072	126,945	130,849	139,124	149,802
Cattle..	15,247	15,602	15,826	16,457	17,257
Horses	895	850	803	770	737
Pigs....	993	1,198	1,297	1,166	1,325

In 1956–57 Australia produced 1,530,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A508,320,000; 467,242,000 lb. of butter; 86,672,000 lb. of cheese; and 83,713,000 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,219,000 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1957 the mine production of gold was 1,084,079 fine oz. and of black coal 19,780,678 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1957 was: pig iron, 2,217,721 tons; copper (blister), 50,881 tons; lead, 239,254 tons; tin, 1,806 tons; zinc, 110,370 tons; silver 8,049,514 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1956, £176,081,000 (figures subject to revision).

Manufactures.—In 1956–57 there were in Australia 53,200 industrial establishments, employing 1,063,027 persons; wages paid amounted to £A890,733,000; value of plant and machinery £A923,953,000; land and buildings £A761,996,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used £A2,399,787,000; value added by manufacture £A1,622,415,000; and value of total output £A4,022,202,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1957 there were 373 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,810,154.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports £A	Exports £A
1938–39	116,754,020	140,496,312
1953–54	681,609,000	828,332,000
1954–55	843,742,000	774,164,000
1955–56	821,088,000	781,864,000
1956–57	718,991,000	993,305,000

Country	Imports from 1956–57	Exports to
United Kingdom	£A296,251,000	£A277,550,000
Canada	22,157,000	10,681,000
Ceylon	9,863,000	10,582,000
India	24,509,000	28,580,000
Pakistan	1,200,000	5,544,000
Fed. of Malaya	10,875,000	9,088,000
New Zealand	11,979,000	51,002,000
South Africa Union	3,635,000	2,784,000
Bahrein	3,842,000	654,000
Belgium and Luxemburg	7,462,000	35,161,000
China	2,115,000	6,438,000
Egypt	53,000	462,000
France	9,297,000	91,974,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	31,079,000	46,948,000
Indonesia	26,356,000	6,820,000
Italy	9,112,000	52,953,000
Japan	12,884,000	139,010,000
Netherlands	10,555,000	5,547,000
Norway	4,616,000	1,018,000
Persia	17,804,000	1,187,000
Poland	213,000	12,553,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	2,214,000	801,000
Sweden	11,510,000	2,440,000
Switzerland	8,219,000	2,801,000
U.S.A.	95,544,000	66,111,000
U.S.S.R.	262,000	19,000

Imports from all Countries 1956–57	
Fish Preserved in Tins	£A2,754,000
Tea	14,723,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	14,233,000
Whisky	1,398,000
Aluminium and alloys	4,243,000
Trimmings and Ornaments	3,511,000
Piece Goods:—	
Canvas and Duck	1,224,000
Cotton and Linen	32,126,000
Rayon and Silk	8,275,000
Woollen, or containing Wool	1,036,000
Other	6,266,000
Carpets and Carpeting	4,484,000
Floorcloths and Linoleums	2,270,000
Bags and Sacks	10,088,000
Yarns, Cotton, Artificial Silk, &c.	12,199,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.	2,441,000
Hides and Skins	820,000
Agricultural, etc., Machinery	3,375,000
Metal-working Machinery	11,230,000
Office and Accounting Machinery	6,346,000
Electrical Appliances, etc.	35,564,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric)	38,494,000
Tools of Trade	3,638,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts	10 213,000
Motor Vehicles and Parts	52,648,000
Other	6,107,000
Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene	6,338,000
Lubricating (Mineral)	6,166,000
Petroleum	£A70,667,000
Residual and Solar	2,122,000
Glass and Glassware	5,772,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery	1,890,000
Paints and Varnishes	247,000
Paper and Printing	16,235,000
Stationery, Books, &c.	11,213,000
Seeds	1,350,000
Copra	2,629,000
Fertilizers	4,330,000
Arms, Ammunition, Explosives	(*a*) 4,606,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	26,093,000
Bullion and Specie	2,309,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet	18,080,000
Copper	1,819,000
Rubber and Manufactures	16,711,000
Timber, dressed and undressed	13,929,000

(*a*) Including military stores and equipment, £3,326,000.

Exports to all Countries 1956–57	
Wool	£A483,725,000
Biscuits	336,000
Butter	25,824,000
Eggs	4,575,000
Meat	51,002,000
Milk and Cream	10,745,000
Cheese	3,861,000
Fruit (Fresh)	8,585,000
Fruit (Dried)	6,587,000
Fruit (Preserved in containers)	10,079,000
Wheat	60,058,000
Flour (Wheaten)	21,669,000
Barley	12,745,000
Hides and Skins	24,269,000
Soap	261,000
Timber	3,137,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	28,884,000
Jams and Jellies	439,000
Wine	1,132,000
Tobacco (manufactures)	482,000
Pearlshell	1,049,000
Ores and Concentrates	26,662,000
Lead—Pig	22,916,000
Lead and Silver Lead Bullion	8,338,000
Iron and Steel	26,910,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks	4,666,000
Piece-goods	391,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	(*a*) 2,913,000
Bullion and Specie	19,908,000

(*a*) Including military stores and equipment, £2,055,000.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

1938–39 and 1951–57

Value of Merchandise

Year	From U.K.	To U.K
1938–39	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1951–52	465,338,000	205,893,000
1952–53	214,599,000	345,181,000
1953–54	331,680,000	293,763,000
1954–55	378,669,000	285,314,000
1955–56	355,913,000	257,181,000
1956–57	296,251,000	275,711,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1956–57

Item	Value
Butter	£A20,085,000
Cheese	2,382,000
Eggs	3,563,000
Meats:—	
Preserved by cold process	25,826,000
Preserved in airtight containers	11,096,000
Jams and Jellies	117,000
Milk and Cream	937,000
Currants	384,000

Raisins	£A3,304,000
Fresh Fruits	4,871,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins)	8,830,000
Flour (wheaten)	2,230,000
Wheat	16,767,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	16,645,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1957:—

State-owned	Route miles	Gross Receipts
New South Wales	6,103	£78,688,602 (*a*)
Victoria	4,408	37,352,398 (*a*)
Queensland	6,456	36,368,118
South Australia	2,544	13,770,107 (*a*)
Western Australia	4,117	13,858,961
Tasmania	585	2,534,463 (*a*)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian	1,108	2,766,099
Central Australia	828	2,021,085
Northern Territory	317	151,479
Capital Territory	5	22,882
Total	26,471	187,844,194

(*a*) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £6,010,000.

The *Trans-Australia* (Government) *Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie–Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1956–57 were £187,844,194, working expenses £192,357,246, and net deficit £4,513,052. In 1956–57 passenger journeys numbered 499,515,602 and 47,476,085 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 397 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. The several Governments control 287 miles and municipal authorities 110 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in 1956–57 were: entered 2,628 (11,814,539 tons); cleared 2,662 (11,844,717 tons). Of the vessels entered 1,541 of 6,799,955 tons were under the British flag and 1,087 of 5,014,584 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1956–57 was: Sydney 4,357 vessels of 10,629,000 tons, Melbourne 2,471 (8,668,000), Brisbane 1,127 (3,518,000), Adelaide 2,668 (5,001,000), Fremantle 1,163 (6,095,000) and Hobart 432 (890,000). At December 31, 1957, there were 1,680 vessels of a total net tonnage of 361,264 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1957, there were 8,202 post offices dealing with 1,443,337 letters, 306,418,000 packets and newspapers, 17,005,000 registered articles and 16,998,000 parcels. 21,144,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,820,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1957, there were 7,281 telephone exchanges with 1,279,000 lines and 1,814,000 instruments.

Broadcasting.—On June 30, 1957, the National Broadcasting Service operated 64 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 108. On June 30, 1957, there were in force in Australia 2,107,253 listeners' licences. Television transmissions commenced in September, 1956. In 1958, 6 television stations were in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3). Television licences in force at December 31, 1957, numbered 167,000.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1957, there were 2,391,425 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,564,741 cars, 119,963 motor cycles, and 706,721 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1956–57 was £34,387,188. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1957, there were 482 recognized landing grounds, including 313 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1957, numbered 1,100. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1956–57 was 42,120,000 and in oversea services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 13,614,300.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914–18 and 1939–45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The estimated population of Canberra city area at Dec. 31, 1957, was 37,315. The population of the rural area of the Australian Capital Territory (including Jervis Bay) was estimated (Dec. 31, 1957) at 1,799. Total population (est. Dec. 31, 1957) 39,114.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°–138° East longitude and 11°—26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The legislative authority in the Territory is a Legislative Council consisting of a President, who is the Administrator, seven appointed members, who are senior officers of Commonwealth Departments, and six members elected from districts into which the territory is sub-divided, approximately on a population basis. All ordinances passed by the Council must be presented finally to the Governor-General, who may disallow an ordinance to which the Administrator has assented or refuse his assent (when sought) to them.

The population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) at June 30, 1957, was estimated to be:—males 11,065, females 8,105, total 19,170. The number of full-blooded aboriginals was estimated (June 30, 1957) at 16,165.

The staple industry is pastoral, cattle raising being its major component. On June 30, 1957, there were 1,175,997 cattle, 38,180 horses and 30,466 sheep in the Territory. Importations of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1957, were: bulls 874, other cattle 118,456, horses 154, sheep 1,851. 135,988 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under proper con-

ditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1957, were as follows:—buffalo 1,482, cattle 4,063, sheep 1,408 and crocodile 229. The number of buffalo hides exported has continued to drop owing to the low price for them, and there are now very few shooters engaged in the industry.

Agriculture in the Northern territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlement in the Katherine, Daly River, Batchelor and Darwin areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the possibility of large scale rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing with very encouraging results and it is expected that extensive areas will be planted to rice within the next few years.

Out of a total of 335,116,800 acres, the Northern Territory has 109,784,905 acres unoccupied or unreserved. Aboriginal and other reserves total 47,927,661 acres; there are 177,027,672 acres leased or held under licence, and 376,562 acres are alienated in fee simple.

There are considerable mineral resources, and new discoveries have recently been made. The search for uranium still holds the interest of many prospectors and companies, but the principal minerals produced are still gold, wolfram, mica and copper. For the year ended June 30, 1957, the total value of gold and mining production was £4,113,611.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum (315 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). This road, which was constructed primarily for military purposes during the 1939–45 war, can carry a high volume of heavy traffic.

Ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour J. C. Archer, O.B.E. £4,000
Assistant Administrator, R. Marsh £3,150
Judge, Supreme Court, M. C. Kriewaldt....£3,750

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(*a*) the Administrator; (*b*) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (*c*) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (*d*) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (*e*) three non-official native members; and (*f*) three other non-official members.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,540 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (June 30, 1957) was 8,122. The official estimate of the native population is 459,396. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for 1956–57 totalled 13,219 tons and rubber exports 3,966 tons.

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue.....	£A4,983,549 (*a*)	£A5,648,104 (*b*)
Expenditure..	4,833,193	5,585,841
Imports.....	8,975,834	8,661,252
Exports.....	3,364,535	2,766,322

(*a*) Includes £A3,532,086 Australian Commonwealth grant.

(*b*) Includes £A4,146,911 Australian Commonwealth grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35′–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Buiolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The non-indigenous population, as at June 30, 1957, was 14,436. The native population was enumerated (June 30, 1957) at 1,177,074 plus an estimated total of 120,100, giving a grand total of 1,311,620.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the goldmining areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Buiolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a

small farming district at Wau, and another road system is being extended from Lae to Goroka, a growing farming centre in the Eastern Highlands District.

Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd., operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua, in addition to a monthly service from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. There is also a flying boat service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to many parts of the Territory.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The copra export for 1956–57 was 83,222 tons. 2,088 tons of cocoa beans were exported in 1956–57. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the Morobe District and to a lesser degree in other parts of the Territory.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is ΨPort Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua. ΨRabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the combined territories and second town, while ΨLae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town of the combined territories, being the outlet for the Morobe Goldfields and the Highlands Districts, and the principal air centre in the territories. ΨMadang (Madang District), ΨSamarai (Milne Bay District), ΨKavieng (New Ireland District), ΨWewak (Sepik District), and ΨLorengau (Manus District) are the administrative centres and principal ports in their Districts. Sohano is the administrative centre for the Bougainville District (included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka) and Goroka and Mount Hagen the administrative centres of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts respectively.

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue.....	£A7,313,598 (*a*)	£A8,150,696 (*b*)
Expenditure..	7,313,598	8,150,696
Imports.....	10,280,029	10,918,981
Exports.....	9,885,623	10,312,492

(*a*) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A4,901,737.

(*b*) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A5,498,179.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population on June 30, 1956, was 1,034. Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and regular air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.
President, Advisory Council, W. M. Randall.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 55′ East longitude and 32 miles south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supersedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the Island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1957) of 4,303, of whom 2,093 were Nauruans, 1,105 other Pacific Islanders, 732 Chinese, and 373 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator. The Judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and an Appeal Court. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 25, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical and dental services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1957, totalled 1,278,176 tons.

Administrator, J. P. White.

COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS

The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about five square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5′ South and longitude 96° 53′ East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which is the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Cable and Wireless Station, the Admiralty Wireless Station, and the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The

climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. The population (estimated, June 30, 1957) is 632 persons.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60°S. and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of East longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. In December, 1947, and March, 1948, respectively, Australia set up research stations on Heard Island and Macquarie Island, two islands in the sub-Antarctic. Heard Island is south of the Antarctic Convergence and is therefore technically in the Antarctic. Macquarie Island is north of the Convergence and is sub-Antarctic. Macquarie Island, about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart, has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century. Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. 67° 36′ S. and long. 62° 53′ E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station. A second base, named Davis, was established in Jan. 1957 at 68° 35′ S., 77° 59′ E.

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The *Falkland Islands Dependencies*:—

(*a*) *South Georgia*, with *South Orkney* and *South Sandwich Islands*.

(*b*) *South Shetland Island* and *Graham's Land*.

(*c*) *Coats Land* and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

States of the Commonwealth of Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1957, was: Males, 1,837,358; Females, 1,823,139. Total, 3,660,497.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1955	74,407	32,553	27,645
1956	75,714	34,004	27,313
1957	79,456	33,317	28,767

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1957:—Births, 21·93; Deaths, 9·20; Marriages, 7·94. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 22·70.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571, Roman Catholic 844,453, Presbyterian 302,984, Methodist 275,188, Congregational 21,280, Baptist 40,283, Greek Orthodox 29,133, Lutheran 17,033, Salvation Army 12,825, and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·3°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 58°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central-western slopes 57° to 64°, south-western slopes 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

Government.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *assumed office* August 1, 1957 £6,000

Official Secretary, L. J. Rose.
Private Secretary, Major R. S. Connor.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

Executive Council.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:
(April 3, 1952.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Joseph Cahill, M.L.A.
Deputy Premier and Minister for Education, Hon. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.
Colonial Secretary, Minister for Immigration and Minister for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.
Minister for Agriculture and for Food Production, Hon. Roger Bede Nott, M.L.A.
Minister for Health, Hon. William Francis Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.
Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.
Minister for Local Government and for Highways, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.
Minister for Transport, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.
Minister for Housing, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. John Francis McGrath, M.L.A.
Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ernest Wetherell, M.L.A.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. William McCulloch Gollan, M.L.A.
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.
Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Brunton Simpson, M.L.A.
Minister without Portfolio, John Michael Alfred McMahon, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £4,475; Deputy Premier, £3,725; other Ministers, £3,225 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance: Premier, £1,000, and other Ministers, £500 each; and, if a member of the Legislative Assembly, an electoral allowance (ranging from £500 to £800 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. Government Offices in London, 56–7 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley (1954).

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and three guineas a day attendance allowance for members living outside the metropolitan area. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £1,975 per annum, plus an electoral allowance (£500–£800, according to location of electorate). The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served for at least fifteen years or in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in March 1956, there were 979,706 men and 1,031,552 women electors, making a total of 2,011,258 enrolled; in contested electorates 93 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. E. Dickson	£2,300
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. E. G. Wright	1,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H. Lamb	2,875
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, G. Booth	2,375
Leader of Opposition, P. H. Morton	2,975

The Judicature.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and twenty Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (+*allce.* £350)	£5,850
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E.; Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. J. Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClemens; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. Dovey; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. J. R. Nield; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon. R. Chambers (+*allce.* £250)	£5,000

Industrial Commission

President, Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (+*allce.* £250)	5,250
Members, Hons. Mr. Justice De Baun; Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKeon; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Kelleher (+*allce.* £205) each	5,000
Land and Valuation Court Judges, Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. M. F. Hardie.	
Crown Solicitor, F. P. McRae, C.B.E.	4,440
Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour Judge Conybeare (+*allce.* £100)	4,250
Members, His Honour Judge Dignam; His Honour Judge Rainbow; His Honour Judge Wall (+*allce.* £100)	4,000
District Court, Chairman, His Honour Judge Lloyd (+*allce.* £100)	4,250

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1956 in 2,614 State schools was 510,848 and the average daily attendance during the year was 457,902. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1956, 789 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 167,035 scholars, 662 being Roman Catholic schools with 142,741 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 14,460 students in 1956; 8,602 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 4,906 at the University of Technology (1948) and 952 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £44,640,000 in the year 1956–57. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,262 in 1957.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939	51,098,464	53,557,997
1955	195,437,878	188,564,358
1956	204,398,759	211,232,279
1957	223,828,790	223,099,753

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1957, was £742,696,152, of which an amount of £112,081,109 was repayable in London (interest £3,637,669), £10,824,206 was repayable in New York (interest £417,999) and £619,790,837 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £23,640,419.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 1957) 12 trading banks with deposits of £699,758,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £437,107,000, representing £120 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1956 was £752,239,000 Ordinary and £118,273,000 industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 158,007, and the funds at June 30, 1956, were £8,286,921. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1955, numbered 668,358, the funds of 233 Unions being £1,805,000.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,042 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1957, the net tonnage being 11,023,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,167 vessels of 9,468,000 net tonnage.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1958, there were 934,479 registered motor vehicles (cars, 539,884).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1957, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,103, earnings in the year 1956–57 being £78,680,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and U.S.A. Regular air transport services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,397,815 paying passengers in 1956–57.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 125,000 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 46,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1954–55 was £29,600,000. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ ft.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1957, there were 2,571 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1956–57 included 519,317,000 letters and registered articles and 114,912 000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 17,408,000 letters and 10,247,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 44,154,000 letters and 28,114,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,071,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 640,000 cablegrams were despatched, and 698,000 received. The telephone line connections numbered 478,707. In June, 1957, there were 18 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 777,072. Regular transmission of television programmes in New South Wales began in September, 1956. At April 30, 1958, there were 3 television stations (one National, two commercial) in operation and the number of receiving licences was 116,571. Seaborne mail reaches United Kingdom from Sydney in from 4 to 6 weeks, airborne mail in 4 to 6 days.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939	52,898,424	45,903,080
1955	346,096,210	220,657,096
1956	336,975,874	225,649,989
1957	314,382,772	292,432,476

The chief exports in 1956–57 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, minerals, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, yarns, textiles and apparel, petrol, metals, motor vehicles, machinery, timber, paper, rubber, drugs and chemicals.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 3,624,161 acres were under cultivation during the year ended March 31, 1957.

The total area under wheat was 1,810,379 acres, of which 1,742,334 acres were harvested for grain, and 32,891 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 28,490,000 bushels of grain and 39,500 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1956–57 were 1,945,392 bushels of maize, 6,274,197 bushels of oats, 4,262,240 bushels of rice besides other kinds of grain, 54,459 tons of potatoes, and 7,186 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 294,087 tons was crushed; while 3,063,235 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 17,394 acres of vineyards, of which 16,335 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1957, was 65,813,319 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 115,904,331 acres, and the balance 16,319,470 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1957, there were 235,505 horses, 3,910,827 cattle, 67,670,000 sheep and lambs, 386,789 pigs. In 1956–57, 660,343,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 79,069,501 lb. butter, 9,003,726 lb. cheese, and 22,915,000 lb. of bacon and ham.

Values of Industries.—In 1956–57 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £1,137,573,000–primary £430,194,000 and manufacturing £707,379,000. The values of the principal primary industries were: pastoral £231,674,000, agricultural £48,355,000 and farmyard £58,124,000.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 22,635,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,278,000 acres and 1,358,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1957 was £84,923,000; the value of output of the coal mining industry was £41,567,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £27,326,000. The mining industry gave employment to 28,547 miners during 1956. In 1957, 15,390,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1956–57 there were 21,838 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 435,998. The value of output of the factories was £1,725,397,000; materials and fuel used £1,018,018,000; the production, *i.e.* value added to raw materials, was £707,379,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production (1956–57) of pig-iron was 1,857,000 tons, and of ingot steel 2,831,000 tons.

Towns.

Ψ Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.; the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The city and suburbs contain approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 1,975,020 (estimated, June 30, 1957).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 34,392 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are Ψ Newcastle 189,570; Wollongong (Greater) 106,710; Broken Hill 33,320; Blue Mountains 23,390; Maitland 22,530; Goulburn 20,560; Wagga Wagga 20,400; Penrith 20,820; Lismore 18,040; Lithgow 15,000; Albury 17,950; Orange 18,930; Cessnock (Greater) 42,330; Tamworth 14,480; Grafton 15,200; Bathurst 16,780; and Dubbo 12,890.

Dependency of New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. June 30, 1957, 248. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the Island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. *Office*, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5¼ times the area of the British Isles).

Population.—At June 30, 1957, the population numbered 1,396,740 persons (716,507 males and 680,233 females).

The total number of aborigines (estimated June 30, 1956) was 9,804 full blood and 7,123 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1955	32,352	11,307	10,098
1956	32,409	12,186	9,934
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271

Infantile mortality rate (1957) 21·7 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,456 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

Physiography.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1957 was 69·7°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100·2° and 40·3°; mean barometer, 30·04 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1957 was 20·6 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40·1 inches.

Government.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

Governor.

Governor of Queensland, Col. Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *appointed* March 18, 1958 ..... £5,325

Official Sec., Capt. E. C. Rhodes, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1,350

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)
(Aug. 12, 1957)

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin £4,451
Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour, Hon. K. J. Morris 3,701
Minister for Education, Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey .. 3,701
Attorney-General, Hon. A. W. Munro 3,701
Treasurer, Hon. T. A. Hiley 3,701
Minister for Mines and Main Roads, Hon. E. Evans 3,701
Minister for Lands, Hon. A. G. Muller 3,701
Minister for Health, Dr. Hon. H. W. Noble . 3,701
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. O. Madsen 3,701
Minister for Works and Local Government, Hon. J. A. Heading 3,701
Minister for Transport, Hon. G. Chalk 3,701

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, D. J. Muir, Strand, W.C.2. 409–410
Official Secretary, M. McAully.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,501 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly was, on May 31, 1958, composed of Liberal and Country Parties 42, Australian Labour Party 20, Queensland Labour Party 11, Independents 2.

Speaker, HON. A. R. Fletcher £3,251
Chairman of Committees, H. B. Taylor 2,751
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop ... 2,504

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir Alan Mansfield, K.C.M.G. £4,962
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Roslyn Philp, K.B.E. 4,562
Puisne Judges, Hons. B. H. Matthews; E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; T. C. O'Hagan; M. Hanger; L. Brown; B. J. Jeffriess; N. J. Moynihan (*acting*) . . each 4,562

EDUCATION

Primary Education compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1956 there were 1,560 State schools, including 27 Provisional and 36 High schools in operation, with 7,337 teachers and a net enrolment of 208,956 children and 278 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 58,579. A State-aided University, opened in 1911, had 5,329 students in 1956. State expenditure on education in 1955–56 was £12,465,922.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1954...	69,696,080	69,353,146	220,396,425
1955...	73,819,723	73,602,000	236,474,488
1956...	75,668,679	77,392,117	252,799,369
1957...	85,158,100	85,142,870	269,319,683

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1957, totalled £127,649,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £218,534,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1957, £144,607,000, averaged £103 10s. 8d. for each inhabitant. There were 959,972 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1955–56 was £250,424,000 (agriculture £76,248,000, dairying £35,362,000, pastoral £96,833,000, poultry and bee-keeping £2,736,000, mining £27,936,000, forestry £9,499,000, fisheries £1,649,000, hunting and trapping £161,000), and net value of manufacturing £128,080,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 25,119,465 acres, and 2,634,496 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1956–57 was 2,465,186 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 480,116 acres, producing 1,171,879 tons of raw sugar, 359,952 acres were under wheat (yielding 7,061,373 bushels), and 125,606 under maize (3,468,102 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pine-apples, bananas, grapes, mangocs, paw-paws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1957, included 7,461,717 cattle, 1,374,674 being dairy cattle, 23,190,201 sheep, 254,767 horses, and 394,518 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,440,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 8,067,000 acres. An area of 837,292 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, zinc, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1956 included gold, £1,100,000; coal, £7,077,000; copper, £16,086,000; tin, £531,000; silver, £1,625,000; lead, £6,393,000; zinc, £2,005,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,456 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1956–57, 34,298,000 passengers and 8,531,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1956, there were 63,758 miles of formed roads and 60,000 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 326,977 motor vehicles were on the register.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1952–53.....	£A43,221,702	£A145,098,044
1953–54.....	55,631,350	165,104,577
1954–55.....	68,883,151	154,483,455
1955–56.....	61,737,971	152,144,724
1956–57.....	48,884,036	190,787,239

The chief overseas exports are wool, sugar, butter, meat and minerals.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨBRISBANE, population 543,000 (June 30, 1957), is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. There are two Cathedrals, a University, a Museum, Botanic Gardens, &c.

The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

¶The main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (18,800), Bundaberg (21,600). Gladstone (7,300), Rockhampton (42,900), Mackay (15,180), Bowen (3,640), Townsville (42,200), Cairns (22,940), Port Douglas, Cooktown, and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (41,700), South Coast (22,800), Redcliffe (16,200), Gympie (10,420), Nambour (5,250) and Kingaroy (4,620) in the south-east; Toowoomba (45,900), Warwick (9,800) and Dalby (6,800) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,380) and Charleville (4,880) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,150), in Central Queensland; Ayr (7,550), Innisfail (7,100), Charters Towers (6,800) and Ingham (4,200) in the north-east; and Mount Isa (8,000) in the north-west.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Strait, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island had a population of 1,550 (June 30, 1957) and is the headquarters of the pearlshell and trochus-shell fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 5 days; by sea (approximate), 32 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1957 the population numbered 886,203 (449,282 males and 436,921 females). The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1954	18,227	7,179	6,190
1955	18,494	7,536	6,226
1956	18,964	7,593	6,277
1957	19,536	7,576	6,581

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1954, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follow: Church of England, 223,319; Methodists, 193,234; Congregationalists, 15,651; Baptists, 18,797; Lutherans, 42,056; Roman Catholics, 125,770; Presbyterians, 30,778; and Churches of Christ, 19,162.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east–west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastwards, and largely determines the pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall near the coast.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented in the past 15 years by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 11·4 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 8 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., *appointed 1952, term extended for 2 years from* Feb. 23, 1958..... £5,000
Private Secretary, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Symes, C.B., M.C.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. Tatham.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.
(May 15, 1944.)

(£28,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and Employment, Hon. Colin D. Rowe, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Health, Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. Cecil Stephen Hincks.
Minister of Works and of Marine, Hon. Glen Gardner Pearson.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. David Norman Brookman.
Minister of Education, Hon. Baden Pattinson.
Minister of Local Government, of Roads and of Railways, Hon. Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, A. H. Greenham, South Australia House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Official Secretary, M. E. S. Bray.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there are certain property and war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 176,527 in 1956, those for the Assembly numbering 479,188.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1956, returned 21 Liberals (Government party), 15 Labour (Opposition) and 3 Independents. Labour has since gained one seat from the Government in a by-election.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Duncan..... £2,800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. H. Teusner..... 2,800

The Judicature.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G.. £4,750
Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. Sir Geoffrey Reed; Hon. Sir George Ligertwood; Hon. C. A. H. L. Abbott; Hon. D. B. Ross; Hon. F. E. Piper (*acting*)..... 4,000

Education.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1956 there were 698 State schools, with 156,177 scholars; State expenditure in 1956–57 was £9,489,997, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171 with 35,326 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with (1956) 2,421 undergraduates, and 1,860 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 17 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

State Finance.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1954	52,376,000	50,566,000	214,723,000
1955	51,884,000	54,118,000	236,462,000
1956	59,402,000	60,832,000	256,090,000
1957	65,761,000	65,810,000	277,879,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 570 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £136,180,000 in December quarter, 1957. The two savings banks, with about 1,300 branches and agencies, had deposits amounting to £145,686,000 on December 31, 1957.

Production and Industry.

The gross value of production in 1956–57 was: crops £64,793,000, pastoral £69,060,000, dairying £14,471,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £10,496,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 14,900,000 acres have been sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 117,000,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 23,000,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 9,141,000 acres—under wheat, 1956–57, 1,438,000 acres, hay 299,000, oats 427,000, barley 1,222,000. Wheat harvest 1956–57, 31,432,000 bushels; barley, 34,003,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1956–57, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a production of 24,038,000 gallons of wine, 78,000 cwt. of dried currants and 195,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1957).—There were 14,984,000 sheep, 622,000 cattle, 41,000 horses, 92,000 pigs. Wool production (1956–57), 192,700,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £A8,553,000 (1954).

Manufactures.—In 1957 there were 4,063 factories, employing 91,981 hands, the gross value of the output being £325,104,000. Plant machinery, land and buildings were valued at £127,190,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were (1957) 3,902 miles of railway in South Australia, 137 miles of tram and bus routes and 55,000 miles of roads. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. In 1956–57, 1,631 vessels with net tonnage of 6,360,307 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australian 714, United Kingdom, 483, other British 171 and foreign 263. There are 897 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 27 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 332,648 passengers and 11,963 tons of freight were carried in 1956–57.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1957, were 255,609, equal to 1 per 3·5 persons.

Wireless (1957).—Broadcasting stations 14. Listeners' licences 235,583.

Overseas Trade.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938–39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1954–55	64,804,000	95,079,000
1955–56	62,752,000	97,666,000
1956–57	45,407,000	122,924,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

Towns.

Ψ Adelaide, the chief city and capital, population (1957), 537,000, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns (with 1954 populations) are Moonta (2,300), Kadina (3,300), Ψ Wallaroo (2,500), Ψ Port Pirie (12,800), Ψ Whyalla (8,600), and Ψ Port Augusta (7,000) on Spencer Gulf, Salisbury (5,900), Gawler (6,100), and Peterborough (3,700) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (10,900), Naracoorte (4,100), and Millicent (2,800) in the

south-east, ΨPort Lincoln (6,100) on Eyre Peninsula, Murray Bridge (5,000), Renmark (6,100), Berri (4,200) on the River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,500) on the south coast. Elizabeth, a new satellite town being built between Adelaide and Gawler, had a population of 7,400 in 1957, and this is expected to increase to at least 50,000 within ten years.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′–43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′–148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1957, the estimated population numbered 327,895 (168,983 males and 158,912 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1955	8,089	2,489	2,600
1956	8,104	2,513	2,601
1957	8,435	2,670	2,507

The birth rate in 1957 was 25·55, death rate 8·09, marriage rate 7·59 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1957) 20·15 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1954 there were 147,407 members of the Church of England, 27,069 Roman Catholics, 38,236 Methodists, 15,607 Presbyterians, 4,425 Congregationalists and Independents, and 6,293 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54·1°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60·9°, and that of June, July and Aug. 47·4°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Hibbert Cross, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *appid.* July 1, 1951, *term extended for 2 years from Aug.* 1956.
Official Sec., E. J. Stopp, C.M.G., M.B.E.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. E. E. Reece.
Minister for Lands and Works and Mines, (vacant).
Chief Secretary and Minister for Health, Hon. A. J. White.
Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. I. J. Dwyer, *VC.*
Minister for Forests, Hon. W. A. Neilson.
Minister for Housing, Hon. C. B. Aylett.
Minister for Transport, Hon. D. A. Cashion.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, R. J. Garrad, O.B.E. (*acting*).
Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for five years (except when two opposing parties are returned in equal numbers, when its duration is for three years only), the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in October, 1958, resulted in the return of 15 Labour and 15 Liberal members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. G. H. Green.
Clerk of the Council, Edgar Briggs.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. K. O. Lyons.
Clerk of the House, Charles K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Kenneth Green, K.B.E.; Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, H. R. Dobbie.

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION

Primary education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 277 State schools divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a total enrolment of 62,802 scholars in 1956. There were 58 private schools with an enrolment of 10,757. Compulsory education to the age of 16 became operative from Feb. 1, 1946. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 909 students in 1956; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Ulverstone, Smithton and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938–39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1955–56	18,010,524	17,895,912	122,223,443
1956–57	18,958,311	19,771,641	132,584,229

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1957, were £35,681,217; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1957, were £39,567,742 or £116 15s. 7d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1956–57 was £88,692,000—agriculture and pastoral £18,644,000, mines and quarries £8,299,000, other primary industries £13,067,000 and manufactures £48,682,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1956–57, 301,851 acres under crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, followed by hay, hops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1957) 354,170 cattle, 2,943,158 sheep, 52,358 pigs and 13,781 horses. The wool production (1956–57) was 28,663,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Nive River (Tungatinah and Wayatinah) and at Trevallyn. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1956–57, 1,977,002 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1956–57 was 260,567,000 super feet, including 64,324,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1956 being £A14,374,621.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1956–57 was £48,682,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,595 establishments being £101,309,000.

CAPITAL, ΨHOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1957) (with suburbs) 103,570.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1954) are ΨLaunceston and suburbs (pop. 49,302), ΨDevonport (10,624), Burnie (11,193), Ulverstone (5,361), New Norfolk (4,900) and Queenstown (4,526).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1957 was 2,700,635 (1,360,540 males and 1,340,095 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1955	56,336	22,527	20,056
1956	58,393	23,886	20,137
1957	60,464	24,131	20,239

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1957:—Births, 22·61; Deaths, 9·03; Marriages, 7·57. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 20·16.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 564,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls 156 days per year, the annual average being 25·89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* Aug. 22, 1896, *appointed* 1949, *term extended for* 3 *years from* Oct. 19, 1954 *and for further* 5 *years from* Oct. 1957.... £7,500

Private Secretary and Comptroller of the Household, Col. R. W. Spraggett, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., R.M. (*ret.*).

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. C. J. T. Chamberlen, R.N.; Lieut. J. C. Groves, R.A.N.V.R.

Official Sec., A. C. Mahlstedt.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation, Hon. H. E. Bolte.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Maltby.
Minister of Housing and of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.
Minister of Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.
Minister of Labour and Industry and of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.
Minister of Forests and of State Development and Decentralization, Hon. G. S. McArthur.
Minister of Health, Hon. E. P. Cameron.
Minister of Water Supply and of Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.
Minister of Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. M. V. Porter; Hon. A. J. Fraser.

Agent-General in London

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., E.D. *Address*, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by secret ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly and for the Legislative Council. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at June 30, 1957, numbered 1,450,035.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Clifden Eager, K.B.E., Q.C. £2,300
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir William McDonald 2,300

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and eleven Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944) £5,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan; Hon. J. V. Barry; Hon. A. Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Monahan; Hon. G. A. Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam ..... each 5,150

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McT. Stafford; J. F. Mulvany; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. M. Fraser; E. H. E. Barber ..... each 3,750
Secretary to the Law Department, C. F. Knight, I.S.O. 3,500
Master of the Supreme Court, E. H. Coghill 3,000
Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, L. L. Oliver 2,750
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Winneke, Q.C. 5,150
Prosecutors for the Queen, F. R. Moore; J. F. Moloney; W. M. W. Irvine; J. W. Flannagan; R. A. Bidstrup; G. M. Byrne; R. J. Leckie ..... each 2,800
Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane 3,100

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1956, there were 1,893 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 268,562 pupils; 210 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 81,084; and 47 Technical Schools (41 of which possess a junior section with 22,014 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 54,580 senior students.

During 1956, 135,170 pupils attended 521 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There is a State-aided University at Melbourne with five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connections with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 7,080 students in 1955 and 1,439 passed the matriculation examination in that year.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for four years are given as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938–39	23,354,711	29,141,953	179,698,118
1954–55	122,836,929	121,500,206	411,199,041
1955–56	129,665,092	132,910,592	445,713,423
1956–57	141,692,542	146,004,008	481,818,674

Banking, &c.— The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1957, amounted to £266,276,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £114,542,000, and in other savings banks, £30,751,000.

Life Assurance.—There were 19 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1956. There were 909,596 policies in force with sums assured amounting to £646,420,903 in the Ordinary Department and 1,163,876 policies for £96,989,929 in the Industrial Department.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 168 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1956–57. Total revenue amounted to £46,743,945, made up of premium income £48,583,286 and other income £1,160,659. Expenditure totalled £40,665,685, comprising losses £26,541,893, commission and agents' charges £4,913,114 and other expenditure £9,210,678.

Production and Industry

The gross value of production in 1956–57 was £881,453,000—agricultural £86,141,000, pastoral £149,880,000, dairying £66,330,000, poultry and bee keeping £21,464,000, trapping £3,588,000, forestry £12,687,000, mining and quarries £12,400,000, fisheries £1,381,000, manufactures £527,582,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 5,517,000 acres under cultivation in 1956–57, 1,565,000 were wheat crops and 613,000 oats and 782,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1956–57, 2,369,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1957, 25,831,000 sheep, 1,721,000 dairy cattle, 1,044,000 beef cattle, 258,000 pigs, and 108,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1956–57 was 299,572,000 lb., valued at £97,659,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1957 was 48,205 fine ozs. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1957 amounted to 10,560,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1957, was: private cars, 541,304; commercial, 94,516; hire 5,218; primary producers, 59,593; omnibuses, 575 and motor cycles, 25,058.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1957, there were 4,408 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1957, were £37,362,754 and £39,118,678 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, etc., amounted to £3,328,037. Total traffic mileage was 18,544,000 and passenger journeys numbered 267,404,861. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 9,380,699.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1957, 2,956 vessels with net tonnage 10,813,738 entered Victorian ports and 2,956 vessels with total net tonnage of 10,826,621 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stocks, fruits, milk and cream, meats and poultry are the staple productions of the State; but secondary industry (16,232 factories, &c., employing 355,204 hands in 1956–57) has expanded greatly in recent years. The net value of factory production has risen from £65,996,000 in 1938–39 to £572,582,000 in 1956–57. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal oversea imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, tea, timber, petroleum spirit, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938–39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1953–54	237,682,783	203,581,075
1954–55	297,484,283	216,571,772
1955–56	299,339,888	209,396,418
1956–57	254,946,377	255,752,007

CITIES AND TOWNS

ΨMELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 445,746 acres and contained on June 30, 1957, a population of 1,677,100. Other cities and towns are ΨGeelong, 82,820; Ballarat, 51,330; Bendigo, 39,370; ΨWarrnambool, 13,500; Mildura, 11,760; Wonthaggi, 4,530; Hamilton, 9,080; Shepparton, 12,090; Maryborough, 7,210; Colac, 8,730; Horsham, 8,430; Castlemaine, 6,890; Ararat, 7,810; Wangaratta, 11,810; Stawell, 5,720; Echuca, 6,000; Sale, 7,170; Swan Hill, 5,740 and Benalla, 7,100.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1957, the population was 700,214 (360,031 males and 340,183 females).

The estimated number of full-blooded aboriginals on June 30, 1955, was 15,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1954	15,928	5,364	5,204
1955	16,623	5,379	5,145
1956	16,916	5,572	5,080
1957	16,924	5,295	4,899

Religions.—Census of 1954—268,135 Church of England, 143,489 Roman Catholics, 68,489 Methodists, and 37,659 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1957 was 33·40 inches, the average for the past 81 years 35·08. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Acts of 1911, 1934 and 1955; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected April, 1956) is composed of Labour Party 29, Liberal and Country League 11, Country Party 8, Liberal 2.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., *appointed* 1951, *term extended for* 5 *years from* Nov. 6, 1956..... £4,000
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Sworn in April 20, 1956)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Child Welfare and Industrial Development, Hon. Albert Redvers George Hawke, M.L.A. 4,090
Minister for Works and Water Supplies and Deputy Premier, Hon. John Trezise Tonkin, M.L.A..... 3,590

Minister for Mines, Hon. Arthur McAlister Moir, M.L.A. 3,490
Minister for Lands and Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. Lionel Francis Kelly, M.L.A. 3,490
Chief Secretary, Minister for Local Government and Town Planning, Hon. Gilbert Fraser, M.L.C. 3,590
Minister for Health and Justice, Hon. Emil Nulsen, M.L.A. 3,490
Minister for Transport, Housing and Forests, Hon. Herbert Ernest Graham, M.L.A. ... 3,440
Minister for Railways, the North-West, Supply and Shipping, Hon. Harry Charles Strickland, M.I.C. 3,490
Minister for Education and Labour, Hon. William Hegney, M.L.A. 3,440
Minister for Police and Native Welfare, Hon. John Joseph Brady, M.L.A. 3,440

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Offices, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C.2.
Agent-General, Hon. E. K. Hoar 3,000

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consist of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. A. L. Loton £2,640
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. Hegney 2,640

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. P. Dwyer, K.C.M.G. £4,170
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. A. Wolff ... £3,670
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. E. Virtue; L. W. Jackson; R. V. Nevile.....each £3,520
President, Arbitration Court, Hon. R. V. Nevile.

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is compulsory and free. In 1957 there were 477 Primary Schools and 22 High Schools under the control of the Minister for Education representing a total of 99,031 pupils. In addition the Government has established a Teachers' Training College, Technical Schools and Schools of Mines and subsidises a University. There were also 291 private schools with an average attendance of 31,503. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1957, was £8,031,728, including grants of £517,360 to the University of Western Australia.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1956–57 was: agricultural £39,981,046, pastoral and trapping £56,580,939; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £11,607,329; forestry £5,164,990; fisheries £2,781,749; mining £21,367,559.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (5,139,098 acres), 2,764,000 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1956–57 crop being estimated at 32,000,000 bushels. On March 31, 1957, the livestock included 957,175 cattle, 14,886,549 sheep, 132,982 pigs and 44,660 horses. In 1956–57 there were 8,996 acres of vineyards and 22,040 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1956-57 was 145,797,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1957, a total of 3,935 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 48,748.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and hewn during 1956–57 was 228,400,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The production of gold in the State for 1957 was 896,681 fine oz. (£A14,010,636). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1957 is 59,045,715 fine oz. (£A403,871,999). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite and gypsum exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1957, there were 4,117 miles of State government railway; 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie—Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1957, there were on the State register 372 vessels, of 16,214 tons, of which 159 were steam or motor vessels (12,630 tons) and 213 sailing vessels (3,584 tons).

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 5 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1953	38,884,236	39,392,119	152,141,493
1954	43,145,840	43,248,519	165,371,704
1955	45,719,846	46,203,889	177,660,291
1956	49,612,406	51,443,237	188,610,363
1957	54,330,934	56,243,302	205,089,125

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 9 cheque-paying banks in the State on June 30, 1957. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on Dec. 31, 1957, was £64,924,188.

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1952–53	98,480,531	113,132,804
1953–54	125,212,340	91,652,608
1954–55	141,702,541	96,094,094
1955–56	135,447,665	115,671,798
1956–57	134,551,480	155,522,857

The principal exports of local products in 1956–57 were wool (£A43,754,987), wheat (£A30,645,638) wheat flour (£A3,736,776), hides and skins (£A2,324,774), oats (£A1,654,283), beef (£A1,057,108), mutton and lamb (£A870,612), crayfish tails (£A1,757,138), whale oil (£A992,145), raw asbestos (£A1,069,889), iron ore (£A324,650), barley (£A1,007,871).

TOWNS

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population at June 30, 1957, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 376,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are ΨFremantle (including suburbs, 30,140), Kalgoorlie (9,965), Boulder (6,258), ΨBunbury (11,176), Northam (6,305), ΨAlbany (8,906), and ΨGeraldton (9,094).

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population Census, April 17, 1951*	Census, April 17, 1956†	Estimated April 1, 1958
(*a*) *Exclusive of Island Territories*:				
North Island (including Maoris)	44,281	1,313,855	1,497,353	1,570,677
South Island (including Maoris)	58,093	624,551	675,626	703,729
Stewart Island (including Maoris)	670	576	541	540
Chatham Islands (including Maoris)	372	471	524	550
Minor Islands:				
Inhabited—				
Kermadec Islands	13	14	11	9
Campbell Island	44	5	7	10
Uninhabited—				
Three Kings	3	..	..	..
Snares	1	..	..	..
Solander	½	..	..	..
Antipodes	24	..	..	..
Bounty	½	..	..	..
Auckland	234	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories	103,736	1,939,472	2,174,062	2 275,515
(*b*) *Island Territories*:				
Tokelau Islands	4	1,580‡	1,619§	1,690
Cook Islands and Niue	199	19,632‡	21,387§	21,640
Total, inclusive of Island Territories	103,939	1,960,704	2,197,068	2,298.845
Trust Territory of Western Samoa	1,133	84,909‡	97,327§	101,042
Ross Dependency	175,000	..	166	244

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census.
† Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.
‡ Census of September 25, 1951. § Census of Sept. 25, 1956.
Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1951) 115,676 (males 59,322, females 56,354); (1956) 137,151 (males 70,089, females 67,062); (1958), 147,118 (males 75,004, females 72,114).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departure	Total		
1939	28,833	102,469	131,302	14,158	96,176	110,334	20,968	17,115
1955	49,869	137,549	187,418	17,953	127,728	145,681	41,737	17,795
1956	50,430	136,317	186,747	18,403	126,171	144,574	39,144†	17,531
1957	51,852	166,374	218,226	19,411	150,181	169,392	48,634	17,614

* Inclusive of Maoris. † Census adjustment of 3,029 necessary.
Birth rate (1957) 24·82; death rate 9·29; marriage rate 7·89; infant mortality 19·98 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Maoris.)

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	112,070	+15,613
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+27,486
*1956	1,023,112	1,013,789	2,036,911	213,115	+68,726

* Excluding 44,081 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1945 census, 1,894 at the 1951 census, and 2,162 at the 1956 census.

Races and Religions.

Races	1951	1956	Religions	1951	1956
				Per cent	Per cent
Europeans	1,809,441	2,016,287	Church of England	37·47	35·92
Maoris	92,493	108,659	Presbyterians	23·01	22·26
„ Half-caste	23,183	28,492	Roman Catholics	13·64	14·29
Chinese	5,252	6,667	Methodists	8·05	7·44
Other races	9,103	13,957	Baptists	1·63	1·56

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large uninhabited tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two largest and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. From 1792 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1957–62), His Excellency the Viscount COBHAM, G.C.M.G., T.D., *born* 1909 ..... (Salary £5,000, and allowances £5,000) £10,000
Official Secretary, D. E. Fouhy, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. B. Harrison, O.B.E., N.Z. Regiment.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. B. A. Stewart-Wilson, Scots Guards; Lieut. N. Durden-Smith, R.N.
Lady-in-Waiting, Miss J. Parker.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(December 12, 1957.)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and of Maori Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. Nash.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C.
Finance, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer.
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and of Health, Hon. H. G. R. Mason, Q.C.
Minister of Labour, of Mines and of Immigration, Hon. F. Hackett.
Minister of Marine and of Housing, Hon. W. A. Fox.
Minister of Works, Hon. H. Watt.
Minister of Forests, Hon. E. T. Tirikatene.
Minister of Defence, Hon. P. G. Connolly, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Minister of Railways, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Hon. M. Moohan.
Minister of Industries and Commerce, Hon. P. N. Holloway.
Minister of Education, Hon. P. O. S. Skoglund.
Minister of Social Security, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. Miss M. B. Howard.
Minister of Transport, and of Island Territories, Hon. J. Mathison.
Minister of Customs, Hon. R. Boord.
Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. W. T. Anderton.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £3 3*s. per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £3,750 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,500 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,500 with tax-free expense allowance of £550, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,000, with £450 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, F. Shanahan.

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, R. M. Campbell, New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.
Ambassador (vacant), 19 Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

FRANCE
Ambassador, J. V. Wilson.

JAPAN
Minister, J. S. Reid.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.
M. Armand Nibotte.

DENMARK.
Charge d'Affaires, T. Wegener-Clausen.

FRANCE
Ambassador, R. de Bercegol de Lile.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Dr. E. H. Nöhring.

ITALY.
Count P. M. di Cellere.

JAPAN.
Ambassador, H. Shimadzu.

NETHERLANDS.
B. A. Piets.

SWEDEN.
Charge d'Affaires, F. H. Arnfast.

U.S.A.
Ambassador, Hon. Francis H. Russell.

U.S.S.R.
Chargé d'Affaires, G. M. Rodionov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN
Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.

CANADIAN
G. R. Heasman, O.B.E.

U.K.
High Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, C. S. Pickard.
Economic Adviser, C. G. Cruickshank.
First Secretaries, R. C. Ormerod; E. G. Griffiths (*Agriculture and Food*); J. G. Hayden, O.B.E. (*Information*).
Naval Adviser, Capt. H. R. Hewlett, R.N.
Army Adviser, Col. J. M. Clift.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. R. G. Dutton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1957, returned 41 Labour Party members and 39 National. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,100 *per annum*, with an allowance of £275–705 *per annum* for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £1,950 *per annum* and £490 *per annum* for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. R. M. MacFarlane, C.M.G. (*plus expense allowance of £600 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House*)..... £1,950

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D..... £3,750
Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Gresson, K.B.E. (*President*)..... 3,500
Hon. A. K. North; Hon. T. P. Cleary 3,250
Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. J. D. Hutchison; F. B. Adams; A. K. Turner; G. I. McGregor; W. P. Shorland; T. E. Henry; T. A. Gresson; T. P. McCarthy; A. L. Haslam..... 3,250
Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur Tyndall, C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell.... 3,250
Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J. Daiglish, £2,750; Hon. K. G. Archer.
Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G. Archer..... 3,250

POLICE

On March 31, 1958, the strength of the Police Force was 2,269 of all ranks, including 451 temporary constables, equivalent to 1 for every 1,003 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1957–58 was £2,885,000.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy (established 1913) was greatly expanded following the outbreak of the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and four Reserve forces. The strength is 1 cruiser, 3 frigates, a survey ship and 16 other vessels in commission; 1 cruiser, 3 anti-submarine frigates, 3 ocean minesweepers, 4 anti-submarine minesweeping trawlers, 1 minesweeper in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 326 officers and 2,678 ratings. A frigate of the Royal New Zealand Navy is normally on the Far East Station.

Naval expenditure in 1957–58 amounted to £5,848,018.

Army.

The New Zealand Army Defence Forces consist of the Regular Force (General Service Section and Home Service Section), the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force at March 31, 1958, was 4,400 in all ranks.

During the war of 1939–1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area. A Force is now serving in Malaya.

In 1958 a decision was made to abolish the system of compulsory military training completely as from April 1, 1959. It is intended that subsequently the Army should comprise a static Regular Force, an operational Regular Brigade Group and a volunteer Territorial Force.

Expenditure on the land forces for the year 1957–58 was £7,052,000.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand Units, including Bomber Squadrons, Fighter Squadrons, and Torpedo Bomber Squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and considerable numbers of New Zealand personnel served with other R.A.F. Units in many theatres. Approximately 10,000 of the R.N.Z.A.F. (mostly air crew) went to the European theatre and over 20,000 to the Pacific area. 26 squadrons of various types operated in the Pacific area. The post-war Air Force consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, Air Training Corps, and Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1958, was 4,769.

Air Force Expenditure in 1957–58 was £8,487,000.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, *i.e.* credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. Expenditure in years ended 1955–58 includes transfers to the Social Security Fund. The expenditure of the Social Security Fund for 1957–58 was £78,901,000 as compared with an expenditure of £75,606,000 in 1956–57.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1939	43,699,000	42,880,000
1955	191,216,000	184,376,000
1956	197,433,000	193,282,000
1957	206,276,000	202,951,000
1958	193,580,000	193,736,000*

* Includes £8,410,000 for debt redemption and £23,441,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1957–58 amounted to £144,882,300, of which £158,925,000 was receipts of the Consolidated Fund, £66,256,000 receipts of the Social Security Fund and £19,701,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

Debt.

The gross *Public Debt* amounted on March 31, 1958, to £782,111,000, of which £99,576,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £26,191,000 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

Banking.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 26, 1958, total assets of all trading banks in New Zealand amounted to £299,597,000; liabilities, £299,631,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £62,208,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 26, 1958, amounted to £49,798,000, of which £14,845,000 and £13,569,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1958, totalled £183,771,000, compared with £168,741,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1958, amounted to £287,768,000. At the corresponding date in 1957 they were £274,770,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1957–58, 2,132,000 depositors having £314,442,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £64,222,000 to their credit at March 31, 1958.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125=£100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. There were (Dec. 1957) 1,964 public primary schools, with 348,940 scholars; there were also 323 registered private primary schools with 49,644 scholars, and 160 Maori village schools with 13,084 scholars, of whom 11,990 were Maoris. There were also 24,659 Maori children attending public primary schools. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 96 secondary and combined schools, and in 34 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 111 secondary departments of district high schools, 104 private secondary schools and 11 Maori secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education at the end of 1957 was 89,198 and in addition there were 41,354 part-time students attending technical classes, 2,041 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 3,031 receiving instruction from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are associated with the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 12,536 students in 1957.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1957–58 was £34,040,955.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1955–56 £(N.Z.)	1956–57 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural	27,500,000	25,400,000
Pastoral	185,600,000	215,700,000
Dairying, etc.	105,400,000	107,700,000
Forestry	21,000,000	21,100,000
Fisheries	2,700,000	2,900,000
Mining	16,600,000	18,900,000
Factory	163,500,000	169,500,000
Buildings and miscellaneous	59,300,000	60,100,000
	£581,600,000	£621,300,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1955–56	1956–57
Wheat.....bushels	2,658,400	2,950,000
Wool.....lb.	462,000,000	491,000,000
Butter.....tons	200,000	198,300
Cheese.....tons	96,300	94,400
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs.....No.	14,807,000	14,302,000
Sheep.....No.	5,886,000	5,199,000
Cattle.....No.	1,000,000	1,045,000
Calves.....No.	1,406,000	1,404,000
Pigs.....No.	817,000	748,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, 43,000,000 acres of this being in occupation in 1957 and mainly devoted to pasture. The output of sawn timber for 1957–58 was 596,800,000 board feet.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1955, numbered 5,809,000, including 1,998,000 dairy cows in milk; pigs 602,000; horses, 129,000; and sheep (June 30, 1955), 42,382,000.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1956–57) 8,488 factories in operation, employing 156,651 persons. Wages paid amounted to £210,868,088; plant and machinery, £76,185,934; cost of matcrials used, £394,894,095; value added by manufacture, £207,005,939; and total value or output, £601,900,034.

Minerals.—Coal-mining output in 1957 was 2,612,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined in recent years, gold produced in 1957 totalling 30,195 oz.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z.
(Excluding specie.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1939	49,387,183	58,049,316	107,436,499
1956	234 779,000	277.813,000	512,592,000
1957	262,599,000	276,079,000	538,678,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1957 was valued at £161,331,000 and included butter, 2,717,000 cwt., valued at £N.Z.35,664,000, cheese, 1,693,000 cwt. (£N.Z.17,097,000); frozen and chilled beef, 963,000 cwt. (£N.Z.5,444,000); frozen lamb, 3,888,000 cwt. (£N.Z.38,473,000); frozen mutton, 964,000 cwt. (£N.Z.3,990,000); canned meats, 59,895 cwt. (£N.Z. 1,001,000); milk (dried) 873,000 cwt. (£N.Z.3,546,000); and wool, 159,535,000 lb. (£N.Z.39,445,000).

Railways.—In March, 1958, there were 3,466 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1957–58, including season-ticket holders, was 24,817,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 19,714,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,333,000 tons. Railway operating revenue and expenditure were £30,010,000 and £31,064,000 in 1957–58, while total revenue and expenditure were £34,443,000 and £35,588,000.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1958, there were 470,572 cars, and 279,218 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 26,337 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1957 the vessels entered inwards numbered 896 (net tonnage 3,940,000) and those entered outwards 895 (net tonnage 2,968,000), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Post and Telegraph Statistics. —(1957–58), 202,339,000 letters and postcards, 79,509,000 printed papers, packets and newspapers, 6,865,000 parcels and 149,925,000 commercial papers. Inland telegrams, 7,474,000; outward cablegrams, 642,000 and inward 542,000; telephones 605,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1955–56 (internal) passenger miles, 118,756,000; cargo ton miles, 4,216,500; mail ton miles 250,200 and (overseas) 69,800 passengers carried, 441 tons mail carried, and 805 tons freight carried.

CAPITAL, ΨWellington, in the North Island (pop. 1957, 141,300).

Other large centres:—ΨAuckland, 401,500; ΨChristchurch, 205,500; ΨDunedin, 101,600; ΨHutt, 90,600; Palmerston North, 39,800; Hamilton, 43,700; ΨInvercargill, 37,000; ΨWanganui, 33,000; ΨNew Plymouth, 28,900; ΨNapier, 28,800; Hastings, 29,300; ΨTimaru, 25,500; ΨNelson, 23,400; ΨGisborne, 23,600.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat. and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (population 7 at April 27, 1956). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat. and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* (47° 4′ 43″ S. lat., 170° 0′ 30″ E. long.). *Snares Islands and Solander* (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 11 at 1956 Census), between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45 to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (7,368), Aitutaki (2,430), Mangaia (2,060), Atiu (1,344), Mauke (842), Mitiaro (288), Manuae (46), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (82), Penrhyn or Tongareva (645), Manihiki (710), Rakahanga (355), Pukapuka or Danger (642), Suwarrow (uninhabited), Nassau (113), Niue (4,735). The population figures are as at March 31, 1958, the total for the Group being 21,600. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1957) were valued at £N.Z.540,925, and the imports at £N.Z. 788,048 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.58,667 and £N.Z.153,598 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a total population of 7,368. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Island Councils of Maori Arikis (chiefs) and elected members, but ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1957–58, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £390,962, was £444,391, and expenditure, £787,909. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £163,587, was £149,982, and expenditure £284,632.

Ross Dependency (1923), see p. 722.

Tokelau (or *Union*) *Islands.*—A group of atolls (Fakaofo, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,921 at Dec. 31, 1956), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The population at Sept. 25, 1956, was 97,327 of whom 91,833 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of ΨApia and ΨSaluafata, of which the former is the capital. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1957 was £1,063,000. Expenditure £1,274,000. The exports were valued in 1957 at £1,882,323 and the imports, 1957, £1,827,878.

Nauru Island (see p. 721).

The Union of South Africa

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1951		Total
		Whites	Non-Whites	
Cape	278,465	935,085	3,491,641	4,426,726
Natal	33,578	274,240	2,141,078	2,415,318
Transvaal	110,450	1,204,712	3,608,126	4,812,838
Orange Free State	49,866	227,652	788,918	1,016,570
Total	472,359	2,641,689	10,029,763	12,671,452
South-West Africa	318,261*	49,930	387,151	434,081

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is regarded as an integral part of S.W. Africa for statistical purposes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the courses of the Limpopo, Malopo and Orange Rivers, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′–22° South latitude, and include all territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and a part of Mozambique.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South-West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively. The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Under the *Citizenship Act*, 1949, five years' residence in the Union is necessary for the acquisition of South African citizenship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General His Excellency Dr. the Hon. Ernest George Jansen, *born* 1881, *assumed office*, Jan. 1, 1951, *term extended for* 5 *years from* Jan. 1, 1956.
Secretary, D. S. Preller.
Comptroller, Col. L. du Toit.
Assistant Secretary, J. de Kock.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. J. Bester; Capt. C. J. Lloyd.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General presides

(Sept. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Senator Dr. Hon. H. F. Verwoerd £5,000
Minister of External Affairs, Hon. E. H. Louw 4,000
Minister of Education and of Health, Hon. M. D. C. de Wet Nel 4,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. C. R. Swart 4,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. B. J. Schoeman 4,000
Minister of Economic Affairs and of Mines, Dr. Hon. A. J. R. van Rhyn 4,000
Minister of Interior, Dr. Hon. T. E. Donges, Q.C. 4,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. P. M. K. Le Roux 4,000
Minister of Defence and of Forestry, Hon. F. C. Erasmus 4,000
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Social Welfare, Hon. J. J. Serfontein 4,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. J. de Klerk 4,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. F. Naudé 4,000
Minister of Lands and Water Affairs, Hon. P. O. Sauer 4,000

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Europe.

London.—*High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa* (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.), Dr. J. E. Holloway (1956).
Stockholm.—*E.E. & M.P.*, B. J. Jarvie.
Lisbon.—*Ambassador*, Dr. A. H. H. Mertsch.
Brussels.—*Ambassador*, J. D. Pohl.
Athens.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, N. J. J. Jooste.
The Hague.—*Ambassador*, Dr. F. Geldenhuis.
Rome.—*Ambassador*, S. F. du Toit.
Paris.—*Ambassador* (vacant).
Madrid.—*E.E. & M.P.*, R. H. Coaton.
Cologne.—*Ambassador*, J. K. Uys.
Berne.—*Ambassador*, J. K. Christie.

Canada and U.S.A.

Ottawa.—*High Commissioner*, J. R. Jordaan.
Washington.—*Ambassador*, W. C. du Plessis.

Australia.

Canberra.—*High Commissioner*, A. A. M. Hamilton.

South America.

Buenos Aires.—*E.E. & M.P.*, Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rio de Janeiro.—*E.E. & M.P.*, T. E. Eustace.
Santiago.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, G. C. Nel.

Africa.

Cairo.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, A. L. W. de Villiers.
Nairobi—*Commissioner*, H. H. Woodward.
Salisbury—*High Commissioner*, R. Kirsten.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNION

U.K.

High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Hill Street, Pretoria.
Deputy High Commissioner, R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.
First Secretaries, Miss E. J. Emery; J. O. Wright, D.S.C.; T. W. Aston.
Second Secretary, C. G. R. Sewell.
Director, U.K. Information Office, G. F. Crawley, O.B.E.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.
Military Adviser, Brig. H. S. P. Barstow.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. P. Haynes, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Argentine—*Ambassador*, D. R. Turroga.
Australia—*High Commissioner* (vacant).
Belgium—*Ambassador*, P. Vanderstichelen.
Brazil—*Ambassador*, A. de C. Neves.
Canada—*High Commissioner*, J. J. Hurley.
Chile—*Chargé d'Affaires*, C. Riccio.
Egypt—*E.E. and M.P.*, Sar Mahmoud.
Finland—*Chargé d'Affaires*, H. R. Martola.
France—*Ambassador* (vacant).
Germany (*Fed. Rep.*)—*Ambassador* (vacant).
Greece—*Ambassador*, G. Kapsambelis.
Israel—*Ambassador*, I. Bavly.
Italy—*Ambassador*, Marchese F. S. di S. Andrea d'Ussita.
Netherlands—*Ambassador*, J. Van den Berg.
Portugal—*Ambassador*, Gen. A. Pinto.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland—*High Commissioner*, A. D. Chataway, O.B.E.
Spain—*Ambassador*, Miguel de Aldoroso A. Vullamarez.
Sweden—*Ambassador*, A. Aminoff.
Switzerland—*E.E. and M.P.*, F. Kappeler.
U.S.A.—*Ambassador*, H. Byroade.

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate*, as reconstituted by Act No. 53 of 1955, now consists of 90 members appointed or elected for a term of five years. Nineteen are nominated by the Governor-General in Council (16 for the Union, 1 for the Cape Province in terms of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, and 2 for South West Africa). Sixty-seven are elected (27 for the Transvaal; 22 Cape; 8 Natal; 8 Orange Free State and 2 for South West Africa). In addition, four members are elected under the provisions of the Representation of Natives Act No. 12 of 1936.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 163 elected members, 52 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 68 Transvaal, 14 the Orange Free State, and 6 South-West Africa, with 3 Native members, Cape native voters being entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly, who hold their seats for 5 years notwithstanding any dissolution of the House. There are also 4 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930.

In April, 1958, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 103; United Party, 53; Native Representatives, 3. Total, 159.

THE JUDICATURE

Supreme Court of South Africa.

Appellate Division.

(Bloemfontein.)

Chief Justice, Hon. H. A. Fagan..... £4,500
Judges of Appeal, Hon. O. D. Schreiner; Hon. O. H. Hoexter; Hon. L. C. Steyn; Hon. E. M. de Beer; Hon. F. G. Reynolds; Hon. D. O. K. Beyers; Hon. A. C. Malan.....each 4,250

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. E. de Villiers..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Herbstein; Hon. N. Ogilvie Thompson; Hon. J. W. van Zyl; Hon. L. de V. van Winsen; Hon. A. B. Beyers; Hon. J. T. van Wyk; Hon. H. E. P. Watermeyer.....each 3,750

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. H. H. W. de Villiers. 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. G. Jennett; Hon. O. V. Sampson; Hon. E. F. v. d. Riet; Hon. G. Wynne; Hon. P. F. O'Hagan each 3,750

Griqualand West Local Division

Puisne Judges, Hon. M. A. Diemont; Hon. P. J. Wessels.....each 3,750

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. G. J. Maritz..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom; Hon. W. Dowling; Hon. Q. de Wet; Hon. F. Rumpff; Hon. C. P. Bresler; Hon. A. F. Williamson; Hon. R. Hill; Hon. J. F. Ludorf; Hon. S. Bekker; Hon. S. M. Kuper; Hon. J. F. Marais; Hon. P. M. Cillie; Hon. V. G. Hiemstra; Hon. W. G. Boshoff; Hon. C. D. J. Theron each 3,750

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. N. Broome..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. G. N. Holmes; Hon. A. Milne; Hon. L. R. Caney; Hon.

J. R. Brokensha; Hon. A. A. Kennedy; Hon. E. S. Henochsberg; Hon. N. James; Hon. E. Jansen.....each £3,750

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon. P. J. van Blerk..... 4,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. Smit; Hon. J. N. C. de Villiers; Hon. N. J. Grobler; Hon. H. J. Potgieter; Hon. D. H. Botha...each 3,750

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922, 1932, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952 provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that not more than 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

EDUCATION

The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1955, was 26,671. The State expenditure on higher education, including administration and expenditure connected with the abovementioned institutions, for the financial year 1954–55 was £4,148,000.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of schools for whites in all the Provinces are state schools. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province. In 1956, State expenditure on primary and secondary education for whites amounted to £53,206,000 and for non-whites £7,885,000.

UNION FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£SA	£SA
1951–52	207,123,396	168,395,109
1952–53	234,270,000	179,799,000
1953–54	261,781,000	185,709,000
1954–55	271,077,000	216,453,000
1955–56	281,430,000	209,356,000
1956–57	301,931,000	234,159,000

DEBT.

The Gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1957, was £1,010,117,000.

CURRENCY.

The South African £ reached parity with the U.K. £ in 1946.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Production of Crops.
1957

Crop	lb.
Wheat	1,708,881,000
Barley	31,124,000
Oats	94,305,000
Kaffir corn	515,400,000
Mealies	8,460,000,000
Potatoes	765,480,000
Ground-nuts	312,064,000

Manufactures.—In 1953–54 there were 16,917 factories employing 767,887 persons. The gross value of production was £1,229,793,000 (including £580,497,000 as added value of manufacture). The salaries and wages paid amounted to £277,821,000. The principal groups (with net value of output) were:—Metal products (£50,948,000); food, drink, etc. (£56,870,000); construction (£43,666,000); clothing and footwear (£42,966,000); transport equipment (£36,229,000); chemicals (£34,446,000); basic metal industries (£33,443,000); non-metallic mineral products (£27,256,000); machinery (£20,268,000); electrical machinery (£16,105,000).

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1957 was:—

Gold... £213,000,000
Diamonds. 14,460,000
Coal..... 21,657,000
Copper... 9,873,000
Tin..... 949,000
Silver..... 582,000
Asbestos... £9,541,000
Osmiridium 128,000
Platinum.. 8,617,000
Prescribed Minerals 57,800,000

The coal output in 1956 was 37,040,173 tons (marketable production).

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in 1953–57 was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1952	418,892,693	287,227,414
1953	425,364,298	292,802,872
1954	412,679,000	317,923,000
1955	482,180,197	330,592,436
1956	494,777,156	366,877,899
1957	550,573,039	453,218,684

TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.
	£	£
1954	133,840,000	77,730,000
1955	166,769,000	102,090,000
1956	140,596,000	108,697,000
1957	179,786,000	110,625,000

NOTE.—Gold bullion and specie are excluded from all totals given in the two tables above.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1957, was 13,441 miles, of which 12,648 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1957, amounted to £483,900,172. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £92,173,432.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1956, there were 3,422 post and 3,489 telegraph offices open in the Union.

Airways.—Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in the Union and South-West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Bulawayo and Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern pressurised aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

Shipping.—In 1957, South African ports handled about 17,557,503 tons of goods, excluding mail, passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade and 792,697 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue for 1956–57 was approximately £7,990,343, the expenditure £3,592,834. ΨThe principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London (Cape Province); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika.*)

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.
Secretary, C. F. Marais.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30′–18° 20′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 318,261 square miles, and the population (1951 Census) is 434,081, of whom 49,930 are whites. The native population in the Police Zone is 139,058 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 227,827, of whom 190,585 are estimated to be in Ovamboland.

South-West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914–1918 the territory was mandated to the Union in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and South-West Africa has since that time been administered by the Union.

Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly are now chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Governor-General.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Union has the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters. In an emergency, however, the Governor-General, may, by proclamation, make laws about any matter on which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to make ordinances.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and ΨLuderitz.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope extends in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W., 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

*Area and Population.**

	Sq. miles	White Pop. 1946	White Pop. 1951
The Cape	261,792	853,060	916,604
Transkei	16,673	16,835	18,481
Cape Province	278,465	870,795	935,085

In 1951 the white population numbered 935,085 (males 463,917, females 471,168).

Of the non-white population in 1951, 17,818 were Asiatics, 2,492,021 were Bantu, and 981,802 were of mixed and other races.

Education.—The province is divided into 114 school districts, each under the control of a School Board. A portion of the members of the School Boards is elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local Authorities. Aided schools, which are mostly Non-white church schools, are controlled by local committees or by managers appointed by the churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of white parentage and, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, also for coloured children. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 19 being free.

Finance.—Revenue 1956–57 (including Union subsidy), £36,445,000; total expenditure, £36,368,000.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 56 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Dr. Hon. J. H. O. du Plessis. £3,250
Executive Committee, J. N. Malan; J. N. Henshilwood; J. Terblanche; G. S. Eden.
Provincial Sec., W. J. B. Slater.

ΨCAPE TOWN. Total estimated population (June 1958), metropolitan area, 729,200.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail

* Excluding Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles; white population 1,024, now regarded as an integral part of South West Africa).

two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1951.

ΨPort Elizabeth, 169,360; ΨEast London, 90,630; Kimberley, 58,771; Uitenhage, 38,748; Paarl, 30,036; Grahamstown, 23,789; Queenstown, 25,880; Worcester, 25,397.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 33,578 square miles (including *Zululand*, 10,362 square miles), as resurveyed on September 4, 1952. The seaboard is 360 miles. The figures of the census of May, 1951, gave a total population of 2,415,318 (males 1,182,931, females, 1,232,387).

	Whites			*Non-Whites*	
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths
*1956	6,868	3,007	3,449	12,134	3,430
*1957	7,112	3,157	..	12,790	3,531

* Preliminary figures.

Finance.—Revenue 1956–57 (including Union Government subsidy), £15,025,000; expenditure £15,753,000.

Administration.—The Provincial Government is administered by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. E. Trollip.....£3,250
Executive Committee, E. C. Wilks; E. J. V. Grantham; J. L. Smith; P. W. J. Groenewald.
Provincial Secretary, L. M. Ambler.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Durban. Estimated population (1958), 90,500.

ΨDurban (est. population, 1958, 634,400) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast.

Durban is 6,797 miles by sea from Southampton, transit by sea to Cape Town, thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 24 hours.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The 1951 Census figures showed a population of 4,812,838.

Finance.—Revenue 1956–57 (including Union Government subsidy), £39,814,000; expenditure £39,952,000. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1956) being 12,708,806 fine oz., valued at £170,456,852.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 68 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.
Administrator, The Hon. Dr. William Nicol. £3,250.
Executive Committee, F. H. Odendaal; Dr. T. Wassenaar; T. T. Bielski; F. Steyn.
Provincial Secretary, J. H. O. van Graan.

PRETORIA, est. pop. 1958, 343,400. Pretoria is the administrative capital of the Union.

Johannesburg, est. pop. 1958, 1,052,600. Other centres are Germiston (217,000), Benoni (144,100), Springs (131,200) and Vereeniging—Vanderbyl Park (216,000).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit by sea and rail *via* Cape Town, 16 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,866 square miles, and is divided into 43 districts. The population at the 1946 and 1951 censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Others.	Total.
1946	202,077	676,994	879,071
1951	227,652	788,918	1,016,570

Education.—Primary and secondary education is under the control of the Provincial Administration. The expenditure in 1956–57 was £3,442,450 for European and £76,640 for coloured education.

Finance.—Revenue 1956–57 (including Union Government subsidy), £8,342,000; expenditure, £7,988,000.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 elected members and the Administrator who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. J. J. Fouché.....£3,250
Executive Committee, W. J. Pretorius; S. I. Senekal; N. C. van R. Sadie; W. F. Wentzel.
Provincial Secretary, J. A. Viljoen.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, has an estimated population (1958) of 147,900.

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).
Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).*
China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).
U.S.S.R.–Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*
Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:—
Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).
Wadi Rayan (140), Sitra (110).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (*continued*) —
Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).
Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrein (50).
Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).
Algeria–Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*
America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).
Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

India and Pakistan

THE *Indian Independence Act*, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is now represented by the *Republic of India*, the *Republic of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and K. 2, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Sulciman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 30 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State/Territory	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Census, 1951	Per sq. mile
States			
Andhra Pradesh	105,700	31,260,133	296
Assam	85,062	9,043,707	171
Bihar	67,113	38,783,778	578
Bombay	190,668	48,265,221	253
Kerala	14,937	13,549,118	907
Madhya Pradesh	171,300	26,071,637	152
Madras	50,174	29,974,936	597
Mysore	74,861	19,401,193	259
Orissa	60,250	14,645,946	243
Punjab	47,062	16,134,890	343
Rajasthan	132,098	15,970,774	121
Uttar Pradesh	113,423	63,215,742	557
West Bengal	33,885	26,302,386	776
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	1,744,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,922	1,109,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	42	21,035	501
Manipur	8,629	577,635	67
Tripura	4,022	639,029	159
Total Indian Union:	1,174,936	356,741,669	287

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The birth rate in 1954 was 24·4 per 1,000, the death rate 12·5 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 114 per 1,000 live births.

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, *elected first President*, Jan. 24, 1950.
Re-elected, May 10, 1957.
Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

(As at June 1, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.
Minister of Home Affairs, G. B. Pant.
Minister of Railways, Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Finance, M. R. Desai.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, K. C. Reddy.
Minister of Transport and Communications, S. K. Patil.
Minister of Health, D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Education, K. L. Shrimali.
Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning, Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Irrigation and Power, Mohammed Ibrahim.
Minister of Food and Agriculture, Ajit Prasad Jain.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting, B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, M. C. Khanna.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Community Development, S. K. Dey.
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Swaran Singh.
Minister of Cooperation, P. S. Deshmukh.
Minister of Mines and Oil, K. D. Malaviya.
Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.
Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Humayun Kabir.
Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, B. G. Reddy.
Rs. *per mensem*, each, Rs. 1,000.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

6 Tees January Marg, New Delhi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.
Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. C. James, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Economic Adviser and Senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India, H. Bailey; *Public Relations Adviser and Director, British Information Services*, J. T. Hughes; *Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury Representative*, G. B. Blaker; *Military Adviser*, Brig. J. A. C. D'Apice; *Counsellors*, J. V. Rob; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; *Naval Adviser*, Capt. J. C. A. Ingram, D.S.O.; *Air Adviser*, Group Capt. J. H. Chaplin, D.S.O., D.F.C.; *Labour Adviser*, J. S. P. MacKenzie; *Adviser on Works and Services*, R. W. R. Adams.
Deputy High Commissioners, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E. (*Calcutta*); E. G. Norris (*Bombay*); R. G. Chisholm (*Madras*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, C. A. F. Dundas, C.B.E., Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia, P. A. Menon.
Canada, M. A. Rauf.
Ceylon, Y. D. Gundevia.
Ghana, B. K. Kapur.
Pakistan, R. Dayal.
United Kingdom, Mrs. V. L. Pandit.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—S. N. Haksar.
ARGENTINA—N. Raghavan.
BELGIUM—B. N. Kaul.
BRAZIL—L. R. S. Singh.
BURMA—Lalji Mehrotra.
CAMBODIA—V. M. M. Nair.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—G. Parthasarathi.
ETHIOPIA—N. S. Gill.
FRANCE—K. M. Panikkar.
WEST GERMANY—B. F. H. B. Tyabji.
INDONESIA—A. S. Lall.
IRAN—T. N. Kaul.
IRAQ—I. S. Chopra.
ITALY—Khub Chand.
JAPAN—C. S. Jha.
NEPAL—Bhagwan Sahay.
NORWAY—H. H. Maharao Madan Sinh of Kutch.
SAUDI ARABIA—M. K. Kidwai.
SWEDEN—K. S. Choudhry.
SWITZERLAND—M. K. Vellodi.
THAILAND—A. M. Sahay.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—R. K. Nehru.
U.S.A.—(vacant).
U.S.S.R.—K. P. S. Menon.
YUGOSLAVIA—A. Y. Jung.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The territory of the Indian Union comprises 14 States and six Union Territories. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 520 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise. The House, unless dissolved sooner, has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union as well as the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950). The Constitution also lays down that the legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. The following fourteen languages are recognised by the Constitution: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At the end of October 1956, there were 12 municipal corporations, 1,453 municipal committees and boards, 383 small town committees, 82 notified area committees, 309 district and other local boards and 123,670 village *panchayats* in India. All these local bodies are elected on the basis of adult franchise and look after the local needs of residents within their respective territorial jurisdictions. They impose taxes, enact bye-laws and incur expenditure under prescribed procedures.

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and ten associate judges, is the highest supreme court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, Sudhi Ranjan Das. Rs. 60,000.
Judges, N. H. Bhagwati; B. Jagannadhadas; T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar; B. P. Sinha; J. Imam; S. K. Das; J. L. Kapur; P. B. Gajendragadkar; A. K. Sarkar; K. Subba Rao; V. Bose. Rs. 48,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1957

	Imports Rs. lakhs	*Exports* Rs. lakhs
U.K.	2,38,50	1,60,11
U.S.A.	1,70,31	1,31,39
U.S.S.R.	22,68	17,47
Western Germany	1,22,82	16,09
Belgium	21,94	6,05
Italy	30,39	7,29
Netherlands	12,97	8,37
France	26,68	10,18
Japan	54,42	27,20
Australia	16,40	24,67
Canada	13,58	13,91
Bahrein Islands	6,40	2,18
Pakistan	13,40	6,68
Egypt	10,68	10,99
Saudi Arabia	14,02	5,23
Singapore	12,67	8,92
Kenya	9,35	7,68
Switzerland	17,81	1,21
Sweden	11,92	1,67
Ceylon	5,76	16,74
China	4,86	3,69

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)			
	1956–57 Accounts	1957–58 Budget	1957–58 Revised	1958–59 Budget
REVENUE				
Customs	1,73,23	1,67,60	1,83,00	1,70,00
Union Excise Duties	1,90,43	2,59,57	2,64,55	3,10,93
				+2,83*
Corporation Tax	51,18	50,50	50,50	55,50
Taxes on Income	1,51,74	1,55,90	1,55,90	1,61,50
Estate Duty	2,11	2,52	2,52	2,50
				+50*
Taxes on Wealth	..	12,50	9,00	12,50
Taxes on Railway Fares	..	7,00	4,84	9,22
Expenditure Tax	..	..	..	3,00
Gift Tax	..	..	..	3,00*
Opium	2,19	2,50	3,28	2,87
Interest	5,65	4,90	6,15	6,60
Civil Administration	14,28	43,21	56,79	44,24
Currency and Mint	24,29	36,02	36,84	36,62
Civil Works	2,62	2,95	2,78	2,87
Other Sources of Revenue	21,22	27,65	21,56	32,93
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution)	6,32	3,95	1,23	2,34
Railways (net contribution)	5,86	6,67	6,33	7,04
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States	−58,75	−65,98	−73,43	−76,97
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty payable to States	−2,41	−2,43	−2,40	−2,38
				−50*
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares payable to State	..	−7,00	−4,81	−9,15
Total Revenue	5,89,96	7,08,03	7,24,63	7,63,16
				+5,83*
Deficit on Revenue Account	..	..	..	32,85*
				−5,83*
EXPENDITURE				
Direct Demands on Revenue	36,32	46,00	62,97	94,45
Irrigation	3	10	10	13
Debt Services	30,06	35,00	37,44	40,00
Civil Administration	1,22,29	1,91,02	1,94,71	2,00,44
Currency and Mint	4,85	6,72	7,35	8,50
Civil Works	14,55	15,93	16,23	18,71
Miscellaneous	52,65	75,73	74,32	80,21
Defence Services (Net)	1,92,15	2,52,70	2,66,05	2,78,14
Contributions and Grants-in-aid to States	28,26	25,23	47,26	47,03
Extraordinary Items	10,40	23,86	13,15	28,40
Total Expenditure	5,00,56	6,72,29	7,19,59	7,96,01
Surplus on Revenue Account	89,40	35,74	5,05	..

*Effect of Budget proposals.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of scheduled banks was 91 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 3,277 at the end of 1957. For the Indian Union as a whole there was an average of one scheduled banking office to 110,208 people. Advances by banks totalled Rs. 5,949 mill.

TRADE

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56
	£	£	£
Imports	411,840,000	457,950,000	487,226,957
Exports	388,762,500	429,225,000	438,531,821
Re-exports	3,637,500	4,095,000	4,888,716
TOTAL	£804,240,000	£891,270,000	£930,647,494
	−£19,440,000	−£24,630,000	−£43,806,420

Imports from All Countries 1956	Rs. lakhs
Machinery of all kinds	1,50,51
Cotton, raw	53.59
Metals-Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	1,59.49
Chemicals, Drugs and medicine	40.94
Kerosene Oil	21.97
Artificial Silk Yarn	17.40
Dyes and Colours	14.58
Instruments and appliances	34.73
Paper and Newsprint	14.50
Fruits and vegetables	15.09
Mineral oil other than kerosene	46.41
Exports to All Countries 1956	**Rs. lakhs**
Jute Textile and Yarn	1,12.49
Tea	1,43.16
Cotton piece goods	57.32
Cotton, raw and waste	25.21
Oils	17.60
Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)	29.13
Cashew Kernels	15.27
Lac	9.73
Manganese ore	22.75
Wool, raw	10.65
Coir, yarn and manufactures	9.61
Mica	8.78
Iron ore	9.19

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 159,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1956–57

Crop	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Rice	793·2	282·8
Jawar	413·1	74·3
Bajra	278·8	28·9
Maize	92·0	30·1
Wheat	328·9	90·7
Barley	85·9	27·4
Ragi	58·3	17·1
Other cereals	122·3	21·0
Pulses	572·9	114·4
Total Foodgrains	2,745·4	685·8
Groundnut	134·5	42·0
Castorseed	14·0	1·3
Sesamum	54·3	4·5
Rape and mustard	62·1	10·2
Linseed	37·6	3·5
Total oilseeds	302·5	61·5
Cotton	198·4	47·2*
Jute	19·1	42·9*
Sugarcane	50·2	668·9
Tobacco	10·2	3·1
Tea (1954)	7·8	6,490
Coffee (1955–56)	2·4	680
Rubber (1956)	1·7	500

* Bales

Industrial

The output of coal in 1957 was 43,540,000 tons. In 1956 there were 333,390 people employed in the industry. Nine-tenths of the coal mined comes from West Bengal and Orissa. Production of steel was 1,715,000 in 1957 as against 1,738,000 tons in 1956. Cement 5,600,000 tons against 4,930,000 tons in 1956. Paper production 210,100 tons, cloth 5,317 mill. yards in 1956 and yarn 1,780,000 lbs. as compared with 5,308 mill. yards and 1,672,000 lbs in 1956.

In 1957 finished steel output was 1,346,000 tons as against 1,317,000 tons in 1956. 9,771 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1956 was 179,196 ozs. Monazite and manganese ores have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International, formed, which operate over 46,183 miles of scheduled services within and outside India. In 1957, 593,700 passengers, 85,094,200 lbs of freight and 12,942,200 lbs of mails were carried on scheduled services, and 128,000 passengers and 96,726,000 lbs of freight on non-scheduled services. At the end of 1957, 85 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into eight administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern.

In 1956–57, passengers "originating" were 1,382,540,000, mileage 42,194,469,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 40,224,692,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1956–57) Rs. 3,476 million. Working expenses, Rs. 2,892 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 584 million.

Roads.—Roads (other than urban roads) are divided into four main administrative classes, namely, national highways, State highways, district roads and village roads. The national highways connect capitals of States, major ports and foreign highways, and constitute the main arteries of communication in the country; they also include roads of strategic importance. The State highways are the main trunk roads of the States. The village roads meet the requirements of rural communities.

India's roads system is at present insufficient for her needs, the total mileage being only 25·44 miles per hundred square miles of the area of the country.

Ports.—The chief seaports are ΨBombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Vishakapatnam and Kandla (Kutch). There are over 150 minor ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—The total Indian owned registered tonnage of merchant ships of over 150 gross tons was approximately 581,689 in January, 1958.

Postal.—In 1956–57 there were 58,871 post offices, 10,069 telegraph offices, and 307,000 telephones.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' division, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in three formations, the Operational Command at Palam, the Training Command at Bangalore and the Maintenance Command at Kanpur. It also has five Auxiliary Squadrons.

EDUCATION

In 1955–56, there were 630 pre-primary schools, 278,138 primary schools, 32,568 secondary schools, 3,067 vocational schools, 50,987 special educational schools, 712 arts and science colleges, 346 professional colleges, 112 special education colleges, 34 research institutions and 32 universities (37 in 1958). 51 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 11 were at school in 1955–56, 22·5 per cent. between 11 and 14 and 11·7 per cent. between 14 and 17.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 50,111 sq. miles; est. pop. 29,975,357) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 87 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,432,761 Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madurai (361,781) and Tiruchinopoly (218,921), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,416,056.
Governor, Shri Bishnuram Medhi.

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj Nadar (*Chief Minister*); M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. Venkataraman; P. Kakkan; V. Ramaiah; S. L. Simon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

BOMBAY

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Maharattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. The State of Bombay stretches along the Arabian Sea coast of India from Rajasthan in the north to the States of Madras and Mysore in the south, and in the east it is bounded by the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras. Enlarged in 1956 by mergers of Kutch and Saurashtra and parts of Hyderabad, the state contains 190,668 square miles, with an estimated population (1956) of 48,265,221. About 88 per cent. of the people of the State are Hindus, and 9 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (97,573), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada are the principal languages. 61·5 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south. Ahmedabad (788,333), Poona (480,982), Sholapur (266,050), Surat (223,182), Baroda (211,407), Kolhapur (136,835) and Hubli (129,609) are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Bombay. Population, 2,839,270. A "Greater Bombay" plan was promulgated in April, 1950, extending the City boundaries to 91 sq. miles.
Governor, Sri Prakassa (Dec. 10, 1956).
Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

Y. B. Chavan (*Chief Minister*); J. N. Mehta; R. U. Parikh; Shantilal H. Shah; M. S. Kannamwar; V. P. Naik; R. M. Adani; B. G. Gadhe; M. C. Shah; S. K. Wankhede; D. S. Desai; H. K. Desai; Kazi Syed Ghiyasuddin; Kazi Syed Nasiruddin; T. S. Bharde; N. K. Tirpude.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Bhogilal Lala.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, S. M. Silam.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, M. C. Chagla.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 33,815 sq. miles and a population (1951 Census) of 26,306,602. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal in accordance with the provisions of the States Re-organisation Act.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, sugar, tobacco, jute, silk, tea and coal. West Bengal is now served by three State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. District, 1,611,373; Town, 433,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Ψ Calcutta. Population (including suburbs and Howrah) 3,132,124; Calcutta proper 2,689,494.
Governor, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu.

CABINET.

Dr. B. C. Roy (*Chief Minister*); Kalipada Mookerjee; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Barman; Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; P. C. Sen; P. Bose; I. D. Jalan; Bhupati Majumder; Abdus Sattar; H. N. Chaudhuri.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 252 elected members from 195 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. B. Chakrabartti.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 63,215,742), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 79 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14·3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861) the capital, Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (332,295).

Governor, Sri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (June 10, 1957.....Rs. *per mensem*, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. Sampurnanand; Hukum Singh Visen; Girdhari Lal; Charan Singh; S. A. Zaheer; K. Tripathi; V. N. Sharma; Jugal Kishore; M. L. Gautam.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Sri Nizamuddin.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, O. H. Mootham.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 47,497 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 16,234,890.

CHIEF CITY, Chandigarh.

Governor, Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh (March 11, 1953).....Rs. 66,000

BIHAR

This state has an area of 67,164 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 38,774,562. It comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 572 to the square mile in 1951. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages, that spoken by the majority of the population being Hindi. The railway systems are the Eastern and North Eastern Railways. The States of Seraikella and Kharswan were merged with the Province in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 283,479.

Governor, Dr. Zakir Hussain (July, 1957) Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

Sri Krishna Sinha (*Chief Minister*); D. N. Sinha; S. M. Ozair Munemi; B. Paswan; B. Jha; B. Patel; J. N. Lal; K. G. Nand Singh; M. Ahmad.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Shyama Prashad Sinha.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vindeshwari Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,052 sq. miles and a population of 26,071,654. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh, and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mandsaur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, pulses and juwar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The state has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond, limestone, etc.

There are 23 textile mills, cement and sugar factories, newsprint mill, steel plant, and several other large and small industries.

STATE CAPITAL, Bhopal.

Governor, Shri H. V. Pataskar.

CABINET.

Dr. K. N. Katju (*Chief Minister*); B. A. Mandloi; Takahtmal Jain; S. N. Shukla; Dr. S. D. Sharma; Mishrilal Gangwal; S. L. Tiwari; V. V. Dravid; Raja Naresh Chandra Singh; Ganeshram Anant; Rani Padmavati Devi; A. Q. Siddiqi.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Shri M. Hidayatullah.

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 80,736 sq. miles; pop. 8,994,789 (1951 census) (after the exclusion of Sylhet and Naga Hills), first became a British territory in 1826 and was constituted a separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals, and the chief languages are Assamese (4,971,229 persons) and Bengali (1,717,381 persons). The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products. Assam contains 1,066,022 persons who were born outside the state and 274,122 displaced persons, mostly from East Bengal.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor, Sayid Fazal Ali (May, 1956). Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

B. P. Chaliha (*Chief Minister*); R. Brahma; D. Sarmah; K. P. Tripathy; H. Das; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury; Capt. W. A. Sangma.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Devakanta Barua.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Sarjoo Prasad.

ORISSA

Area, 60,140 sq. miles; est. pop.(1951) 14,645,946, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. A dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud has now been completed.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, Bhimsen Sachar (Sept. 1956).
Rs. *per mensem* 5,500)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab (*Chief Minister*); L. Panigrahi; R. Rath; D. Suhu; S. Mohanty; S. N. B. Deo; B. M. Devi; P. M. Pradhan; N. Routray.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, N. K. Das.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, R. L. Narasimham.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The centrally administered territory of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (area 10,904 sq. miles, population, 1951 Census, 1,109,466), consists of 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The transfer of these territories to the Republic has consolidated into a sizeable administrative unit a large number of small states inherently incapable of surviving as separate "viable" units. Bilaspur was merged into this administration on July 1, 1954. The territory is divided into five administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur. Capital, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Shri Bajrang Bahadur Singh.

AJMER

The State of Ajmer (area 2,417 sq. miles; pop. est. (1951) 698,372) lies within Rajasthan. The Chief Commissioner is the head of the State with a Council of Ministers. There is a legislature of 30 members. There is a separate Judicial Commissioner, whose Court is the highest Court of the State. 78 per cent. of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 196,633.

Chief Commissioner, M. K. Kirpalani.

DELHI

The State (now the Union Territory) of Delhi (area 571·1 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 1,744,072) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. On April 1, 1915, certain other territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was added to the State.

CHIEF CITY, Delhi. Population, 1,008,085.

Chief Commissioner.—A. D. Pandit.

ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS

The Andamans and Nicobars (area 3,215 sq. miles; pop. in 1951, 30,971) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Five large islands closely grouped together form the *Great Andamans*, and to the south is the island of *Little Andaman*. Port Blair, in South Andaman, was used as an Indian penal settlement from 1858 to 1942. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, both hardwood and softwood. Coconut, coffee and rubber are other sources of income.

The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Elphinstone, Mayabundar, Port Cornwallis and Nancowrie.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members.

The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands, 7 uninhabited (area 635 sq. miles). The principal product is coconuts.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 8,014.

Chief Commissioner.—T. G. N. Ayyar.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The State of Andhra Pradesh, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 105,598 square miles with a population of 31,260,000.

The Legislature consists of one chamber, i.e. the Legislative Assembly

CHIEF CITY, Hyderabad. Population 1,166,860.

Governor, Bhimsen Sachar.

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad, area 82,698 sq. miles, population (Census of 1951), 18,655,108, forms a polygonal tract occupying almost the centre of the Deccan plateau. The country is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above sea level.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 175 members. There is a High Court of Judicature.

KERALA

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most part of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. The North Western part of Kerala is rich in plantations, producing rubber, tea and copper. Area, 15,035 sq. miles. Population, 13,550,000.

CAPITAL, Trivandrum.

MYSORE

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore and of Coorg, parts of the Belgaum district of Bombay and of Hyderabad and of Coimbatore. The State brings together the Kannadi speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is provisionally estimated at 74,326 sq. miles and population about 19,000,000. The State consists largely of an elevated table land and has a outlet to the sea. It is rich in hydro-electric power, particularly in and around the Shimoga district.

CAPITAL, Bangalore.

RAJASTHAN

The State of Rajasthan, formed in 1949, includes the former princely States of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. Ajmer was added in 1956, when the whole of the former princely State of Sirohi was also included. The new State has an area of 132,078 sq. miles and a population of 159,700,000.

CAPITAL, Jaipur.

Pakistan

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of the Indian territory.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population (000's)	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan	309,424	32,653	106
East Pakistan	54,501	42,063	777*
Federal Capital Area (Karachi)	812	1,126	1,387
Total†	364,737	75,842	208

* The density of East Pakistan has been calculated excluding the larger river areas amounting to 360 sq. miles.

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total population of Pakistan (1951 Census) is 75,842,000, of which 85·9 per cent. are Muslims. Its area is approximately 364,737 square miles.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consists of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) have been defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Federal Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. The National Assembly as at present constituted consists of 80 members elected in June 1955 equally from West and East Pakistan. The President is elected by the members of the National and Provincial Assemblies.

PRESIDENT

MAJOR-GENERAL ISKANDER MIRZA, *assumed office* March 3, 1956.

THE CABINET

(December 16, 1957)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, States and Frontier Regions, Kashmir Affairs and Interior, Malik Firoz Khan Noon.

Communications, Ramizuddin Ahmad.

Works, Irrigation and Power, Minority Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Abdul Aleem.

Commerce and Industries, Sardar Abdur Rashid.

Food and Agriculture, Mian Jaffer Shah.

Parliamentary Affairs and Economic Affairs, Sardar Amir Azam Khan.

Finance, Syed Amjad Ali.

Health and Village Aid, Mahfuzal Huq.

Law, K. K. Dutta.

Rehabilitation, Haji Moulabuksh Soomro.

Education and Labour, B. K. Das.

Defence, M. A. Khuhro.

Supply, Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur.

Ministers of State, A. K. Das; Khan Mohammad Jalaluddin Khan; Syed Ahmed Nawaz Shah Gardezi.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, R. W. D. Fowler.

Deputy High Commissioner (*Lahore*), D. J. C. Crawley.

Deputy High Commissioner (*Dacca*), B. J. Greenhill.

Deputy High Commissioner (*Peshawar*), F. A. K. Harrison.

British Council Representative, Dr. A. H. King, O.B.E.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Mohammed Ikramullah.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN—M. A. K. Khattak.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*)—Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG—Habibur Rahman.

BRAZIL AND CHILE (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Anwar Khan.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA (*High Commissioner*)—S. A. Afzal.

BURMA—Syed Akbar Ali.

CANADA (*High Commissioner*)—M. O. A. Baig.

CEYLON (*High Commissioner*)—Siddiq Ali Khan.

CHINA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—M. Rahman.

FRANCE—M. Mir Khan.

GERMANY—Jalaluddin Abdur Rahim.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*)—Mian Ziauddin.

INDONESIA—Abdur Rahman Khan.

IRAQ—Shuaib Qureshi.
ITALY—S. K. Dehlavi.
JAPAN—Dr. C. H. Malik.
LEBANON (*Minister*)—Nasim Hussain.
NETHERLANDS—Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan.
PERSIA—Maj.-Gen. N. A. M. Raza.
PHILIPPINES—Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi.
PORTUGAL (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—M. Aslam Malik.
SAUDI ARABIA—Khawaja Shahabuddin.
SPAIN AND VATICAN—Shahid Suhrawardy.
SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Birjis Hasan Khan.
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—A. Hilaly.
SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—A. M. Malik.
THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Kamaluddin Ahmad.
TUNISIA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—S. Zafarul Islam.
TURKEY AND GREECE—S. M. Hasan.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—M. Masood.
U.S.A., MEXICO AND CUBA—Mohammed Ali.
U.S.S.R.—Akhtar Husain.
UNITED NATIONS (*Permanent Representative with rank of Ambassador*)—Prince Aly Khan.

THE LEGISLATURE

Speaker, Al-Haj Maulvi Abdul Wahab Khan.
Deputy Speaker, C. E. Gibbon.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

Chief Justice, Muhammad Munir.
Judges, Muhammed Shahabuddin; A. R. Cornelius; Amiruddin Ahmad; S. A. Rahman.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8¼ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Force.

Navy—The Navy consists of 2 sloops, 2 frigates, 4 minesweepers, 2 trawlers, 2 motor minesweepers and 4 harbour defence launches. A modern British destroyer, the *Onslow*, was transferred to the Pakistan Navy in 1949, and it was announced that her sister ship, the *Offa*, would be transferred later.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1951) shows that 18·9 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 13,958,000 persons) is literate. Both the Central and Provincial Governments have embarked on ambitious programmes to remove illiteracy. A six-year (1951–57) national plan of educational development was drawn up to achieve an integrated and balanced development of education at all stages. The estimated cost of the plan, which was divided into two phases (1951–53 and 1953–57), is about Rs.1,150,000,000.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Punjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established.

The Punjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects.

The University of Dacca, East Pakistan, was established in 1921 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Bengal.

The University of Sind, created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi was established in 1951. It is intended to develop it into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University was established in East Pakistan in 1953, and is a teaching and affiliating University.

The number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1957 was: Primary Schools, 44,273; Secondary Schools, 5,520; General Colleges, 158; Professional Colleges, 30; Technical Schools, 11; Teachers' Training Institutes, 10; Domestic Science Colleges, 2; Polytechnic Colleges, 2.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 22,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1957–58 was: rice 21,400, wheat 12,696,* jowar 1,146, sugar cane 1,054, rape and mustard 1,865,* cotton 3,410, jute 1,230,* maize 1,071, gram 3,363* and barley 580* acres.

* 1956–57 figures.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	Mill. Rupees		
1956	1,620·0	1,986·1	−366·1
1957	1,603·4	1,096·5	−493·1

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, tea, raw wool, raw hides and skins, and cotton seeds. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports.

During the period Jan.–Sept. 1957, total exports of raw jute were 506,000 tons valued at Rs. 513,407,000. Raw cotton exports were 516,000 bales valued at Rs.274,416,000. Other substantial exports during the period included raw wool, raw hides, raw skin, tea, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. New exchange rates are Rs.100=£7·5 sterling or U.S. $21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Deposits at all banks in the country in December, 1956 amounted to Rs. 1,995,500,000. There are 92 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 17 are Pakistani businesses. Total life insurance in force in Pakistan at the end of 1955 was Rs.524,160,000. New life insurance business during the year amounted to Rs.160,858,000.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1955–56 to 1957–58 are as follows:—

Revenue: (1955–56) Rs.1,299·2 million; (1956–57) Rs. 1,298·3 million; (1957–58) Rs.1,467·7 million; (Est. 1958–59) Rs.1,538·3 million.

The chief items of revenue for 1958–59 are: Customs Rs.461·5 million; Central Excise Duties Rs.195·4 million; Income Tax and Corporation Tax Rs.258·0 million; Sales Tax Rs.135·9 million and Railways Rs.109·1 million.

Expenditure: (1955–56) Rs. 1,297·1 million; (1956–57) Rs. 1,294·1 million; (1957–58) Rs. 1,437·6 million; (Est. 1958–59) Rs.1,435·4 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1958–59 will be: Defence Rs.805·5 million; Civil Administration Rs.329·8 million; Debt Services Rs.127·7 million; Direct Demands on Revenue Rs.31·8 million; Education Rs.26·2 million; Civil Works Rs.18·2 million and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments Rs.27·0 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,047 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,344 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,703 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railways in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

The total road mileage is 60,260, of which over 17 per cent. is high type.

ΨThe principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1955–56 about 3,671,000 tons and 1,535,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, handled 566,000 tons during 1955–56.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

Provinces of Pakistan

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. West Pakistan

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and has incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955, which has been divided into 10 Commissioners' Divisions and the Federal Capital for administrative purposes.

West Pakistan, with an area of 309,424 square miles, has a population of 32,653,000 (of whom 97·1 per cent. are Muslim; 0·5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1·1 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1·3 per cent. Christian). Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with wheat and other food-grains and cotton form the principal exports. The Province is served by the North-Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population 1954, 849,476).

Governor, Akhtar Hussain.
Chief Minister, Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash.

High Court of West Pakistan

Lahore

Chief Justice, M. R. Kayani.
Judges, Shabbir Ahmad; Badi-uz-Zaman; Abdul Aziz Khan; Akhlaq Hussain; J. Orcheson; Muhammad Yaqub Ali; A.R. Changez; Masud Ahmad; S. A. Mahmood.

Karachi

Judges, G. B. Constantine; Mohammad Bachal Memon; Inamullah Khan; Rahim Bukhsh P. Munshi; Wahid-ud-din Ahmed; Qadeer-ud-din Ahmad.

Peshawar

Judge, Habibullah Khan.

2. East Pakistan

The Province of East Pakistan: area 54,501 sq. miles, estimated pop. 42,063,000 (of whom 76·8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0·3 per cent. Christian and 0·9 per cent. others), constituted under the Indian Independence Act 1947, comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The chief crops of East Pakistan are rice, jute, tea and tobacco. The Province is rich in raw materials, but industries are being gradually developed, especially jute, textile and paper mills. The province is served by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Chief City (and Headquarters of East Pakistan) *Dacca*. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).
Governor, Sundanjbbin Ahmed.

High Court of Judicature, Dacca

Chief Justice, Amin Ahmed.
Judges, M. A. Ispahani; Fazle Akbar; Imam Husain Choudhury; Hamoodur Ahmed; Somnath Chakraborti; Syed Mahbub Murshed; Khoudker Mohammad Hasan; Muhammad Asir; Nirmal Chandra Nandi; Abdul Jabbar Khan; Abdus Sattar; Abdul Kasem Mohammed Baquer.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

The Capital and Seat of Government of Pakistan is ΨKarachi, which ranks as a Chief Commissioner's Province. Karachi is situated at the extreme western end of the delta of the Indus, 754 miles by rail from Lahore. It is the maritime terminus of the North Western Railway, the main gateway for the trade of West Pakistan. The population of Karachi at the Census of 1951 was 1,126,417, but is now estimated to be nearly 2,000,000.

Chief Commissioner, N. M. Khan.

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55′– 9° 50′ N. latitude and 79° 42′–81° 52′ E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,103,648, an increase of 21·7 per cent over the last Census in 1946. The following table shows a striking increase in the population of Ceylon since the first Census was taken in 1871.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population	Natural Increase	Immigration Increase	Total Intercensal Increase
1871	2,400,380	—	—	—
1881	2,759,738	119,792	239,566	359,358
1891	3,007,789	144,260	103,791	248,051
1901	3,565,954	225,406	332,759	558,165
1911	4,106,350	356,147	184,249	540,396
1921	4,498,605	319,410	72,845	392,255
1931	5,306,871	656,990	151,276	808,266
1946	6,657,339	1,280,916	69,552	1,350,468
1953	8,132,569	1,362,329	78,969	1,475,230

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuva, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42·8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26·6 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of Ceylonese is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-aru (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (200–25 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

A commission headed by Lord Soulbury visited the island and in October, 1945, recommended a series

of changes which gave Ceylon a large measure of control over her internal affairs. The Soulbury Constitution was, however, short-lived and on February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act*, 1947. On February 10, 1948, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester opened the new Parliament. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (*a*) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (*b*) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency SIR OLIVER ERNEST GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (July 17, 1954). £8,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Rs.18,000
Health, Hon. Vimala Wijewardene 18,000
Justice, Hon. M. W. H. de Silva 18,000
Transport and Works, Hon. M. Senanayake 18,000
Finance, Hon. Stanley de Zoysa 18,000
Agriculture and Food, Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardene 18,000
Labour, Housing and Social Services, Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne 18,000
Education, Hon. W. Dahanayake 18,000
Posts, Broadcasting and Information, Hon. C. A. S. Marikkar 18,000
Industries and Fisheries, Hon. P. H. W. de Silva 18,000
Commerce and Trade, Hon. R. G. Senanayake 18,000
Lands and Land Development, Hon. C. P. de Silva 18,000
Local Government and Cultural Affairs, Hon. Jayaweera Kuruppu 18,000
Home Affairs, Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya ... 18,000

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.
CANADA
High Commissioner, Sir Vellupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.
CHINA
Ambassador, W. Gopallawa.
INDIA
High Commissioner, Sir Richard Aluwihare, K.C.M.G.
INDONESIA
Minister (vacant).
ITALY
Minister, H. A. J. Hulugalle, M.V.O.
JAPAN
Minister, Sir Deepal de Fonseka.
PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, M. M. Maharoof.
SINGAPORE AND THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA
Commissioner (vacant).
U.K.
High Commissioner (vacant).
Deputy High Commissioner, K. Kanagasunderam.
UNITED NATIONS
Permanent Representative, Sir Claude Corea, K.B.E.
U.S.A.
Ambassador, R. S. S. Gunewardene.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CEYLON

AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, A. J. Eastman.
BURMA
Minister, U Ba Lwin.
CANADA
High Commissioner, Nik Cavell.
CHINA
Ambassador, Chang Tsan-Ming.
INDIA
High Commissioner, Y. D. Gundevia.
INDONESIA
Minister, R. M. M. Soerianata Djumena.
JAPAN
Ambassador, A. Matsui.
PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, Siddiq Ali Khan.
U.K.
High Commissioner, A. F. Morley, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.
First Secretaries, K. A. East; P. R. Clipsham, O.B.E.
Colombo Plan Officer, L. Collett.
Information Officer, E. J. Ellis.
Economic Adviser, C. E. Thorogood, C.M.G.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. H. D. Newman, O.B.E.
British Council Liaison Officer (vacant).
U.S.A.
Ambassador (vacant).
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, V. Yakovlev.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 101 members, of which 95 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa.
Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickrame, C.B.E. Rs.23,250
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. H. S. Ismail, M.B.E. 18,000
Deputy Speaker, Hon. P. Tennekoon .. 12,000
Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E. 23,250

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. Basnayake £2,507
Puisne Judges, E. H. T. Gunasekara; M. F. S. Pulle; H. W. R. Weerasooriya; K. D. de Silva; M. L. Sansoni; H. N. G. Fernando; T. S. Fernando; N. Sinnetamby £2,000
Attorney-General, D. Jansze (*acting*) £2,000

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act which came into force on October 10, 1949, provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular Force.

Navy.—On December 9, 1950, the Navy Act, 1950, came into force and the Royal Ceylon Navy

was constituted. One minesweeper is at present in commission, and there are two shore establishments. The Royal Ceylon Navy is also responsible for the boom defences of Colombo Harbour.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1956 in acres, were:—Paddy, 823,500; tea, 570,255; coconuts, 1,070,942; rubber, 659,247; areca nuts, 61,689; cinnamon, 25,249; citronella, 23,765; tobacco, 29,394; cacao, 32,608. Production in 1957 was: tea, 397,775,460 lbs.; rubber, 98,164 tons; areca nut, 991,972 cwt.; cinnamon, 68,919 cwt.; citronella, 15,357 cwt.; tobacco, 367,993 cwt.; cocoa, 225,377 cwt.; paddy, 30,600,000 bushels. The livestock in 1957 included 1,445,558 cattle, 700,548 buffaloes, 464,365 goats, 72,679 pigs and 1,885,308 poultry.

Industry.—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic work, vegetable oils and by-products, D.D.T., caustic soda, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood and cement.

FINANCE

	1956–57
Revenue	*Rs.*1,260,500,000
Expenditure	1,136,300,000
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1957)	*Rs.*1,363,900,000
Net public debt	1,123,300,000

*R.*1=1*s.* 6*d.*

Banking

There are 13 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1957) deposits of *Rs.*66,940,877. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had *Rs.*270,306,662 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1957.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	*Rs.*1,629,344,936	*Rs.*1,804,064,300
Total exports	1,734,565,134	1,681,502,851

The principal exports in 1957 were food and drink (mainly tea and desiccated coconut) and tobacco (*Rs.*1,116,592,165) and raw materials (mainly rubber, coconut oil and copra) (*Rs.*376,957,924). The principal imports were grain and flour (*Rs.*347,542,621), other food and drink (*Rs.*364,690,209) and cotton yarns and manufactures (*Rs.*163,792,029).

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1957

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.	*Rs.*369,038,000	*Rs.*458,293,000
Australia	108,935,000	93,309,000
Canada	15,908,000	79,265,000
India	226,068,000	49,817,000
Pakistan	8,310,000	8,314,000
New Zealand	—	37,687,000
South Africa	4,486,000	38,874,000
Belgium	28,411,000	4,021,000
Burma	165,309,000	797,000
China	83,796,000	167,384,000
Egypt	12,218,000	29,840,000
France	59,038,000	16,327,000
WestGermany	43,859,000	50,871,000
Italy	11,106,000	19,583,000
Japan	129,759,000	21,323,000
Netherlands	41,443,000	25,355,000
Thailand	35,594,000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 Municipal Councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 Urban Councils, 38 Town Councils and 403 Village Committees, all members of which are elected. For local government purposes the island is divided into 22 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. Apart from a general duty to promote the welfare of the local inhabitants and develop amenities, local authorities have powers mainly with regard to public health and sanitation, public thoroughfares and public utility services.

EDUCATION

Education in the island underwent a far-reaching change with the introduction on October 1, 1945, of a scheme of Free Education from the Kindergarten to the University. In 1957, there were 7,374 Government and Assisted schools. The total cost of education was *Rs.*183,675,556 for 1956–57. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, etc. The National Museums of Ceylon at Colombo (founded 1877), Kandy, Ratnapura and Jaffna contain valuable collections relating to the natural history and culture of Ceylon. The Colombo Museum Library containing over 60,000 volumes and 3,500 palm leaf MSS. is open to approved research students.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 9,745 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 6,978 miles are bitumen surfaced. On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 104,001 motor vehicles on the register (63,603 private cars and cabs, 5,270 omnibuses, 18,933 lorries, vans, etc., 1,099 tractors, 1,247 trailers, 1,197 land vehicles and 12,652 motor cycles).

In 1957, 4,304 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 11,905,344 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,208 money-order offices and 746 telegraph offices with 12,718 miles of telegraph wire and 21,800 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic. A beam wireless station provides wireless telephone links to the United Kingdom, Australia, Burma, Japan, Shanghai and Singapore. Programmes are broadcast in the English, Sinhalese and Tamil languages on six wavelengths.

Air Ceylon and *K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines* jointly operate an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Karachi — Colombo and Singapore-Colombo. Air Ceylon also operates regional services from Colombo to Jaffna, Madras and Tiruchirapalli. Other services are *Air India* (Colombo-Karachi), *B.O.A.C.* and *Qantas* (U.K.—Colombo and Singapore—Colombo) and *T.W.A.*

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

Capital.—Ψ Colombo (population, 1953, 426,127). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (77,181), Ψ Galle (55,848) and Kandy (57,200).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles, transit 17 days; by air 3 days.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French Ivory Coast, on the east by French Togoland, and on the south by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Divided into five regions it has a total area of 91,483 sq. miles. Although a tropical country Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes. With improved medical facilities and sanitation a healthy life can now be enjoyed. The total population was estimated in June, 1956, at 4,691,000.

AREA AND POPULATION (1948)

Region	Area (English sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Eastern Region Western Region	23,937	1,840,042	77
Transvolta-Togoland	13,041	382,768	29
Ashanti	24,379	818,944	34
Northern Territories	30,486	1,076,696	35
Total	91,843	4,118,450	—

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Transvolta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Transvolta-Togoland, part of Togo, a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. The result of a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, was in favour of integration with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act*, 1957. The Queen is represented in the new state by a Governor-General whose functions are exercised in accordance with the constitutional conventions applicable in the United Kingdom.

Governor-General

His Excellency THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*took office* NOV. 13, 1957).

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of External Affairs and Development, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
Minister of Finance, K. A. Gbedemah.
Trade, P. K. Quaidoo.
Interior, Krobo Edusei.
Education, C. T. Nylander.
Agriculture, F. Y. Asare.
Works, E. K. Bensah.
Local Government, A. E. A. Ofori Attah.
Housing, A. Inkumsah.
Health, J. H. Allassani.
Labour and Co-operatives, Ako Adjei.
Information and Broadcasting, Kofi Baako.
Communications, B. Yeboah-Afari.
Ministers of State, Kojo Botsio; N. A. Welbeck.
Regional Commissioners (*Northern Region*), L. R. Abavana; (*Trans-Volta Togoland*), C. D. Chapman; (*Eastern Region*), E. H. T. Korboe; (*Western Region*), J. E. Hagan; (*Ashanti Region*), C. de Graft Dickson; (*Eastern Region, South*), E. N. Ocansey.

GHANAIAN REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM (*High Commissioner*), E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1 (*and Ambassador to France*).
U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), D. A. Chapman (*and Representative to U.N.*).
LIBERIA (*Ambassador*), T. Hutton-Mills.
INDIA (*High Commissioner*), J. B. Erzuah.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (*Ambassador*), Dr. J. E. Armah.
ISRAEL (*Ambassador*), W. M. Q. Halm.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER

Ghana Bank Chambers, Thorpe Road, Accra.
High Commissioner, Sir Ian Maciennan, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Information), R. McMillan, O.B.E.
First Secretaries, E. G. Le Tocq; R. J. S. Thomson, M.B.E.; N. A. Leadbitter (*Information*); G. W. Marshall, M.B.E., B.E.M. (*Commercial*).
Military Adviser, Col. J. R. Lupton, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser, R. W. B. Carter.

LEGISLATURE

The Gold Coast Legislative Assembly was prorogued at midnight on March 5, 1957, and reassembled on March 6 as the first National Assembly of Ghana. The Constitution provides for an Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 104 members, with a maximum term of 5 years, at least one session to be held each year. Electoral constituencies remained as for the Legislative Assembly and voting is on a basis of adult suffrage.
Speaker of the National Assembly, A. M. Akiwumi.

Regional Assemblies

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Regional Assemblies with functions and powers (to be defined by Act of Parliament) relating to local government, agriculture, education, public works, housing, etc.; maximum term of a Regional Assembly to be 5 years.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of Houses of Chiefs for each Region by Act of Parliament, and for a Head for each Region; the Asantahene to be Head of Ashanti, and for each of the other Regions a head to be chosen by the House of Chiefs. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister or by the Regional Assembly and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

JUDICIARY

The Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Appointments of other Judges are made, as under the former British administration, by a Judicial Service Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and a former Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Appeals to the Privy Council lie from the Ghana Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice, Arku Korsah.
Justices of Appeal, W. B. Van Lare; G. G. Sharp, Q.C.
Puisne Judges, J. S. Manyo-Plange; C. S. Acolatse; K. A. Bossman; J. Sarkodee-Adoo; N. A. Ollennu; H. C. Smith; R. H. Murphy; A. H. Simpson.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern Region, Ashanti and the Western Province. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agro-meteorological services.

The total number of railway miles open to traffic on June 30, 1957, was 591, of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge. The railways carry nearly 5,000,000 passengers annually and over 2,000,000 tons of freight.

The total mileage of trunk and secondary motorable roads is 8,000 miles, of which approximately 1,360 miles are bitumen surfaced. There are also some 5,000 miles of local roads of unspecified standard.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quashigouga, both in the French Colony of Haute Volta. These two rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti-Northern Region border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf-boats and light draught launches for a distance of 50 miles.

FINANCE

	1955–56	1956–57†
Revenue	£50,695,623	£45,178,370
Expenditure	33,967,678	41,707,553
Surplus	16,727,945	3,470,817

At June 30, 1956, the public debt amounted to £22,650,421.

† Estimates. Financial year, July 1–June 30.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total Imports	£88,835,997	£96,565,154
Total Exports	86,599,422	91,599,783
Imports from U.K.	38,824,773	37,955,393
Exports to U.K.	16,921,889	19,644,677

The principal export is cocoa. Gold, manganese, bauxite, timber, diamonds and palm kernels are also exported. Durable producers' goods imported, about 23·2 per cent. of total imports, include cement, corrugated iron, machinery and appliances and commercial vehicles. Fuels and lubricants amount to about 6·2 per cent. of total imports. The main consumer goods imported are drink and tobacco, provisions, cotton manufactures, clothing, medicines and drugs, cosmetics and soap.

FLAG.—Tricolour of red, gold and green stripes, bearing a black star on the gold stripe.

CAPITAL.—ΨACCRA, population (1948) 135,926. Other towns are Kumasi, chief town of Ashanti (78,483); Tamale, chief town of the Northern Region (16,055); Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Winneba, Obuasi and Ho.

Accra, sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 12 to 30 days, is governed by a Municipal Council of 31 members (27 elected and 4 appointed). A 21 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. four times a week.

ASHANTI

Ashanti is now administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local Government is in the hands of a number of District, Municipal, Local and Urban Councils.

In January, 1935, the *Confederation of Ashanti*, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head. The Confederacy has now been renamed the *Asanteman Council*.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1948) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). 4,440 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry; 134,259 tons (middle and main crops) of cocoa were exported in the crop year 1956–57. Approximately 18,500,000 cu. feet of logs were extracted from the forests of the southern part of Ashanti in 1956; gold output (1956–57), 317,178 oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 229 non-Africans, 6,424 Africans. The Mampong Scarp divides Ashanti into two natural divisions; the southern part being tropical rainfall forest, rich in mahogany, cedar, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal, the eastern side being heavily planted with cocoa and the western side expanding its cocoa planting rapidly. The northern part of Ashanti is orchard savannah, the main products being maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and ground-nuts.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, pop. (1948), 78,483.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region is administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local district and urban district councils with elected majorities throughout the Region replace the former native authorities whose membership was entirely traditional. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1954, and the Region returns 26 members to the National Assembly. The country is mainly orchard savannah and the principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, shea butter and rice are exported to the south. The live-stock industry is the principal source of wealth.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population, 16,164 (1948).

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—*Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ghana* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (1955 Census) is 139,600. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

The *Kuria Muria Islands*, to the east of the Aden Protectorate, have been a British possession since 1854, when they were ceded to the Crown by the Imam of Muscat.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. *Commissioner, Kamaran,* Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 19 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balhaf, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Soqotra resides on the island of Soqotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

Colony and Protectorate

	1956–57	1957–58
Revenue	£3,984,396	£3,649,721
Expenditure	£4,738,859	£5,021,960

TRADE

	1955	1956
Total imports	£73,610,169	£72,227,903
Total exports	52,690,496	64,455,923
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£7,796,420	£8,085,913
Exports to U.K.	6,838,368	13,500,127

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July, 1955, it was announced that the membership of the Legislative Council would be increased from 16 to 18, that the number of nominated members would be reduced from 8 to 5, and that 4 unofficial seats would be filled by election. This election, the first of its kind in Aden, took place on Dec. 15, and the Legislative Council now consists of the Governor, as President, 4 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated official members, 5 nominated unofficial members and 4 elected unofficial members. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir William Henry Tucker Luce, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1956) (+*duty allce.* £2,000)	£3,750
Chief Sec. to Govt., K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G.	2,900
Protectorate Secretary, H. Phillips	2,300
Financial Sec., A. H. Dutton, C.M.G., M.V.O.	2,700
Asst. Chief Secs., P. M. Corfe; A. J. McIntosh, O.B.E.; L. J. Hobson; Hon. A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce; F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C.	2,200
Chairman of the Port Trust, R. P. Errington, C.M.G.	2,800
Chief Justice, R. A. Campbell	2,800

Attorney-General, J. V. M. Shields, C.B.E., Q.C. £2,700
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn 2,600
Commissioner of Police, R. H. Stewart 2,250
Director of Education, J. A. Hartley 2,250
Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevaskis, O.B.E... 2,220
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadhramaut States, Col. J. E. H. Boustead, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. 2,220
Director of Agriculture, Major J. L. Congdon, T.D. 2,100
Director of Public Works, W. J. Deal, M.V.O. 2,500
Postmaster-General, J. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E. 2,250
Labour Commissioner, C. Spencer-Cooke. 2,250
Director of Audit, C. A. G. Coleridge 2,250
British Council Representative, O. J. J. Tuckley, M.B.E.

Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 4 days.

ASCENSION

(*See* ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 56′—27° 22′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 20′; W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1957) at 130,698, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by *Christopher Columbus*, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering, salt raking and crawfishing are the chief national industries.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory. There are 141 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 16,449; there are also 45 denominational schools with a total roll of 5,087. There are one Government and 3 denominational secondary schools.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways and Mackey Air Lines, while Bahamas Airways and Skyways, Ltd. provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There are 105 Post Offices which handle 7,749,000 items a year. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 62 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956	1957
Public revenue	£4,078,920	£4,938,958
Expenditure	4,193,544	4,314,864
Public debt	1,217,170	1,173,670
Total imports	12,712,049	15,259,494
Total exports	2,703,036	1,376,863
Imports from U.K.	7,861,989	5,278,425
Exports to U.K., ...	179,323	124,764

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1957 were tomatoes, okras, crawfish, salt, lumber, pit-props, beach shells and straw products.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir (Oswald) Raynor Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1957) £6,500
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Guy Henderson, Q.C. 3,250
Colonial Secretary, K. M. Walmsley, O.B.E. 2,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. L. A. W. Orr, Q.C. . 2,200
Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting . 2,200
President, Legislative Council, Hon. G. W. K. Roberts, C.B.E. 400
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard 500
Postmaster, C. S. Thompson, M.B.E. 2,000
Director of Education, T. E. Hutchinson. ... 2,100
Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell 1,800
Controller of Customs, E. H. McKinney 2,100
Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman.. 1,900
Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E. 1,900
Chief Medical Officer, E. H. Murcott, M.D. 2,100
Stipendiary Circuit Magistrates, M. J. Thompson; E. G. P. St. George 1,600
Director of Public Works, R. G. Rae 2,100
Director of Telecommunications, K. R. Ingraham, O.B.E. £2,100
Director of Civil Aviation, H. H. Thompson 2,100
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.

CAPITAL, ΨNassau. Population (1957), 49,494. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles. Transit, 8 to 14 days, *vid* the Azores.

BARBADOS

(*See* WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. (1959).. £6,250
Private Sec., P. Bridges.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. V. Scrivenor, C.M.G. 2,500
Administrative Secretary, J. A. Steward, M.B.E. 1,850
Secretary for Finance, C. R. Latimer, C.B.E. 1,700
Asst. Secretaries, V. Gillett, M.B.E., £1,470; N. V. Redman 1,335
Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg 1,700

Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox.....£2,050
Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, A. C. Thompson, C.B.E., M.C., Q.C.....2,000
Crown Counsel, C. B. O'Beirne..... 1,470

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND

(*The Territory of Basutoland*)

Basutoland is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles and is entirely a native reserve. The figures of the April, 1956 Census showed a population of 641,674 (638,857 Africans, 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed race).

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The biennial livestock census for 1957 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 381,770; horses, 81,661; mules, 3,599; donkeys, 48,616; sheep, 1,220,769; goats, 535,286.

During 1957, 7,058,636 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £1,204,050 at the coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1957 was 1,056,066 lb. valued at £348,149 at the coast.

Education.—In 1957 there were 976 primary schools and 17 schools with secondary classes. The total enrolment of all schools was 116,800.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Mohale's Hoek in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are airstrips in the Territory at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Schonghong and Semonkong, and a number of other strips used principally by traders for transporting merchandise to and from their stores, and for the disposal of mail for the mountain areas.

Finance

The principal sources of revenue to the Territory are Basuto tax, customs, income tax, and wool export duty. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the years 1956–58:

	1956–57	1957–58
Revenue	£1,389,828	£1,549,433
Expenditure	1,451,021	1,594,802

Trade with U.K.*

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£ 131,236	£ 115,318
Exports to U.K.	1,255,684	1,011,313

* Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, hides and sorghum, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hardware and maize.

Government

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into nine districts. There is an annual session of the Basutoland Council which consists of 99 members, all Africans, 52 being elected by chiefs, four each from nine District Councils, one each from the Basuto Traders' Association, Agricultural Association, Teachers' Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Progressive Association and Leper Settlement and five nominated by the Government. The Resident Commissioner is President of this Council. The Basutoland courts of law consist of (*a*) The Court of Appeal (*b*) The High Court (*c*) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (*d*) Basuto Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory.

Resident Commissioner, A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G.....£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, O.B.E.....1,850
1st Assistant Secs., F. G. Muirhead, O.B.E. (*Development*); P. Hughes, O.B.E. (*Administration*).....1,650
Treasurer and Collector of Income Tax, E. C. Allen, O.B.E.....1,700
District Commissioner:—
Leribe, G. E. Pott, M.B.E.....1,515
Teyateyaneng, W. S. Howard.....1,380
Maseru, R. E. Snowden.....1,515
Mafeteng, R. F. Thompson.....1,515
Quthing, D. Inglis.....1,515
Mohale's Hoek, R. E. K. Murray, O.B.E..1,650
Butha Buthe, E. Waddington.....1,470
Mokhotlong, R. D. Cordery.....1,245
Qacha's Nek, W. M. Storrs.....1,245
Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox.....2,050
Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan.....1,950
Judicial Commissioner, W. G. S. Driver, O.B.E.....1,515
Director of Medical Services (vacant).....1,700
Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, D. D. Campbell.....1,700
Director of Public Works, M. S. Barnes.....1,700
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. P. H. Kitson, O.B.E.....1,650
Principal Veterinary Officer, P. H. Brown...1,575
Comptroller of Stores, P. E. Going.....1,250
Principal Agricultural Officer (vacant).....1,575
Deputy Director of Education, J. Walton....1,575
Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, N. L. Smythe.....1,350
Superintendent of Prisons, V. C. D. Farquharson.....1,250
Agent for the High Commission Territories, G. J. Armstrong, C.M.G., O.B.E.....1,200

Capital, Maseru, Pop., 5,739 (590 Europeans).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape of Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was

attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was re-transferred to S.-W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929, and is now administered by the Union government. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder natives with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,235,704 on Dec. 31, 1956. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Molefi (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele, O.B.E. (Bakwena), of Bathoen, C.B.E. (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholatebe Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matlala (Batlokwa) and of Kebalepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 9 European and 174 African schools with enrolments of 351 and 28,513. Estimated expenditure on education in the calendar year 1957 was £189,983.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue	£970,341	£1,554,525
Total expenditure	1,093,315	1,647,890
Public debt	200,371	260,808

Exports during 1956 totalled £2,887,609, of which animals and animal products accounted for £2,038,092. Imports were valued at £3,055,642.

TRADE WITH U.K.

See Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, M. O. Wray, C.M.G., O.B.E.	£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, R. P. Fawcus, O.B.E.	1,850
First Assistant Secretary, S. V. Lawrenson, O.B.E.	1,650
Development Secretary, R. A. R. Bent	1,650
Senior District Officers, J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.; J. F. Millard, O.B.E.	1,650
Director of Medical Services, Dr. B. T. Squires, O.B.E.	1,700
Director of Education, J. Gardiner	1,650
Director of Public Works, D. D. Grieve	1,700
Director of Veterinary Services, K. Unsworth	1,700
Director of Agriculture, I. S. Hutcheson	1,650
Director of Geological Survey, C. Boocock, M.B.E.	1,605
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailey	1,650
Treasurer, G. A. L. Rutledge	1,650

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at MAFEKING, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

SWAZILAND

(*The Swaziland Protectorate*)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Ka Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lubombo Mountains in South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Tongaland (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (census figures, 1956) 237,041, of whom 229,744 are Bantu, 5,919 Europeans and 1,378 Eurafricans. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lubombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°–78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 431,350 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1955.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), cotton, tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, tung-nuts, avocado pears, beans, pumpkins, bananas, rice and sweet potatoes. An important forestry industry is being developed. Citrus fruits do well, but owing to lack of transport facilities are not extensively grown. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, iron, copper and asbestos; asbestos is being produced at the Havelock mine in large quantities and the tin production of the Territory is also of considerable importance. The chief exports in 1956 in order of value were asbestos, cattle, tobacco, cotton (seed), patugite (hardboard), clothing, butter and pineapples.

In 1956 there were 8 European schools (7 maintained by the Government) with 1,012 pupils. African education is still largely in the hands of various church missions, many of which receive support from the Government. Apart from 205 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the Missions, there are 3 National schools financed by the Swazi National Treasury, 23 Government-controlled central schools and a number of small tribal schools, the total enrolment during 1956 being 25,035. Eurafrican children have 3 Mission schools (370 pupils).

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedgegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Golliel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue	£1,098,639	£1,573,888
Expenditure	1,127,748	1,390,755
Public debt	195,742	359,380

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate,

where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, B. A. Marwick, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, R. Armstrong, O.B.E.	1,850
Treasurer, H. M. J. Underhay	1,650
Secretaries, H. J. Steward; J. C. Martin	1,650
Director of Medical Services, B. D. Whitworth	1,700
Director of Land Utilization, C. J. van Heerden, O.B.E.	1,700
Director of Education, W. E. C. Pitcher, O.B.E.	1,650
Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke	1,650
Director of Geological Survey, D. N. Davies	1,650
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, G. P. Crafford	1,350

Mbabane (European population, 1,092), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 652), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedgegun, Emlembe, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Mhlambamyati.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 52′ W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20·59 sq. miles which includes 2·3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The estimated civil population (1957) was 42,780 (15,885 white and 26,895 coloured). The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it in 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud and bulb trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort, and from this source most of its revenue is derived. It is now within three hours' air travel from New York, and in 1957 3,390 planes landed a total of 143,501 passengers. The island landing ground is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Eastern and other Air Lines, including Bermuda's own Eagle Airways.

Education cost £475,032 in 1957. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £60 per annum, excluding books and stationery.

There is a broadcasting service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, ΨHamilton. Population (1950) 2,816.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956	1955
Public revenue	£3,107,618	£3,524,081
Public expenditure	3,029,124	3,321,731
Public debt, Dec. 31	350,000	282,400
Total imports	£13,159,853	£15,821,555
Total exports	4,665,924	5,860,996
Imports from U.K.	2,784,921	3,156,152
Exports to U.K.	470,098	637,905

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value as assessed by the parish vestries for rating purposes.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dane Woodall, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1955) (*excluding allowances*)	£5,100
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Newnham Arthur Worley, K.B.E.	3,200
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Sykes, C.V.O.	3,100
Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Hooton, M.B.E.	2,800
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.	2,800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (*in lieu of fees*)	450
Assistant Judge, Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C.	Fees
Director of Education, D. J. Williams	2,600
Director of Health Services, S. M. Frazer	2,600
Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, M.B.E.	1,850
Director of Works, C. H. Smith, O.B.E.	2,730
Commissioner of Police, R. G. Henderson, M.V.O.	2,100
Colonial Auditor, C. W. Kempe	2,100
Director of Agriculture, G. R. Groves	1,850
Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett	1,600

NOTE.—A 25 per cent. non-pensionable bonus is at present added to the above salaries.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BRITISH BORNEO

(*See* MALAYA)

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1957, was estimated at 523,000. There are about 20,000 aboriginal Indians. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana; on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been

named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.–Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 271,000 acres, of which 81,900 are under sugar-cane and 139,500 in rice) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 4,970 telephones in use in 1957; 182 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges are in operation. 36 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and 6 wireless telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown, a central radio station provides radio-telephone communication with 8 branch offices, 9 stations operated by other Government departments and 9 coastal ships and launches. There are 135 post offices and postal agencies. There is one broadcasting station which is operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Defence.—Facilities for the establishment of a base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940, but in August, 1949, this base was taken over by the British Guiana Government for use as a commercial airfield.

Education.—There are 309 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 106,459, 4 Government-aided grammar schools with an enrolment of 1,734, 5 nursery schools, 2 vocational schools and a technical institute with a combined enrolment of 1,535, and 36 private secondary schools with an approximate enrolment of 6,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956	1957
Public revenue	$41,419,727	$45,532,940
Public expenditure	41,162,000	43,584,000
Public debt (Dec. 31)	53,368,857	53,368,857
Total imports	100,159,340	118,907,200
Total exports	94,692,256	108,564,200
Imports from U.K.	£8,623,397	£9,545,156
Exports to U.K.	7,984,970	11,368,487

The leading exports are sugar ($53,595,027 in 1957), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution, effected by the Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953, was proclaimed in British Guiana on April 8, 1953.

On October 9, 1953, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs. Armed forces were landed to prevent public disorder.

The British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, provided for a wholly nominated Legislative Council, consisting of 27 members, including the three officials, under a Speaker, with an Executive Council of 10 members, all of whom were members of the Legislative Council. This interim Government was dissolved in 1957 and elections under a new constitution were held in August, 1957. The Legislative Council under the new constitution consists of the Speaker, 3 officials, 14 elected members and 6 nominated members. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the three official members and five elected members of the majority party in the Legislative Council.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir. Renison, K.C.M.G. (1955)
(+£2,000 *allces.*) £7,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chief Secretary*); F. W. Essex (*Financial Secretary*); A. M. I. Austin (*Attorney-General*); Dr. C. B. Jagan (*Trade and Industry*); Mrs. J. Jagan (*Labour, Health and Housing*); R. Ramkarran (*Communications and Works*); B. Benn (*Community Development and Education*); E. Beharry (*Natural Resources*).

Chief Justice, Sir Frank Holder, C.M.G.	£2,500
Chief Secretary, F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E.	£2,400
Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, I. O. Smith, O.B.E.	1,750
Attorney-General, A. M. I. Austin	2,300
Solicitor-General, G. M. Farnum	1,750
Financial Secretary, F. W. Essex	2,200
Accountant-General, C. L. Kranenburg, O.B.E.	1,750
Puisne Judges, K. S. Stoby; R. R. Phillips; R. S. Miller; N. A. S. Clare; W. A. Date; J. A. Luckhoo	2,000
Deputy Chief Secretary, M. S. Porcher	1,750
Director of Agriculture, A. F. Mackenzie	2,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E.	2,100
Commissioner of Local Government, D. L. B. Wickham	1,750
Director of Public Works, G. A. R. Farquharson	2,000
Commissioner of Trade and Industry, R. Morgan (*acting*)	2,000
Director of Education, G. H. R. Clough	1,800
Conservator of Forests, R. Smeathers	1,800
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, T. C. Stibbs	1,750
Commissioner of Labour, J. I. Ramphal	1,800
Director of Audit, D. W. Jones, D.F.C., A.F.C.	1,750
General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, G. B. Thomson, M.B.E.	2,100
British Council Representative (Georgetown), J. W. L. Gale.	

CAPITAL, ΨGeorgetown, Population (with suburbs) (1956), 120,000. ΨNew Amsterdam has a population (1956) of 15,000.

Georgetown is 16–21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *vid* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m.

and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1946) of 59,220—28,722 males and 30,498 females—estimated, Dec. 31, 1956 at 82,333. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September, 1955, a hurricane all but destroyed the entire northern part of the colony. Damage was estimated at over $4,000,000. Sixteen lives were lost in the town of Corozal, which was completely destroyed.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15·5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5·5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1956 there were 2 Government, 98 grant-aided and 27 private elementary schools in the Colony, the total enrolment being estimated at 17,000. There are also 9 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,097 students.

There are 34 post offices, dealing in 1956 with 1,528,400, articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula, and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A weekly service exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct, and a weekly service from and to Miami and Tegucigalpa. A local scheduled air service linking the principal districts was inaugurated in August, 1952.

CAPITAL, ΨBelize. Population (1946) 21,886; other towns ΨCorozal (2,190), El Cayo (1,548), ΨStann Creek (3,414), Orange Walk (1,395), ΨPunta Gorda (1,375), Benque Viejo (1,264).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1955	1956
Public revenue	$5,393,791	$6,726,936
Public expenditure	5,694,732	6,702,208
Public debt	2,734,400	3,071,849
TRADE WITH U.K.	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£1,060,304	£1,083,705
Exports (domestic) to U.K.	969,069	1,237,486

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution published in March, 1954, provides for a Legislative Assembly of 9 elected, 3 nominated and 3 official members, presided over by a Speaker nominated by the Governor. The normal life of the Assembly is three years, but the Governor has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclamation. Certain other powers are reserved to the Governor. A quasi-ministerial system has been introduced by which certain elected members are allotted portfolios and handle Government business in the Legislative Assembly.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Colin Hardwick Thornley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1955)	$12,000
Chief Justice, C. de L. Inniss	8,800
Colonial Secretary, T. D. Vickers, C.M.G.	8,600
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, A. N. Wolffsohn, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,000
Attorney-General, C. F. Henville, Q.C.	8,100
Financial Secretary, T. Oates, O.B.E.	8,100
Development Commissioner, R. M. Major	8,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. G. Hanscheil	8,000
Conservator of Forests (vacant)	8,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Losonczi, M.B.E.	8,000
Principal Auditor, N. F. Barron-Sullivan	6,000
Comptroller of Customs (vacant)	6,000
Director of Education (vacant)	6,000
Director of Information and Communications (vacant)	8,000
Labour Adviser, L. S. Dixon	8,000
Commissioner of Police, B. H. Taylor	6,400
Director of Surveys, J. A. Waight	6,000
Accountant-General, D. R. B. Gill	6,000
Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock	5,460
Assessor of Income Tax, A. A. Heustis, M.B.E.	5,400
Registrar-General, C. B. Ross	6,000
Director of Housing and Planning, H. C. Fairweather	5,400
British Council Representative, R. P. K. Harrison.	

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 36, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 67 square miles. The principal are Tortola (the largest, situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The population is approximately 7,760 (1957). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with St. Thomas and Puerto Rico by which messages may be sent to all parts of the world. An airfield on Beef Island is under construction and is used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Revenue	£167,154	£175,287
Expenditure	150,782	168,260
Imports	177,627	256,464
Exports	49,443	53,782

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council, two members of which are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator, as President, four nominated members (two being unofficials) and six elected members.

Administrator, G. P. Allsebrook £1,260
Medical Officer, M. M. Parker 720–900
Treasurer and Postmaster, D. S. Mordecai... 900–960
Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E. 900–960
Legal Assistant, O. B. Brown 900–1,020
Superintendent of Public Works, C. M. Christian 900–960

CAPITAL. ΨRoad Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 1,200.

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA
(*Cameroons under British Mandate*)

CYPRUS

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 21′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1957 the estimated population was 544,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78·8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17·5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the seashore, but the climate of the hills inland is equable and bracing. The winter is mild and invigorating and, except in the mountains, the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. Owing to the eradication of malaria, the intensive efforts to improve rural sanitation, and the establishment of an increasing number of infant welfare clinics, the death rate of the island has been reduced to one of the lowest in the world.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The total value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1957 was £6,274,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. Some is exported in the raw state as cupreous pyrites, but most of it is treated. Copper concentrates and copper precipitates are extracted for export as such and the residue is exported as iron pyrites. Other minerals are asbestos, chrome ore and concentrates, gypsum and earth colours. The value of minerals exported in 1957 was £1,100,000. In addition to the major industries of agriculture and mining there are many light manufacturing industries, including the following:—beer, aerated and other soft drinks, buttons, artificial teeth, cotton yarn, textiles, shirts, underwear, footwear, cigarettes, leather and leather goods, metal bottle stoppers, soap, gypsum and plasterboard, asbestos, cement tiles, bricks, roofing tiles, macaroni, turkish delight, caramels, sugared almonds, jams and marmalades, canned fruit and vegetables, carob gum, olive and olive kernel oil, cotton-seed oils, essential oils, furniture, nails, grape juice, animal fodder, perfumery, polishes, pottery and earthenware, baskets, metal containers, motor bodies, ice, brooms, cement and flour. Plants for tyre retreading are also operating in the island.

During 1956 a cement factory started production and there were important developments in the flour milling industry.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools under the general control of the Government. During the school year 1956–57 there were 748 schools (Greek 500; Turkish 224; Armenian 4; Maronite 5; others including private schools, 15) with a total enrolment of 79,133. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar denominational basis with a total enrolment of 21,751.

Language and Literature.—Modern Greek and Turkish are the languages of the principal communities, English and French being spoken by the educated classes. The knowledge of English is increasing. In 1957 there were 10 daily and 11 other newspapers (3 English, 15 Greek and 3 Turkish) in addition to government publications.

Communications.—ΨFamagusta is the main seaport. There were (December, 1957) 34,555 road motor vehicles on the register, including 16,157 private cars and 7,633 motor cycles. In 1957 1,660 steamships (tonnage 2,757,206) and 232 sailing vessels (tonnage 15,147) engaged in the foreign trade.

Air traffic in Cyprus was affected by the local emergency and the Suez crisis at the close of the year. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia in 1957 dropped by 1 per cent. (against 1956 figures) to 102,223, while freight dropped by 41 per cent. to 1,597 metric tons. Six airlines maintain frequent scheduled services to Adana, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rhodes, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Kuwait, Bahrein, London, Malta, Milan, Rome, Munich and Paris. Nicosia Flight Information Centre (opened 1958) controls and safeguards movements of all civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

FINANCE

	1956	1957
Ordinary Revenue....	£15,085,000†	£22,372,000†
Development Revenue	6,084,000§	177,000
Ordinary Expenditure.	15,642,000‡	21,041,000*
Development Expenditure.....	2,853,000	3,628,000

* Includes £8,351,500 cost of emergency. † Includes grant-in-aid by H.M. Government towards cost of emergency. § Includes £5,000,000 from Government General Revenue Balance Account. ‡ Includes £3,625,025 cost of emergency.

1,000 mils = £1 Sterling

TRADE

	1957
Imports*.....	£45,172,000
Exports.....	18,900,000
Imports from U.K.....	17,685,195
Exports to U.K.....	7,064,861

* Excluding military imports and specie but including imports by N.A.A.F.I.

The chief imports in 1957 in order of magnitude were machinery and transport equipment (£10,600,000); petroleum products (£4,600,000); metals and metal manufactures (£3,800,000); textile yarn, fabrics, etc. (£3,600,000); clothing and footwear (£2,300,000); wheat (£1,100,000); timber; tobacco and cigarettes; tyres and tubes; sugar; cement; edible oils; preserved milk; soaps and cleansing preparations; leather; coffee. The chief exports were minerals (£10,400,000); citrus fruit (£1,700,000); locust bean products (£900,000); potatoes (£600,000); wheat (£600,000); vine products; wool; tobacco; canned fruits and juices; hides and skins; cheese; confectionery.

The Roman supply of copper was chiefly drawn from Cyprus and was known as *aes cyprium*

(Cyprus brass) which was shortened to cyprium, whence is derived the English word copper.

GOVERNMENT

On June 4, 1878, the Sultan of Turkey "assigned the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England." The island was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From March, 1925, when it became a Crown Colony, until Nov. 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances of 1931, the clauses in the Letters Patent of March, 1925, dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, and the island has since been administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council which in 1957 had 4 official members.

In 1948 a Consultative Assembly drawn from representative elements in the island was called together to consider the framing of proposals for constitutional reform, including the re-establishment of a central Legislature. The efforts of the Consultative Assembly were not successful in bringing about the result which was hoped for, but the offer of constitutional reform remained open.

In June 1958 H.M. Government announced a new policy for Cyprus. Superseding the Radcliffe proposals of 1956, it envisages a seven-year plan of action under which the two communities would exercise autonomy in communal affairs through separate houses of representatives; other matters—excluding foreign affairs, defence and internal security which would be reserved to the Governor—would be managed through a Governor's council of four Greek and two Turkish Cypriot ministers, a representative of Greece and one of Turkey. Cypriots would be allowed dual nationality, *i.e.* British and Greek or Turkish.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which Government is represented by a commissioner. This division also obtains for judicial purposes. The Law Courts comprise a supreme court, 6 assize courts, and 6 district courts. In all these courts, Cypriot judges take part. The family laws of the various communities in the island are expressly saved.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,* *appointed* 1957 ..... £9,000
Deputy Governor, G. E. Sinclair, C.M.G., O.B.E.* 3,500
Chief Justice, Sir Paget Bourke 2,850
Administrative Secretary, A. F. J. Reddaway, O.B.E.* 2,500
Deputy Administrative Secretary, J. F. Symons, O.B.E. 2,150
Puisne Judges, M. Zekia; C. Zannettides .. 2,150
Presidents of District Courts, G. S. Vassiliades; L. E. Zenon; Y. R. Dervish; J. P. Josephides 1,800
Attorney-General, Sir James Henry, Bt., M.C., Q.C.* 2,500
Solicitor-General, M. N. Munir, O.B.E., Q.C. 1,900
Senior Administrative Officers, B. J. Weston, O.B.E.; I. M. G. Williams, O.B.E., M.C.; W. H. Ramsay; H. C. Artemis, M.B.E.; T. J. Lennard, M.B.E. ..... £1,600 to £1,900
Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates, C.M.G.* 2,500
Deputy Financial Secretary, D. A. Shepherd 2,000
Comptroller of Customs and Excise, T. J. Hudson 1,900
Director of Commerce and Industry, D. A. Percival 1,900
Comptroller of Inland Revenue, R. R. Stott £1,900
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, W. G. Alexander, M.B.E. 1,900
Director of Lands and Surveys, J. R. G. Hartop 1,900
Director of Audit, R. W. A. McColl, O.B.E. 1,900
Chief Constable, J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E. .. 2,500
Director of Medical Services, J. H. C. Clarke 2,150
Director of Education, W. B. Tudhope, C.B.E. 3,240
Director of Agriculture, W. Allan, C.B.E. ... 2,150
Conservator of Forests, D. F. Davidson 1,900
Accountant-General, T. S. C. McIlwain ... 1,900
Director of Public Works, D. McVean 2,150
Director of Water Development, I. L. Ward. 2,000
Director of Antiquities, A. H. S. Megaw, C.B.E. 1,900
Commissioner of Labour, H. E. Chudleigh, O.B.E. 2,000
Establishment Secretary, G. de la P. Cassels, M.B.E. 2,000
Secretary for Natural Resources, D. M. Skettos, O.B.E. 1,900
Director of Planning and Housing, W. Windyer-Morris 1,900
Director of Social Development, W. Clifford 1,900
Director of Public Relations, P. J. F. Storrs .. 1,900
Director of Civil Aviation, D. W. Burnett-Rae 1,700

* Member of the Executive Council.

Representative of the British Council, J. B. C. Elliott *(acting)*.
Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office (15 Victoria Street, S.W.1), Ph. G. Constantinides, O.B.E. 1,900

The capital is NICOSIA, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 82,000 (including suburbs) in 1956; the other principal towns are ΨLimassol (population 37,000), ΨFamagusta (27,000), ΨLarnaca (18,000), Paphos (7,000) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

EAST AND WEST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONS, ETC.

East Africa High Commission

The East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission, and in his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department, the East African Literature Bureau, the Royal East African Navy, the East African Department of Economic Co-ordination, the East African Office in London and various research organisations. Responsibility for the administration of these services rests with the Administrator, the Commissioner for Transport, the Financial Secretary and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by Order in Council in 1947, and by further Orders in Council has had its life extended until December 31, 1959. It is presided over by a

Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission's service, six nominated members and twenty unofficial members. Of the nominated members, two each are appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Of the unofficial members, six are appointed from each of the three territories, three of these being appointed by the Govérnor and the other three elected by the Legislative Council; the remaining two unofficial members are Arabs, and are appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as civil aviation, customs and excise, defence, income tax, inter-territorial research, Makerere College, posts and telegraphs, meteorological services, statistics, railways, harbours and inland water transport. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of those territories.

Administrator, Sir Bruce Hutt, K.B.E., C.M.G. £4,100
Commissioner for Transport, Maj.-Gen. W. D. A. Williams, C.B., C.B.E. 4,500
Chief Administrative Secretary (vacant).
Economic Secretary, H. L. Adams 2,900
Legal Secretary, C. D. Newbold, C.M.G., Q.C. 3,200
Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E. .. 3,100
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop 2,900
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedderspoon 2,900
Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, Ph.D. 3,100
Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, W. H. Brazell 2,900
Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organization, H. R. Binns, C.M.G., O.B.E. ... 2,900

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager, J. R. Farquharson, C.B.E. 4,500
Deputy General Manager, W. Urquhart, C.B.E. 3,600
Chief Engineer, C. T. Henfrey 3,200
Chief Commercial Supt., C. T. Hutson, O.B.E. 3,200
Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. Hudson 3,200
Chief Operating Superintendent, G. P. G. Mackay 3,200
Chief Accountant, J. H. Baldwin, O.B.E. 3,200
Chief Ports Manager, A. H. Earley, O.B.E. .. 3,200
Chief Assistant to General Manager, R. M. L. Lemon 3,200

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, R. E. German, C.M.G. 3,900
Asst. Postmasters General, M. Warrender-Richardson; M. W. Manson; R. P. Humphrey 2,900

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL
Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1951, consists of a permanent President, a permanent Vice-President, and two Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C. .. £4,100
Vice-President, F. A. Briggs 3,600
Justices of Appeal, A. G. Forbes; T. J. Gould ..... each £3,400

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL
Accra, Ghana

This Court, as reconstituted in 1948, consists of a permanent President, one or more permanent Justices of Appeal and such Judges of the Supreme Courts (usually the Chief Justices) as the President may summon.

President, (vacant).

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15′–53° S. lat. and 57° 40′–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total estimated population in 1957 being 2,253. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 619,584 sheep being carried in 1957. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1955–6	1956–7
Public revenue	£337,644	£251,649
Expenditure	447,292	315,915
	1956	1957
Total imports	£505,564	£549,932
Total exports	957,641	1,270,812
Imports from U.K.	433,569	385,186
Exports to U.K.	918,483	1,252,714

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Colonial Treasurer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Edwin Porter Arrowsmith, C.M.G. (1957) ..... (+*duty allce.* £650) £2,500
Colonial Secretary, A. G. Denton-Thompson, O.B.E., M.C. 1,600
Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Slessor, O.B.E. 1,550
Agricultural Officer (vacant) 1,200
Colonial Treasurer, S. G. Trees, M.V.O. . 1,350

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population 1,135.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year. On the *South Orkneys* the Argentine Government has, with the permission

of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connection with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land* (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1956–57 amounted to £867,679 and the expenditure to £1,018,256. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. One British, 1 Argentinian and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1956–57 season, 133,029 barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 11,020 barrels of seal oil in 1957. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1956	1957
Total imports.....	£2,227,856	£3,812,283
Total exports.....	3,633,101	3,057,360
Imports from U.K....	567,164	627,710
Exports to U.K.....	2,371,021	3,703,326

See also p. 722.

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *vid* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 8 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (census of Sept. 1956) was 345,737 (169,403 Indians, 148,134 Fijians, 7,810 part Europeans, 6,402 Europeans, 4,422 Rotuman, 5,320 other Pacific Islanders, 4,155 Chinese and part Chinese and 91 others).

Finance

	1956	1957
Public income.....	£F6,114,860	£F5,738,974
Public expenditure....	6,367,125	6,609,989
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	2,405,833	3,654,663

Trade

	1956	1957
Total imports.....	£F16,430,673	£F15,216,006
Total exports.....	11,264,481	14,988,486
Imports from U.K....	5,039,393	4,807,042
Exports to U.K.....	3,958,696	6,426,358

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas, biscuits, trocas shell and manganese ore. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods. The tourist industry is growing.

Government

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs), 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated), and a Speaker (H. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.F.C.).

The executive officer or the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Kenneth Phipson Maddocks, K.C.M.G., *appt.* 1958 (+ *duty allowance* £1,750).....	£5,000
Chief Justice, A. G. Lowe (+ *duty allowance* £150)	3,200*
Colonial Secretary, P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G. (+ *duty allowance* £150).....	3,200
Secretary for Fijian Affairs, C. R. H. Nott, O.B.E.....	2,800
Attorney-General, A. M. Greenwood, M.C.	2,900
Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, M.B.E.	2,900
Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration), J. V. Lister	2,400
Controller of Organization and Establishments, M. R. Raymer, O.B.E.....	2,400
Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, D. T. Lloyd.....	2,500
Director of Public Works, J. H. Common...	2,700
Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont	2,500
Director of Agriculture, J. M. Watson.....	2,700
Director of Medical Services (+ £650 *as Inspector-General, South-West Pacific Health Services*), Dr. P. W. Dill-Russell	2,800
Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus	2,400
Comptroller of Customs, R. A. Emery....	2,400
Director of Education, J. G. Rodger	2,700
Postmaster-General, J. A. Marais, O.B.E....	2,400
Director of Audit, K. A. W. Johnson.....	2,400
Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths	2,400
Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg.....	2,400
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes.....	2,400
Commissioner of Labour, N. Pearson	2,400
Government Printer, A. J. Elphick	1,800
Supt. of Prisons, B. M. Sellers.....	1,800
Public Relations Officer, E. J. F. Hackett	1,800
Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. Parkinson	2,000
Government Storekeeper, A. S. Newman...	1,800
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F. M. Warner, M.B.E.	2,000
Puisne Judge, C. J. Hammett	2,800
Deputy Financial Secretary, H. P. Ritchie..	2,400
British Council Representative, Suva, C. H. Miller.	

* The Chief Justice and all subsequent officers in this list have a Post Allowance of £300.

Capital, Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1955), about 32,000.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Auckland, about 30 days; *viâ* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *viâ* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *viâ* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 260,160 (estimated, 1954, 253,234). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to £152,200 in 1957. In Bathurst there are 11 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,677 pupils; all but one of these schools are financed entirely by Government. Pupils enter school at 5 years of age and have 3 years infants' schooling followed by 4 years primary; some 30 per cent. of the pupils obtain entry to secondary schools and the remainder spend a further 3 years in primary school. There are 4 secondary schools, run by the Missions—2 boys, 2 girls. Enrolment in 1957 was 563 pupils. There is also a technical school and a clerical school in Bathurst. In the Protectorate there are 22 District Authority schools and 8 Mission schools with a total enrolment of 1,395 pupils. Pupils enter school at 7–8 years of age for a 4 year course. There is also a secondary modern school at Georgetown.

Finance

	1955	1956
Public revenue	£1,533,030	£1,405,006
Public expenditure	1,279,846	1,646,900
Public debt	198,760	238,760

Trade

	1955	1956
Total imports	£3,709,752	£3,729,501
Total exports	2,633,830	2,552,834
Imports from U.K.	1,790,516	1,960,539
Exports to U.K.	1,636,358	357,889

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over eighty-nine per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1956 was 866,425.

Chief Town, ΨBathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

Government

At present, the Colony is administered by an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Official Member and 6 Appointed Members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President, a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Nominated Official Member, 2 Nominated Unofficial Members and 14 Elected Members representing the town of Bathurst, Kombo St. Mary Division and the Protectorate as indicated in Part IV of the Gambia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The Governor presides only on formal occasions. The town of Bathurst is administered by a town council consisting of the Commissioner of the Colony as Chairman, 4 nominated members and 15 elected members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edward Henry Windley, K.C.M.G. (1957)	£3,600
Colonial Secretary, K. G. S. Smith, C.M.G.	2,500
Chief Justice, J. A. L. Wiscam	2,280
Financial Secretary, V. E. Davies, O.B.E.	2,160
Attorney-General, L. Weston, Q.C.	2,160
Director of Medical Services, Dr. S. H. O. Jones, C.B.E.	2,280
Director of Agriculture, J. A. Austin	1,620
Director of Public Works, J. S. Pullinger	1,740
Senior Commissioner, K. J. Frazer, M.C.	2,160
Administrative Officers, L. F. Valantine, M.B.E.; H. A. Oliver, M.B.E.; R. W. L. Mansfield; S. G. Bruce-Oliver; T. Jones; J. F. Howe; P. L. Burkinshaw; M. L. Saho; J. R. Todd; W. G. Marsden; A. A. M. Lawrence; A. F. Smith; A. C. Spooner; A. G. Joyce	£624 to £1,380
Principal Auditor, D. W. Dunlop	1,500
Colonial Magistrate, C. G. Ames	1,380
Commissioner of Police, E. C. Eates	1,500
Director of Education, A. M. Gregory	1,620
Director of Marine, Lt.-Cdr. G. H. Cunningham, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	1,620
Principal Veterinary Officer, D. K. Jawarra	1,380
Accountant-General, H. R. Monday, O.B.E.	1,500
Collector of Customs, S. H. Jones	1,500
Postmaster-General, E. C. Sowe, O.B.E.	1,500
British Council Representative, Bathurst, A. G. Hamer.	

Bathurst is distant from London, 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days. A twice weekly air service reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3¾ miles in length, ¾ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The estimated population (1957) is 25,403.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks.

The Department of Education runs 6 secondary schools and 17 primary and infant schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 3,888 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1957 was £138,445.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956	1957
Revenue	£1,242,450	£1,266,284
Expenditure	1,231,068	1,261,624
Imports from U.K.	3,015,592	3,062,074

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 and amended in July, 1956, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 7 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). Provision also exists for the appointment of an independent Speaker for the Legislative Council.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) (*including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds*) £6,250
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral R. S. Foster-Brown, C.B.
Deputy Fortress Commander and O.C. Troops, Brigadier J. F. Snow, C.B.E.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore J. D. Miller, C.B.E.

Chief Justice, H. J. M. Flaxman, C.M.G. £2,050
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O. 2,050
Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis 1,400
Financial Secretary and Controller of Civil Supplies, J. Hayward, C.B.E. 1,800
Chief Accountant and Collector of Revenue, C. J. Gomez, M.B.E. 1,400
Captain of the Port, A. H. Masterton-Smith. 1,300
Commissioner of Lands and Works, C. McGrail, O.B.E. 1,400
Commissioner of Police, A. L. Abraham, M.V.O. 1,400
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas 1,300
Chief Medical Officer, J A Cochrane (*acting*) 1,500
Attorney-Gen., W. G. Bryce, Q.C. 1,800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. E. Alcantara .. 1,300
Stipendiary Magistrate, S. W. Weldon 1,400
Principal Auditor, P. R. F. Legh 1,400
Director of Education, H. Belshaw 1,400
Director of Labour and Social Security, J. F. Jenkins £1,400

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *viâ* Madrid (transit time 4 hrs. 25 mins.).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9′ and 22° 37′ N. lat. and 113° 52′–114° 30′ E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (17 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 391 sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1957 it was thought to be about 2,677,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500–900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 feet. The summer weather is continuously hot and humid and often cloudy and showery. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 59°F. in February to 82°F. in July, the average for the year being 72°F. The temperature rarely exceeds 95°F. in summer or falls below 40°F. in winter. The average annual rainfall is 84·76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1958, was 27,336,525. A railway, 22 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport is at Kai Tak on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon and is regularly used by 18 international airlines including 2 local airlines which provide frequent services to Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 5 services per week to London, two of these being on the longer route *viâ* Singapore; the

remainder on the direct route *viâ* Bangkok. The airport is normally open from dawn to dusk, but can be opened for night flying in emergency. The construction of a new airport, also at Kai Tak, which will permit 24-hour operation and use by the most modern types of aircraft, is now well advanced. A flying boat base is adjacent to the airfield.

Education.—In March, 1958, there were 1,278 schools with 370,537 pupils. 35 per cent. of all schools are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong, opened in 1912, has a full-time residential student strength of 1,021 (including 273 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There is also an Institute of Oriental Studies and a new Department of Extra-Mural Studies has been established.

Finance

	1956–57	1957–58
Public revenue	$509,682,511	$584,185,188
Public expenditure	469,544,298	532,679,217

$=Hong Kong Dollar=1*s.* 3*d.*

Trade

Hong Kong's traditional trade with the mainland has declined, but there has developed a different type of *entrepôt* trade, involving all countries in the Far East, with Hong Kong as an intermediary. Moreover, the rapid growth of domestic industry, mainly manufacturing for consumers, has been a feature of the last few years. The Colony's products include a wide range of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, cotton singlets, shirts, embroidered outer-wear, towels, bed, table and toilet linen, footwear, enamel and aluminium wares, metal lanterns, plastic articles, vacuum flasks and jugs, lacquers, varnishes and paints, iron and steel bars and rounds, cement and foodstuffs (including beverages).

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1957 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Malaya and Indonesia. There was a striking increase in exports to the U.S.A. during 1957. Mainland China continued to be the principal supplier of goods, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom.

Government

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine official and eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1958) (+*allce.* £3,000) £5,500
General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Edric Bastyan, K.B.E., C.B.
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G. £3,488
Colonial Secretary, C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,488
Puisne Judges, C. W. Reece; J. R. Gregg 2,850
Attorney-General, A. Ridehalgh, Q.C. 3,113
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, J. C. McDouall 3,113
Financial Secretary, A. G. Clarke, C.M.G. 3,113
Commissioner of Labour, P. C. M. Sedgwick £2,625 to £2,850
Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services; C. G. M. Morrison £2,625 to £2,850
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,850
Director of Public Works, A. Inglis 2,850
Commissioner of Police, A. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. 2,850
Director of Marine, A. G. Parker 2,850
General Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, I. B. Trevor, C.B.E., M.C., E.D. 2,700
Director of Education, D. J. S. Crozier, C.M.G. 2,850
District Commissioner, New Territories, D. R. Holmes, M.B.E., M.C., E.D. £2,625 to £2,850
Director of Commerce and Industry, H. A. Angus, M.B.E. 2,850
Deputy Colonial Secretary, E. B. Teesdale, M.C. £2,625 to £2,850
Commissioner for Resettlement, J. P. Aserappa (*acting*) £2,625 to £2,850
Director of Social Welfare, D. W. B. Baron £2,625 to £2,850
Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Brig. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D.
British Council Representative, J. E. V. Jenkins, O.B.E.

JAMAICA

(*See* British West Indies)

KENYA

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the East, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the East and Ethiopia and Sudan in the North and North-West. To the West lie the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the South is Tanganyika Territory. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The total estimated population in mid 1957 was 6,254,000, including 62,700 Europeans, 161,700 Indians and Goans, and 34,300 Arabs.

The Territory is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an Extra-Provincial District (Nairobi).

Kenya Protectorate consists of a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level to 17,000 feet enables most types of crops, both indigenous and introduced, to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar and cotton, while the yield of a comparatively new crop, cashew nuts, is steadily increasing. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Part of this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet is cultivated by some thousands of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee, maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production of meat and butter. Some 7,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. The value of domestic exports in 1957 was £26,361,341. Contributing to this total were sisal

(£2,078,012), coffee (£10,793,172), hides and skins (£1,466,812), tea (£2,866,612), wattle bark extract (£2,134,452), and pyrethrum (£1,506,254).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite and diatomite. The value of the production of main minerals in 1957 was as follows: refined gold £91,000, soda ash £1,339,201, cement £1,512,782, salt £141,193, diatomite £80,467, carbon dioxide gas £47,022, graphite £47,125.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce but which also manufacture an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials to meet the needs of the East African Territories. Industrial areas are being developed or planned in all the principal towns.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Communications.—The postal service handled 76,675,000 postal packets in 1957. The telegraph and telephone system has nearly 20,000 miles of line. The number of telephones exceeds 53,000. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station in Nairobi works direct with the United Kingdom, providing both telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa with a radio-telephone service for the marine mobile service. Telephone and/or telegraph communication by both line and radio exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony and to Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and South Africa.

The East African Railways and Harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,375 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa-Kampala-Kasese (1,081 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction-Kisumu (131), Tororo-Soroti (100), Voi-Kahe Junction (14); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai-Lake Solai (27), Kisumu-Butere (43), Leseru-Kitale (41), Mbulamuti-Namasagali (19), Kampala-Port Bell (6), Gilgil-Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi-Nanyuki (145), The Konza-Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by the Railway Administration. Tanganyika Section—Main Line: Dares-Salaam–Kigoma (780 miles); Principal Line; Tabora–Mwanza (236): Branch Line: Kaliuwa–Mpanda (131). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (272 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara-Nachingwea (132 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 6,300 miles. There are also 2,188 miles of road services in Tanganyika connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usambara Highlands. There are a further 485 miles of subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1957 were operated to or through Kenya, from Embasaki airport near Nairobi, by B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air Services, Airwork and Hunting Clan, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines, Aden Airways and Alitalia.

Road affairs are under the control of the Road Authority. Capital funds are allocated to the Authority by the Colony's Development Committee.

There are in the Colony 3,730 miles of trunk roads, 4,753 miles of secondary roads and 6,695 miles of grant earning minor roads, and in the Northern Frontier Province and African Areas there are in addition approximately 8,900 miles of administrative tracks. Fewer than 500 miles of road throughout the Colony are as yet bitumen surfaced and funds for the extension of this mileage are urgently required, as the gravel (murram) roads are proving increasingly difficult to maintain in the light of the growing traffic density. At the end of 1957 more than 75,000 vehicles were licensed, an increase of approximately 8 per cent. over the previous year.

FINANCE

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£30,571,500	£31,315,500
Expenditure	34,691,088	33,076,736

The funded public debt at June 30, 1958, was £41,055,600.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Imports	£84,615,395	£87,995,252
Exports	28,983,451	26,361,341

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£35,610,870	31,523,315
Exports to U.K.	7,110,890	13,181,478

Since 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony and Protectorate is administered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by a Council of Ministers, There is provision for 16 Ministers, of whom not more than 8 and not less than 6 shall be public officers. Of the 8 unofficial Ministers 4 shall be Europeans, 2 Asian and 2 Africans. There is also provision for not more than 6 Assistant Ministers who may be appointed by the Governor to assist the Ministers.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, appointed by the Governor; *ex officio* members, who are for the time being Ministers or temporary Ministers, but not otherwise members of the Legislative Council; 36 constituency elected members of whom 14 are European; 14 are African; 6 are Asians, of whom 2 are Muslims; and 2 are Arabs; specially elected members, at present 12, elected by the legislative members sitting as an electoral college, of whom 4 are European, 4 are African, 2 are non-Muslim Asian, 1 is a Muslim Asian and 1 is an Arab; and nominated members, at present 20, nominated by the Governor. In addition a Council of State has been established and may consist of a chairman with not more than 16 and not less than 10 members. At present a chairman and 10 members have been appointed.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *appld.* 1952, *term extended till* March, 1959 (*and allowances*) £10,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Appointed Members, M. Blundell, M.B.E.; W. B. Havelock; I. E. Nathoo; N. F. Harris; C. B. Madan, Q.C.; W. E. Crosskill; M. S. Amalemba.

Official Members: The Chief Secretary, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Education, the Minister for Legal Affairs, the Minister for African Affairs, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, the Minister for Security, the Minister for Finance and Development, the Minister for Forests, Game and Fisheries and the Minister for Tourism and Common Services.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.	£2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair	3,600
Chief Secretary, Hon. W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.	3,500
Minister for Finance and Development, Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E.	3,200
Minister for Legal Affairs, Hon. D. W. Conroy, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (*temp.*)	3,200
Minister for African Affairs and for Community Development, Hon. C. M. Johnston, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, Hon. W. A. C. Mathieson	3,200
Minister for Commerce and Industry, Hon. A. Hope-Jones, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Internal Security and Defence, Hon. J. W. Cusack, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,200
Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, Hon. W. B. Havelock	3,200
Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Works, Hon. I. E. Nathoo	3,200
European Minister without Portfolio, Hon. N. F. Harris	3,200
Asian Minister without Portfolio, Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.	3,200
Minister for Tourism and Common Services, Hon. W. E. Crosskill	3,200
Minister for Housing, Hon. M. S. Amalemba	3,200
Puisne Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers; J. L. MacDuff, M.C.; E. A. J. Edmonds; J. P. Murphy; J. S. Tempieton; B. R. Miles; A. D. Farrell	each 2,900
British Council Representative, A. Ross.	

Public Relations Office in U.K., 113 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Nairobi, the Capital City and seat of Government is situated at latitude 12° S. and longitude 36°8′ E. at 5,500 feet above sea level. It is 314 miles by road from Mombasa, the Colony's port and is also the site of Africa's most modern airport, opened in 1958. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi; transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(*See* WEST INDIES)

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

AREA, CLIMATE AND POPULATION

The Federation of Malaya is situated at the southern end of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The country is bounded by Thailand on the north, the Johore Straits and the island of Singapore on the South, the China Sea on the East and the Straits of Malacca on the West. The total area is just over 50,000 square miles, of which about 70 per cent. is still under forest and undeveloped. The climate is tropical, characterized by high humidity. Average temperatures at the lower altitudes vary between approximately 70° and 90°. The annual rainfall is about 90 inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Population.—The Federation has a population of 6,278,763 (1957 census, preliminary figures). Estimated distribution by races: Malaysians 3,126,706; Chinese 2,332,936; Indians and Pakistanis 695,985; Others 123,136.

State	Area (*sq. miles*)	Population
Johore	7,330	927,565
Kedah	3,660	701,643
Kelantan	5,750	505,585
Malacca	640	291,246
Negri Sembilan	2,580	364,331
Pahang	13,820	312,949
Penang	390	572,132
Perak	7,980	1,221,390
Perlis	320	90,866
Selangor	3,160	1,012,891
Trengganu	5,050	278,165

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation.

The Constitution, which came into force on Independence Day, is designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the eleven State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Malay Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be similarly elected. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Federal Parliament will after the Federal Elections in 1959 consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) will consist of 38 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 22 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 16 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The House of Representatives (*Dewan Ra'ayat*) will consist of 104 members elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll, under a speaker (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat*). Pending the elections in 1959, the powers of Parliament are exercised by the single-chamber Legislative Council with 99 members (52 of them elected) which came into existence

at the last elections in July, 1955.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Dato Haji Abdul Malek Bin Yusof.

There is a Conference of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of eight States and the Governors of Malacca and Penang, presided over by the Supreme Head of the Federation. The conference is empowered to elect the Supreme Head and Deputy Supreme Head and has certain other powers, notably in matters of religion; it has authority to deliberate on any subject.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single-chamber Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are to be fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament, but the Constitution allows for a minority of appointed members for a transitional period. The present State Constitutions provide generally for the Chief Minister and Executive Council to be appointed by the Ruler in his discretion, but the new provisions will be incorporated before the next State Elections to be held before the Federal Elections in 1959.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

There is provision for formal consultations between the Federal Government and the States in a National Finance Council and a National Land Council.

Islam is the religion of the Federation, each Ruler being the head of the religion in his State; the Supreme Head of the Federation is the head of the religion in Malacca and Penang. The Federation is, however, a secular State.

Malay is the national language, with English permitted for official use for a minimum of 10 years after Independence Day.

Supreme Head of the Federation, His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad (*Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan*).

Deputy Supreme Head, His Highness Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Alaidin Sulaiman Shah (*Sultan of Selangor*).

State Rulers

Johore, His Highness Sultan Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Abu Bakar.

Pahang, His Highness Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin Al-Muadzam Shah ibni Al-marhum Almu'tasim Bi'llah Sultan Abdullah.

Selangor, His Highness Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Alaidin Sulaiman Shah.

Kedah, His Highness Tunku Halim.

Perlis (*Raja*), His Highness Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail.

Kelantan, His Highness Tengku Ibrahim ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed IV.

Trengganu, His Highness Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin.

Perak, His Highness Puduka Sri Sultan Yussuf Izzuddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Jalil Radziallah Hu-'an-hu.

Negri Sembilan (*Regent*), His Highness Tunku Munawir ibni Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Governors

Malacca, Leong Yew Koh.

Penang, Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister, Y. T. M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

Deputy Prime Minister, Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein.

Minister of Finance, Henry Hau-Shik Lee.

Health, V. T. Sambanthan.

Interior and Justice, Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.

Agriculture, Abdul Aziz bin Ishak.

Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Labour and Social Welfare, Ong Yoke Lin.

Commerce and Industry, Tan Siew Sin.

Education, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.

Natural Resources, Bahaman bin Samsudin.

Transport, Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM

Malaya House, 57 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*), Chelvasingam MacIntyre.

INDONESIA (*Ambassador*), Senu bin Abdul Rahman.

NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.

PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Tunku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin.

THAILAND (*Ambassador*), Tuan Syed Sheh Shahabudin.

U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FEDERATION

UNITED KINGDOM

105 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geofroy Tory, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, R. C. C. Hunt.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), T. K. Critchley.

CANADA (*High Commissioner*), A. R. Menzies.

CEYLON (*High Commissioner*), D. C. R. Gunawardene.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*), S. K. Banerji.

PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Maj.-Gen. Al-Haj Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court, composed of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts, called Penghulus' Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, J. B. Thompson.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are five main types of local government authorities operating under the State Governments: the fully elected City Council of George Town (Penang); second, the two financially autonomous

municipalities of Kuala Lumpur and Malacca with elected Councils empowered to raise revenue from rates, fees and licences and responsible for public health, roads, fire fighting, etc.; 27 of the larger towns in the Federation have elected Town Councils. Twelve of these are already financially autonomous. Most of the smaller towns still have nominated Town Boards but these are being gradually replaced by elected Councils. The functions of Town Councils and Town Boards are similar to those of the Municipalities, though on a smaller scale. Elected Local Councils with financial powers are being developed rapidly in the rural areas. Over 286 are already functioning, including over 200 in the New Villages created by resettlement of the rural population from areas menaced by the Communist terrorists.

Defence

The Armed Forces of the Federation consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration, under the general authority of the Supreme Head of the Federation, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The General Officer Commanding, Federation Army, is also Chief of Staff, Federation Armed Forces.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in the Federation such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The United Kingdom Government, on the other hand, has agreed to provide personnel, facilities, advice and assistance in the development of the Federal Armed Forces in addition to the financial assistance already being granted towards the capital cost of their expansion.

Finance

	1956
Revenue	$802,312,216
Expenditure	748,672,655

Trade and Industry

The Federation of Malaya is primarily a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), iron ore, palm oil and kernels, coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute nearly four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles, manufactured and capital goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, Netherlands, W. Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic rice production totalled 488,000 tons in the 1956–57 season. The balance was imported mainly from Thailand and Burma. From January 1955, when the remaining price control of rice was lifted, the import trade in all commodities was returned to commercial hands and for the first time since the end of the war, no price control at consumer level was enforced. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigarettes, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, ties, soap, biscuits and aerated waters.

Trade	1957
Imports	$1,809,900,000
Exports	2,182,200,000
Imports from U.K.	£38,117,127
Exports to U.K.	43,990,244

Federal Capital.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor (population 300,000).

SINGAPORE, SARAWAK AND BRITISH BORNEO

The British and British-protected territories in South East Asia consist of the following units:

(1) The Colony of Singapore, formerly one of the Straits Settlements.

(2) The Colony of Sarawak in North-West Borneo.

(3) The Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan, formerly part of the Straits Settlements).

(4) The British Protected State of Brunei.

THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE

The Crown Colony of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and Christmas Island, with a total area of 217 sq. miles.

Singapore is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 224 square miles, and an estimated population in 1956 of 1,290,493, of whom 987,201 were Chinese, 101,093 Indians and Pakistanis, 157,121 Malaysians, 19,587 Europeans, 12,185 Eurasians and 13,306 others. Singapore was in the 13th century a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. The present settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggon, the Chief of Singapore in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the island in perpetuity by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland. The island was surrendered to the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942; it was restored to British rule Sept. 5, 1945, and returned to civil government on April 1, 1946, at the end of the period of the British Military Administration.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of 64 square miles and a population (1955) of 2,201. It has been administered as a separate colony since Jan. 1, 1958. The island, which is densely wooded, contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. Exports, 1955, 390,226 tons.

Finance

	1955	1956
Revenue	$208,833,167	$215,902,120
Expenditure	197,911,662	231,181,975

The currency is linked to sterling and the rate of exchange is $1 = 2*s.* 4*d.*

Trade

Singapore is primarily a commercial and strategic centre. It handles 71 per cent. of the external trade of Malaya and is the chief *entrepôt* centre for south-east Asia and Indonesia. Its total trade in 1955 reached the value of $5,647,235,041. 41 major shipping-lines and 9 international air-lines

serve Singapore. The new International Airport, with a runway of 8,000 feet, is now in operation. Tin smelting, the manufacture of rubber goods, saw-mills, brick works, oil wells, and the canning of locally-grown pineapples are the more important of these; products of secondary importance are beer, biscuits, soap, furniture, asbestos packing, aluminium manufactures, paints, rattan works, etc.; but the prosperity of the colony mainly depends on the production and volume of trade of the surrounding territories.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K....	£41,505,124	£39,525,464
Exports to U.K.....	34,354,836	26,379,450

GOVERNMENT

The Crown Colony of Singapore is a separate unit of Government. In 1955 a new constitution giving a large measure of internal self-government came into force. It provides for a Legislative Assembly of 32 members, presided over by a Speaker. There are 25 members elected from 25 one-member constituencies. The electorate of 347,000 consists of resident citizens of the U.K. and the Colonies (and those born in the Federation of Malaya) over 21 years of age. The remaining 7 members are the 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) and 4 members nominated by the Governor. The Government consists of a Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Assembly and individually responsible for the administration of a department or group of departments. It consists of 7 unofficial members, including the Chief Minister, of whom 6 must be elected members of the Assembly, and the three *ex officio* members of the Assembly. The Governor, who presides over the Council, is responsible for defence, foreign affairs and internal security, and has certain emergency reserve powers. The first elections were held on April 2, 1955. The municipal area is administered by a two-thirds elected City Council of 27 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Singapore, His Excellency Sir William Allmond Codrington Goode, K.C.M.G. (1957) (+*duty allce.* £1,500 *and entertainment allce.* £1,000)	£5,000
Chief Minister and Minister for Labour and Welfare, *Lim Yew Hock...*per mensem*	$3,500
Chief Secretary, E. B. David, C.M.G. ...	2,375
Attorney General, E. P. Shanks (*ex officio Minister*)	2,075
Financial Secretary, T. M. Hart, C.M.G. (*ex officio Minister*).....	2,075
Minister for Education, *Chew Swee Kee ..	2,500
Minister for Health, *A. J. Braga	2,500
Minister for Commerce and Industry, J. M. Jumabhoy.....	2,500
Minister for Local Government, Lands and Housing, *Abdul Hamid bin Haji Jumat	2,500
Minister for Communications and Works, †F. Thomas.....	2,500
Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Council of Ministers, H. Shaw, M.B.E.....	1,770
Speaker, House of Assembly, Sir George Ochiers, O.B.E.	$3,000
Chief Justice, Sir John Whyatt.....	2,375
President, City Council, J. T. Rea, C.M.G. ..	2,075
Deputy Chief Secretary, S. T. Stewart.....	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, K. M. Byrne.....	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Director of Education, Lee Siow Mong.....	$1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Director of Medical Services, M. Doraisingham, O.B.E.....	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Welfare, L. C. Goh	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing and Commissioner of Lands, Hon Sui Sen ...	1,950
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works, P. R. Lewis....	1,950
Commissioner of Police, A. E. G. Blades, O.B.E.....	1,950
Solicitor-General, A. V. Winslow	1,770
Director, Public Works, J. A. McLeod ...	1,950
‡*Director, Chemistry*, Dr. A. Jackson.....	1,770
Comptroller of Income Tax, G. H. Holloway	1,770
‡*Director of Broadcasting*, H. W. Jackson..	1,770
Director, Civil Aviation, W. P. Nicol	1,770
Secretary for Defence and Internal Security, P. O. Wickens.....	1,770
Deputy President, City Council (vacant) ...	1,770
British Council Representative, D. Hardwick	

‡ Pan Malayan Department.

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S. and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The census of the population was completed in June, 1951. The Census Report shows that since 1931, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony has increased by 20·4 per cent. from 277,476 to 334,141 and the native population by 18·4 per cent. from 205,218 to 243,009. The Chinese population has increased by 48·6 per cent. from 50,056 to 74,374. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 647 to 1,213. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. Labuan has a population of 8,784 (mainly Malays and Chinese).

The main towns of the Colony are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital) (11,704),

Kudat (1,895), Sandakan (14,499) and Tawau (4,282) on the mainland and Victoria (2,526) on the island of Labuan.

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 225 miles of metalled road with sealed surface, 118 miles of other metalled roads and 359 miles of earth roads. There is an airstrip suitable for Sky-master aircraft at Labuan, and Dakota strips at Jesselton and Sandakan. The construction of additional landing grounds for the operation of an internal air service has been completed, and the service is now in operation. There is a daily service to and from Singapore, a weekly service from Labuan *viâ* Manila to and from Hong Kong, and a fortnightly service between Labuan and Australia.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are the cultivation of rubber (estimated at 135,150 acres), rice (75,000 acres), coconuts and coconut products (47,860 acres), tobacco (1,600 acres) and hemp (3,695 acres). Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About four-fifths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are seraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—The main imports in 1957 were machinery, provisions, metals and rice. Rubber is the greatest export (valued in 1957 at $37,042,500); other exports are timber, copra, tobacco, cutch and hemp.

Finance	1957 Revised estimates
Revenue—	
Ordinary	$35,535,000
Special	19,075,000*
	$54,610,000
Expenditure—	
Ordinary	$35,123,000*
Reconstruction and Development	10,165,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	6,047,000
	$51,355,000

* Includes $6,000,000 contribution to Development account from Ordinary Budget.

Trade	1957
Imports	$121,619,000
Exports	120,870,000

Government

The Government is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown. A new constitution establishing Executive and Legislative Councils was brought into force by Proclamation on October 17, 1950. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, nine official members, and ten nominated members; and the Executive Council consists of three *ex officio* members, two official members, and four nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Roland Evelyn Turnbull, K.C.M.G. (1954) (*and duty allce.* £1,200) £3,600

Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G. £3,178
Financial Secretary, A. N. Goode, O.B.E. 2,856
Secretary for Local Government, G. L. Gray, C.M.G., O.B.E. 2,856
Under Secretary, A. M. Grier 2,618
Residents, J. S. Chisholm; J. F. G. Dingle; W. K. C. Wookey 2,422
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Ernest Williams 3,388
Attorney-General, C. E. Purchase, Q.C. 2,856
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. H. Macartney 2,422
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson 2,618
Director of Agriculture, E. J. H. Berwick 2,618
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham 2,618
Director of Public Works, L. Jackson 2,618
Director of Education, J. M. Wilson, C.B.E. 2,618
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, R. W. Stephens 2,422
Commissioner of Police, J. B. Atkinson 2,422
Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones 2,422
Director of Audit, R. Rodway 2,422
Director of Broadcasting and Information, R. J. Brooks 2,254
Director of Lands and Surveys, D. K. Ingle. 2,422
General Manager, Railway, A. F. Lucarrotti 2,422
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles 2,422
Director of Marine, Lt.-Comm. W. Gibson, R.N.R. 2,254
Administrator-General, T. McHoul 2,254

Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 11,704).

Brunei

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, K.C.M.G., *acceded* 1950.
British Resident, D. C. White, O.B.E.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1947 census figure) 40,657, of whom 31,161 were of Malay or Bornean race. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 15,000. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. By virtue of a Royal Commission published on May 1, 1948, the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei. The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident whose advice, in accordance with the Treaty of 1906, must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Moslem religion. The climate is of the humid tropical type.

Finance

	1957
Revenue	$130,954,281
Expenditure	39,401,515

Sarawak

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population estimated in 1956 at 631,431, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanaus, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under

an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE	(Estimated) 1957
Revenue	$50,588,400
Expenditure	51,351,838

GOVERNMENT

By the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, a new constitution was granted to Sarawak, which came into force on April 1, 1957. Under this the Council Negri, in which legislative powers and the control of finance are vested, has a majority of elected unofficial members. There are 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members, 4 nominated members and 2 standing members who were elected for life prior to cession. The new Supreme Council (i.e. Executive Council) has 3 *ex officio* and two nominated members and 5 members elected by the elected members of the Council Negri by secret ballot from among the elected, nominated or standing members of the Council Negri. The elected members of Council Negri are elected by divisional advisory councils (except for the Kuching Municipal and Sibu and Miri Urban District Councils which each elect one representative directly). The divisional advisory councils are elected by district and other local councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Anthony Foster Abell, K.C.M.G. (1950) (*duty allowance* £2,500)	£4,500
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Ernest Williams	$29,040
Chief Secretary (vacant)	27,240
Attorney-General, P. B. H. Pike, Q.C.	24,480
Financial Secretary, B. A. St. J. Hepburn (*acting*)	24,480
Deputy Chief Secretary, A. R. Snelus	22,440
Senior Resident, D. C. White, O.B.E.	22,440
Residents, J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.; A. F. R. Griffin; H. P. K. Jacks; A. J. N. Richards; F. B. K. Drake, M.B.E.	20,760
Senior Puisne Judge, J. D. Smith	22,440
Puisne Judges, M. F. R. Rogers; D. R. Lascelles; G. G. Briggs	20,760
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, G. A. C. Field	20,760
Director of Public Works, J. K. Warozala	22,440
Commissioner of Constabulary, P. E. Turnbull	22,440
Director of Agriculture, J. Cook	22,440
Director of Education, M. G. Dickson	22,440
Conservator of Forests, F. G. Browne	22,440
Director of Lands and Surveys, C. B. Murray	20,760
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. G. Evans	22,440
Postmaster-General, R. Kirkwood, M.B.E.	20,760
Director of Geological Surveys, Dr. F. W. Roe	$20,760
Development Secretary, A. R. G. Morrison	20,760
Director of Audit, C. Hunter	20,760
Accountant-General, H. M. Cockle	20,760
Director of Co-operative Development, W. G. Morison (*acting*)	20,760
Secretary for Local Government, G. A. T. Shaw	20,760
British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies.	

Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; estimated population 56,000. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands 420 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a number of islands naturally divided into groups. There are 17 such groups, forming 17 atolls. The total number of islands is over 7,000, some being very small indeed. They are richly covered with coconut palms, and yield millet, fruit and edible nuts. About 215 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. In February, 1954, after a short period of republican government, the Sultanate was restored. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted by the United Kingdom Government, which continues to protect the Islands.

Population is from 85,000 to 90,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

MALTA, GC,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94·9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of *Gozo* (area 25·9 sq. miles): *Comino* and several islets. The estimated population in February, 1957 was 317,182.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In 870 it was taken by the Arabs, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and, with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and for rebuilding after the war. A further grant of £20,000,000 has been made.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 1,122, but its suburb, Rabat, has 13,388 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Ψ Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (about 300 students) and a Lyceum (1,300 students); 109 Government primary schools, 8 secondary schools (two of them preparatory) and 3 technical schools. There are numerous private elementary and secondary schools. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general use in the islands. Provision has been made for the use of the English language in any Court proceedings where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1955–56	*1957–58
Public revenue.....	£7,096,665	£8,272,605
Ordinary expenditure.	7,683,793	9,232,056
Capital expenditure...	2,000,005	4,341,062

* Estimated.

Bank of England notes ceased to be legal tender in the island as from Sept. 21, 1949, and only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Imports.....	£26,429,426	£27,105,223
Exports.....	3,837,155	3,345,318

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, buttons, beer, mineral waters, preserved fruits, edible oil and tallow.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (1957) 18,175.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940–43.

GOVERNMENT

By Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947, Responsible Government was re-established in Malta and the new Legislative Assembly was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester on November 10, 1947. The Maltese Legislature may not pass laws touching the public safety or defence of Her Majesty's dominions and the general interests of British subjects outside Malta. In addition to this general reservation, certain subjects are specifically withheld from the Legislature's competence. The principal subjects so reserved are matters dealing with the defence of the Island and naval, military or air force matters generally, aliens, immigration, currency and treaties and relations with foreign states except in so far as it may be necessary for laws to be made in Malta to enable effect to be given to any treaty extending to Malta. Laws dealing with "reserved matters" may be made by the Governor subject to Her Majesty's approval, or by Order in Council.

The Governor is assisted by two Councils: the Executive Council, consisting of such Ministers as he selects; and the Nominated Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary (who are *ex officio* members) and three Officers chosen from the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. There is a Privy Council which consists of the members of the Executive Council and the members of the Nominated Council, and the Governor may, as occasion may require, appoint a Joint Committee of the Privy Council consisting of three members of the Executive Council, nominated by the Prime Minister, and three members of the Nominated Council selected by the Governor

Following protracted negotiations between the Cabinet and the United Kingdom Government on economic matters, the then Ministers resigned on April 21, 1958, and the Assembly was dissolved. The Governor assumed the administration of the islands and on April 29 proclaimed a state of public emergency. A general ban on public meetings was lifted on August 18, 1958, and it was proposed by H.M. Government to invite the Maltese parties to join in discussions on Malta's future constitutional arrangements in November, 1958.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Edward Laycock, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1954, *re-appointed* 1958).....£7,000
Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Trafford Smith, C.M.G..... £2,860
Legal Secretary, Hon. D. S. Stephens £2,120

Secretary to the Government, (vacant).
Attorney-General, Prof. J. J. Cremona, LL.D., PH.D.
Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. J. Galea, M.B.E., M.D.
Treasurer, A. Salamone, O.B.E.
Commissioner of Police, V. De Gray, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.
Official Secretary, E. Cuschieri, C.B.E.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, J. M. Bonnici, M.B.E.
Director of Education, J. P. Vassallo, O.B.E.
Collector of Customs, A. Camilleri.
Director of Public Works, S. Mangion.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour A. J. Mamo, O.B.E. £1,550
Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding; Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. A. Magri; Dr. J. Flores ..... each £1,200

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. G. Ellis.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON

Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.
[Trafalgar: 5033]
Commissioner-General, Col. V. G. Vella, C.V.O., O.B.E., E.D. (*temp.*).

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′–20° 33′, and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1957) at 614,923.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 210,000 acres, 191,000 are under sugar, about 2,700 under aloe (regular plantations), 1,700 under maize, 3,600 under tea, 800 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1957 was about 562,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931 and 1945 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1957 amounted to 1,343,918 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,326,786 tons. In 1956 there were 62 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge), 75 post-offices and postal agencies, 47 telegraph offices and 14 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and 20,890 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 7,690 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with Africa, U.K. and Europe through the scheduled services of *Air France*, twice weekly with Super Constellation aircraft. South African Airways, flying DC7B aircraft, and Qantas Empire Airways with Super Constellations, provide scheduled services from South Africa and Australia respectively, *viâ* Mauritius and Cocos Islands. The Airport at Plaisance, in the Grand Port district, received the first passenger aircraft on July 15, 1946.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 327 schools, of which 98 are Government, 77 aided and 152 unaided schools. There are 3 Government secondary schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, and 66 non-Government secondary schools, 8 of which are grant-aided.

FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58*
Public revenue	Rs.124,641,299	Rs.126,841,087
Public expenditure	132,556,664	164,843,680

*Estimated.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 1*s.* 6*d.*

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	Rs.224,149,482	Rs.263,817,888
Total exports	291,150,148	322,793,658
Imports from U.K.	£4,992,517	£7,131,647
Exports to U.K.	20,530,094	6,692,373

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. In 1957 rice and grain were obtained from Siam, Burma and Ethiopia, flour from Australia, oxen from Madagascar and minor food imports from South Africa, Australia and elsewhere; 83·8 per cent. of the island's trade was with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in 1957.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council consisting of three officials (the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General), four members selected for appointment by the Legislative Council, from among the non-official members, and such other members as the Governor may appoint in accordance with Section 5(b) of the Royal Instructions, 1947, formerly two in number. On the introduction of the Ministerial System in July, 1957, the unofficial membership of the Executive Council was increased to nine. The Executive Council, which was formerly a purely advisory body, now has executive responsibility exercised through Ministers and has become in effect the principal instrument of policy; the conferment of executive responsibility was symbolized by the introduction of the title "Minister" for all the members.

The Legislative Council is composed of three *ex-officio* members (The Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General), 19 elected and 12 nominated non-official members. The franchise is enjoyed virtually by all men and women of 21 years of age or upwards.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Scott, K.C.M.G. (1953) Rs.75,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. E. W. Hewitt.
Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir Robert Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Deputy Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Beejadhur.
Commander, Mauritius Garrison, Lt.-Col. B. S. M. Carson.
Colonial Secretary, R. Newton, C.M.G. 40,000
Deputy Colonial Secretary, F. L. Simpson .. 29,000
Financial Secretary, W. G. Wilson 36,000
Deputy Financial Secretaries, D. A. Kain, O.B.E.; P. A. Gore 28,000

Principal Establishment Officer, G. J. Bryan, M.C. Rs.28,000
Chairman, Public Service Commission, N. A. C. Weir, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D. 27,750
Civil Commissioners, M. Rousset; J. L. Bradshaw; S. D. Carpenter; P. Toureau 24,000
Chief Justice, Sir M. J. B. F. Herchenroder 41,000
Puisne Judges, A. R. M. Osman; J. J. M. Lavoipierre ..... each 32,000
Attorney-General, R. Neerunjun, O.B.E., Q.C. 36,000
Director of Agriculture, M. N. Lucie-Smith 34,000
Comptroller of Customs, H. J. Sabben 28,500
Harbour Master, Lt.-Cdr. A. G. Booker, D.S.C., R.N.V.R. 24,000
Labour Commissioner, J. Stirling, O.B.E. .. 26,500
Director of Public Works and Surveys, R. Berenger 34,000
Assistance Commissioner, G. E. Blackburn 24,000
Social Welfare Commissioner, K. Hazareesing 24,000
Registrar-General, R. Brouard 26,500
Director of Audit, D. G. Britton, M.B.E. .. 28,500
Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. A. R. Lavoipierre, C.B.E. 34,000
Accountant-General, A. R. Harvais 26,500
Director of Education, H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E. 34,000
Director of Telecommunications, H. A. Smith 26,000
Conservator of Forests, L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E. 28,500
Director of Observatory, E. G. Davy 26,500
Commissioner of Police, R. M. Desvaux ... 32,000
Commissioner of Prisons, J. M. T. B. Ross. 26,500
Postmaster-General, P. A. Courtney, C.B.E. 26,500
Income Tax Commissioner, H. R. Hurd ... 28,500
Director of Statistics, M. Herchenroder . 26,500
General Manager of Railways, J. A. R. Closel 28,500
Chief Architect, J. B. S. Dahi 26,500
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, D. R. F. Warren 24,000
Director, Mauritius Institute, J. Vinson 24,000
British Council Representative, P. J. Seccombe.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port Louis. Population (1957), 82,900; other centres are Curepipe (26,250), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (33,600), Vacoas (22,500), Quatre Bornes (20,650), Phoenix (10,590) and Ψ Mahebourg (10,850).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1957) 16,535. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. *Magistrate*, C. Rochecouste.

Trade with Mauritius

	1956	1957
Total imports	Rs.3,059,851	Rs.4,285,141
Total exports	1,591,683	1,405,717

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, Ψ *Diego Garcia* (pop. 1957, 583), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and Trois Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1957) of 1,767.

Trade with Mauritius

	1956	1957
Imports	Rs.958,677	Rs.785,635
Exports	1,333,572	1,423,915

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Aneityum, Aoba, Maewo and Pentecost. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have small staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they jointly control the "mixed" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The population (Dec. 31, 1957) was 53,888, of which 49,304 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber, sandalwood and shell. Imports for 1957 totalled £1,232,847, of which £696,187 was the value of imports from Australia, Exports in 1957 were valued at £1,693,734, £1,531,165 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1957, £384,013; expenditure, £361,399.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,400) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 150) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, pop. about 1,600.

British High Commissioner, Sir John Gutch, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
French High Commissioner, A. Grimald.
British Resident Commissioner, J. S. Rennie, C.M.G., O.B.E.
French Resident Commissioner, P. Anthonioz.

NIGERIA

Nigeria, the largest British Colonial Territory, is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and French Niger and on the east by the French Cameroons. A small portion of the old German colony of the Cameroons is administered by the United Kingdom under United Nations' Trusteeship as an integral part of Nigeria. The area including this portion is about 373,250 sq. miles. A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains except along the eastern boundary, where the highest peak is the 13,000-foot Cameroon Mountain. In Northern Nigeria, the central plateau rises to 6,000 feet, with an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. An area at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain has a freak rainfall of over 350 inches. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert: it is laden with fine particles of dust.

The 1952–53 Census returns gave a total population of 31,200,000 (Northern Region 16,800,000; Eastern Region 8,000,000; Western Region 6,400,000). It is estimated that at mid-1957 the total population was about 34,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 15,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. The most important towns are ΨLagos (pop. 320,000), Ibadan (500,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogomosho (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogobo (122,000), Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yerwa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

Health Services.—There are 188 general hospitals and nursing homes in Nigeria and the Cameroons and 623 doctors. There are also 479 maternity hospitals and homes and 1,120 dispensaries. The country has many formidable health problems, chief among which are annual outbreaks of smallpox and cerebrospinal fever (mainly in the Northern Region), and of yellow fever (mainly in the Eastern Region), and the widespread prevalence of malaria, yaws, bilharziasis, intestinal helminth infestations and malnutrition. These are being combated by the expansion of medical facilities as fast as finance and the training of staff will allow, the emphasis being on preventive medicine, raising the standard of living and education of the people.

Education.—Education is the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance, such as the University College at Ibadan, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, King's College and the Man O' War Training Centre. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6–12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Federal Territory of Lagos.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Five of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton, bananas (from the Cameroons) and ground-nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, plassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country; in 1956 766,116 tons were produced. Nigeria supplies 95 per cent. of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes, beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles and ceramic products.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in any British Colonial territory. There are 1,903 route miles of line. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria *vid* Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,653,000 tons of freight in 1956, and its passenger traffic totalled over 394,814,000 passenger miles.

Roads.—There are 37,033 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 3,439 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to French Africa and the United States. A network of internal air services operated by the West African Airways Corporation connects the main internal centres, the annual number of aircraft movements at Nigerian airfields exceeding 30,000. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

FEDERAL FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58*
Revenue	£66,273,200	£61,476,420
Expenditure	62,225,040	60,514,090
Public debt	17,050,000	17,050,000

* Estimated.

Trade.—Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1955	1956
Total imports	£136,117,000	£152,577,000
Total exports	131,464,000	134,613,000
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£62,072,804	£58,223,705
Exports to U.K.	90,870,915	85,358,169

The principal imports (1956) were cotton piece goods (£14,406,000), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,512,000), jute bags and sacks (£2,303,000), artificial silk piece-goods (£14,915,000), motor-vehicles and spares (£10,994,000), bicycles and spare parts (£2,029,000) other machinery (£32,065,000), cement (£4,307,000), corrugated iron sheets (£4,480,000), stockfish (£6,269,000), beverages (£3,893,000), and petroleum products (£5,244,000). The

principal exports were cocoa (£23,985,000), tin ore (£7,297,000), groundnuts (£27,764,000), palm-kernels (£20,440,000), palm oil (£14,866,000), timber, sawn and logs (£3,917,000), hides and skins (£3,078,000), cotton (£7,113,000), bananas (£2,403,000), columbite (£1,762,000) and rubber (£6,409,000).

GOVERNMENT

Nigeria is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively), the quasi-Federal Trusteeship Territory of the Southern Cameroons (with Headquarters at Buea), and the Federal Capital of Lagos. On October 1, 1954, Nigeria became a Federation. The *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council*, 1954, provides for a Council of Ministers for the Federation and for Executive Councils for the three Regions and the Southern Cameroons. The Council of Ministers consists of the Governor-General as President, ten Federal Ministers (three from each Region and one from the Southern Cameroons) and three *ex officio* Members. The Executive Council of the Northern Region is composed of the Governor as President, thirteen Regional Ministers and three *ex officio* Members. The Executive Councils of the Eastern and Western Regions consist of the Governor as President and not fewer than nine Regional Ministers. In the Southern Cameroons, the Executive Council consists of the Commissioner of the Cameroons as President, four Unofficial Members and three *ex officio* Members.

There is a House of Representatives for the Federation consisting of the Speaker and 184 elected Members, 92 from the Northern Region, 42 each from the Western and Eastern Regions, 6 from the Southern Cameroons and 2 from Lagos. There are also three *ex officio* Members and there may be Special Members, not exceeding six, appointed by the Governor-General to represent communities and interests not otherwise adequately represented in the House. In the Northern and Western Regions there are two-chamber systems of Government consisting in each case of a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly. In the Eastern Region and in the Southern Cameroons there are Houses of Assembly only.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which the Federal legislature has power to make laws. Under the 1954 Constitution certain subjects became exclusively a matter for the Federal Legislature. Such subjects include external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Wilson Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (1955).
Deputy Governor-General, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Hon. A. T. Balewa, C.B.E.
Minister of Lagos Affairs, Mines and Power, Hon. M. M. Ribadu, M.B.E.
Minister of Communications and Aviation, Hon. Chief S. L. A. Akintola.
Minister of Transport, Hon. R. A. Njoku.
Minister of Finance, Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh.
Minister of Commerce and Industries, Hon. Z. B. M. Dipcharima.
Minister of Health, Hon. A. Rosiji.
Minister of Research and Information, Hon. V. Mukete.
Minister of Education, Hon. A. Wachuku.
Minister of Internal Affairs and of Labour and Welfare, Hon. J. M. Johnson.
Minister of Works and Surveys, Hon. Chief Kola Balogun.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION

Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Civil Secretary (vacant).
Attorney-General, H. H. Marshall, Q.C.
Financial Secretary, P. H. G. Scott, C.M.G.
Premier and Minister of Local Government, Hon. The Sardauna of Sokoto, C.B.E.
Ministers, Hons. A. Aliuju, O.B.E.; A. I. Kaita, O.B.E.; G. U. Ohikere; M. A. Habib; M. A. Buba; M. I. M. Gashash; M. A. M. Dutse; A. A. G. Pategi; M. M. Mongonou; M. A. D. Jada; The Galadima of Maska; M. M. Lamido; M. M. Kabiru; D. O. A. Obekpa; The Sultan of Sokoto, G.B.E., C.M.G.; The Emir of Kano, C.M.G.; The Aku of Wakari, O.B.E.; The Emir of Katsina, C.M.G., C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION

Governor, Eastern Region, His Excellency Sir Robert Stapeldon de Stapledon, K.C.M.G.
Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
Ministers, Hons. Dr. M. I. Okpara; E. Emole; P. O. Ururuka; Dr. S. E. Imoke; I. U. Akpabio; B. C. Okwu; R. O. Iwuagwu; G. E. Okeke; J. U. Nwodo; Chief A. N. Onyiuke; O. O. Affiah; E. A. Chime; P. O. Okoya; P. O. Nwoga.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WESTERN REGION

Governor, Western Region, His Excellency Sir John Rankine, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Premier, Hon. Chief Obafemi Awolowo.
Ministers, Hons. Chief C. D. Akran; Chief A. Enahoro; Chief F. R. A. Williams; Chief J. A. O. Odebiyi; Chief J. O. Oshuntokon; Chief G. A. Deko; A. O. Ogedengbe; A. Okusaga; J. O. Adigun; D. S. Adegbenro; A. O. Adeyi; The Oba of Benin; The Olowo of Owo.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Commissioner, J. O. Field.
Financial and Development Secretary, J. Murray.
Legal Secretary, G. Amachree (*acting*).
Deputy Commissioner, J. Dudding.
Members, Hons. Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E.; Rev. J. C. Kangsu; S. T. Muna.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.
Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, M. C. N. de Lestang.
Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court, Sir Algernon Brown.
Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, Sir John Ainley, M.C.
Chief Justice, Western Region High Court (vacant).
Commissioner in U.K., M. Mbu, 41 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°–12° 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′–16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919 the whole area was divided into

a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. A census conducted in 1952 and 1953 showed the population of the British sphere to be 1,440,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°–12° 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′–14° 45′ E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic and erupted in 1954, though without discharging lava, as it did on the previous occasion in 1922.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas, which are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue. The Executive Council of the Northern Region of Nigeria includes a Minister with a portfolio for Northern Cameroons Affairs who is a representative of the Territory. The Southern section, formerly administered as two provinces of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, became, on October 1, 1954, quasi-Federal territory within the Federation of Nigeria, with its own Legislature (known as the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) and Executive Council, competent, subject to the assent of the Governor-General of Nigeria, in all matters reserved to the Regions by the Federal constitution of Nigeria. A Commissioner of the Cameroons continues to be responsible for the overall administration of the Southern section as well as acting as the United Kingdom's special representative for the whole territory when Cameroons affairs are before the Trusteeship Council. His headquarters are at Buea.

Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Shuwa Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture. Cattle breeding and agriculture, of which coffee is becoming the main economic crop, are the chief occupations in the Bamenda area, which consists mostly of high grassland.

The country nearer the sea-coast is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation accrue to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, in which section the properties operated by the Corporation are situated.

The chief exports from the Territory are bananas, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and kernels, coffee and timber; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, ironware and salt.

A Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of about £1,500,000 will be available for the territory's development plan for 1955–60. The major part of this is devoted to the improvement of the territory's road system. Other schemes will include the provision of water supplies in urban and rural areas, the development of medical and health services and the expansion of educational facilities in the territory.

The seaports Victoria and Tiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

Commissioner, J. O. Field £2,880
Deputy Commissioner, J. S. Dudding.
Prime Minister, Dr. Hon. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E.
Ministers, Hons. Rev. J. C. Kangsu; S. T. Muna.
Buea, population (1953), 3,009.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(*Western Pacific High Commission*)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir John Gutch, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) (+ *allce.* £1,150) £3,500
Chief Secretary, M. D. I. Gass 2,820
Financial Sec., A. M. Wilkie 2,610
Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, J. N. Glover 2,610
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, V. J. Andersen, M.B.E. 2,460
Senior Assistant Secs., C. H. Allan; L. M. Davies (*Finance*) 2,280
Assist. Secs., T. Russell; M. A. Andrew; M. M. Townsend; A. G. Mitchell, D.F.M. 1,290

The principal groups, under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 42,738 at the end of 1957. Expressed in Australian currency, the revenue of the Colony in 1957 was £368,200; expenditure £492,117.

The Government maintains one boys' boarding school and 16 primary schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1957 these schools were attended by 7,100 pupils.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1956) 29,575. The *Ellice Group* of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutaio, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nuilakita) lies between lat. 5° 30′ and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated

1956) 4,819. *Ocean Island* (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The *Line Islands* between lat. 4° 40′ and 2° N. and long. 160° 20′ and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. *Fanning* and *Washington Islands* were included in the Colony in 1916. *Christmas Island* in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the *Phœnix Islands* (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phœnix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in three islands in the Phœnix Group there is a native Government under an appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi, C.M.G., O.B.E., (1952) .....(+*allce.* £175) £A3,645

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolumbangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°–13° S. lat. and 155°–170° 20′ E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and ocean area of about 270,000 square miles, and a population (est. 1955) of 700 Europeans, 650 Chinese, Indians and Fijians, 98,000 Melanesians and 5,000 Polynesians. Estimated revenue (1958) £A1,421,072 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom); estimated expenditure (1958) £A1,421,072; imports (1957) £A1,497,845; exports £A1,457,222. The main imports are foodstuffs and building materials. Principal exports are copra, trochus shell and timber. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 1, 1953.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. *Headquarters*, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and meets once or twice a year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. There is a Research Council meeting yearly, which may be either a meeting of the full Council, or of one or other of its three main sections, specializing in health, economic development and social development. Members of the Council are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Commission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers.

Secretary-General, T. R. Smith.

Executive Officers, Dr. E. Massal (*Health*); Dr. A. H. J. Kroon (*Economic Development*); Dr. R. Seddon (*Social Development*).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of 486,973 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia, 287,640; and Nyasaland, 49,000 square miles), including approximately 12,000 square miles of water.

Population.—The total population of the Federation (December, 1957) is 7,540,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 2,590,000; N. Rhodesia 2,270,000; Nyasaland 2,680,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30′ South to latitude 8° 15′ South. On the South it is bordered by the Union of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Belgian Congo, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of Rhodesia is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level. In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa the level of the land falls to below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,500 and 7,000 feet with the crest of the Mlanje Mountain massif rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is 2,300 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chambeshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural water-

ways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The principal rivers of this type, in addition to the Zambezi, are—in Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfuli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is in the vicinity of 25 to 30 inches a year.

HISTORY

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15, 1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

British rule and occupation in Southern Rhodesia followed the march into Mashonaland in 1890 of Cecil Rhodes' Pioneer Column. British influence was extended northwards to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia during the nineties and eastwards from Nyasaland where a protectorate had been declared in 1889. Both Rhodesias were administered till 1923 by the British South Africa Company, the Resident Commissioner at Salisbury represented the United Kingdom in respect of both countries, the Rhodesias shared the same railway system and all three countries made use of the same port, Beira. In more recent years the two northern territories provided an important and growing market for the manufactures of Southern Rhodesia and the three countries have shared in the provision of a number of technical services such as airways, currency, statistics, archives, town planning and broadcasting.

The suggestion for closer association seems to have been mooted first in about 1910 and a proposal to amalgamate the Rhodesias was made officially by Dr. Jameson in 1916 on behalf of the British South Africa Company. It was opposed by the settlers of Southern Rhodesia who feared that amalgamation would defer indefinitely hopes of responsible government. The changes of status of the two Rhodesias in 1923 diverted attention for the time being from the question of closer association but the issue was raised a few years later. The Bledisloe Commission, appointed in 1938, reported against immediate amalgamation but recognized the community of interest between the three territories by suggesting the creation of a body to co-ordinate common services. The suggestion was implemented in 1945 when the Central African Council was established. Conferences were held in London and at Victoria Falls in 1951–53 to examine the possibility of a closer working arrangement and to frame recommendations. The final proposals were endorsed by a referendum in Southern Rhodesia in April, 1953, by approximately a two-thirds majority. Later, the proposals were approved by the United Kingdom Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the final steps to set up the new Federation were taken.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; *born* Oct. 17, 1914; *assumed office*, October, 1957
(+£3,500 *allce.*) £5,000
Official Secretary and Comptroller, Commander J. P. P. Michell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. Batten, M.V.O.; Lord James Crichton-Stuart.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY

(November, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Defence, Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, C.M.G.
(+£1,000 *tax free allce.*) £4,000
Minister of Transport and Works, Hon. W. H. Eastwood, C.B.E. *£3,250
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Hon. F. S. Owen *£3,250
Minister of Finance and of Posts, Hon. Donald Macintyre, C.B.E. *£3,250
Minister of Agriculture, of Health and of the Public Services, Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G. ...*£3,250
Minister of Law and of Education, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C. *£3,250
Minister of Home Affairs and of Power, Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E. *£3,250
Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.
Secretary for External Affairs, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.
Secretary for Defence, T. C. Gisborne, C.B.E.
Secretary to the Treasury, R. M. Taylor, C.B.E.
Secretary for Transport and Communications, H. M. McDowell.
Postmaster-General, N. A. Thomson, C.B.E.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry, N. R. Bertram, M.B.E.
Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.
Attorney-General, V. L. Robinson, C.B.E., Q.C.
Secretary for Education, D. C. Ferrer.
Secretary for Agriculture, J. R. Corry.
Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, O.B.E.
Secretary for Power, J. Ward.
Secretary for Law, D. D. O'Donovan.

* *Plus* £500 tax free allowance.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

United Kingdom

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Deputy High Commissioner, P. B. Barrett, O.B.E.
East Africa, Nairobi (*Commissioner*).—N. R. Heathcote.
Union of S. Africa, Pretoria (*High Commissioner*).—J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.
Portugal, Lisbon (*Representative*).—R. G. Feltham.
U.S.A., Washington (*Minister*).—H. W. Jeffreys.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN SALISBURY

AUSTRALIA (*Trade Commissioner*).—H. M. le Marchand.
CANADA (*Trade Commissioner*).—L. S. Glass.
INDIA (*Asst. Commissioner*).—Surendra Sinh of Alirajpur.
UNION OF S. AFRICA (*High Commissioner*).—R. Kirsten.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, E. L. Sykes.
Military Adviser, Brig. R. G. T. Collins, C.B.E.
Air Adviser, Wing Commander P. L. Arnott, D.F.C.
Economic Adviser, J. W. Stoodley.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 35 members and is composed as follows: twenty-six elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 14; Northern Rhodesia, 8; Nyasaland, 4); six African elected members (two from each territory); and three European members charged with special responsibility for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census, and statistics.

African Affairs Board.—A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans and assists a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans. It is also the function of the Board to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House, Col. G. E. Wells, O.B.E., E.D.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Court, constituted under the Federal Constitution of 1953, came into being on July 1, 1955.

Chief Justice of the Federation, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Tredgold, K.C.M.G.
Federal Justices, Hon. Sir Henry Clayden; Hon. F. A. Briggs.

The Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex officio* members of the Court.

DEFENCE

The regular and Territorial forces of the Federation form the Central African Command which has its headquarters in Salisbury. The regular forces on peace-time establishment include a battalion of The Rhodesian African Rifles, now serving in Malaya, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles, units of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Engineer Corps, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Signals, Ordinance Supply and Transport, and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps. In addition Southern and Northern Rhodesia have an European Territorial Force comprising three battalions of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Kitwe respectively. The Federation has its own regular air force, the Royal Rhodesia Air Force, which is equipped with Vampire jet fighters and transport aircraft.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In 1957 the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 40,729 (162 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 14,167 (66 schools); Nyasaland, 2,532 (22 schools). In addition to the Government Schools, there are over 60 State-aided private schools, attended by a further 10,000 children.

FINANCE

The fifth Federal Budget was presented on June 28, 1958. Loan vote estimates for 1958–59 totalled £21,942,431, of which £16,042,431 related to the fourth year of the Federal Development Plan for 1955–59, the remaining £5,900,000 of the loan vote being applied towards meeting part of the fiscal year's expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric project. This project is now estimated to cost £80,000,000 in its first stage. A total of £46,600,000 has been secured from external sources, the International Bank confributing £28,600,000, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., £3,000,000 and £34,000,000 is being found from internal sources.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1958–59 is estimated at £51,300,552 against a total estimated revenue of £53,916,968 (including a provisional accumulated surplus of £2,475,968 estimated carried forward from 1957–58).

	(1957–58) (Provisional)	(1958–59) (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£56,350,588	£51,441,000
Expenditure from revenue funds....	£55,031,946	£51,300,552
Expenditure from loan funds.....	£21,930,842	£21,942,431

The public debt amounted to £196,466,911 (provisional) at June 30, 1958.

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1956, is responsible for the issue of the currency.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial

Governments. Sales of principal crops in 1957 were:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasaland '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco‡	144,433	1,501	33,763	179,697
Cotton	234	28	9,268	9,530
Tea	1,356	—	19,904	21,260
Tung oil	—	—	2,688	2,688

‡ All types except Turkish. Production of flue-cured tobacco, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, totalled 148,558,000 lb. and of fire-cured tobacco, mainly in Nyasaland, 25,510,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1957

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Cattle	3,415,000	1,047,000	328,000	4,790,000
Sheep	248,000	191,000	58,000	1,255,000
Goats	407,000		361,000	
Pigs	116,000	62,000	89,000	267,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1957

	Quantity	Value
Copper	466,000 tons	£89,137,000
Gold	541,000 oz.	6,788,000
Asbestos	132,000 tons	9,016,000
Chrome	651,000 tons	4,517,000
Zinc	33,000 tons	2,396,000
Coal	4,247,000 tons	3,920,000
Lead	17,000 tons	1,437,000
Cobalt	—	2,495,000

Manufactures.—Since 1955–56, the census of industrial production has been held on a federal basis, giving a gross output of £227,600,000 and a net output of £130,600,000 for the year 1956–57. These figures include copper, lead and zinc smelting, without which net output was £44,800,000. Tobacco, textiles and garments, foodstuffs and metal products remain the most important groups, drawing largely for their materials on local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1957, the fourth year for which statistics of external trade were available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at over £340,000,000.

With exports valued at £163,000,000 and imports at £177,000,000, there was a visible adverse balance of trade of £14,000,000.

About 73 per cent. of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 18 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 9 per cent. was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

Nearly 42 per cent. of imports in 1957 were in the metal manufactures category, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products and supplier of its requirements was the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1957 were made up mainly of copper (£40,000,000), tobacco (£18,000,000), asbestos and tea.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£58,490,911	£60,254,672
Exports to U.K.	107,891,470	83,200,853

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern branch runs *viâ* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Belgian Congo Border where it connects with the Belgian system. The eastern branch runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is nearly 2,500 miles, but an important new line, linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by the Nyasaland Railway system (the Trans-Zambezian Railway, the Central African Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is over 52,000 miles (28,500 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 5,000 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 11,000 miles are designated as main or principal roads (6,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, excluding roads in towns, 4,300 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 1,700 miles in Nyasaland). Major bridges, the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobeit Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy. American financial aid has been given for the up-grading of the Northern Rhodesia section of the Great North military road which links the railhead at Broken Hill with Nairobi in Kenya.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation. Flying Viscount, Viking, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation and between them and Nairobi and Johannesburg, as well as a weekly service to London, and services to out-lying parts of the Federation. In addition there are many air charter firms and the major world airlines link the Federation with overseas countries. The new international airport at Salisbury is in full use and the Federal capital is now less than 24 hours from London.

Broadcasting.—During 1957, all broadcasting was taken over by a newly-formed Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Salisbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Salisbury: Europeans, 62,000; Africans, 153,000; Asians and Coloured (mixed race), 3,750.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The population (1956 census) numbered 178,000 Europeans, 5,100 Asiatics and 8,100 Coloureds; Natives are estimated at 2,290,000, giving a combined total of approximately 2,480,000. In 1956 there were 4,557 European births and 1,169 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 26 and a death-rate of 7 per 1,000.

The great majority of the natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the Colony are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 96,000,000 acres, some 38,604,000 have been set apart for native occupation (Native Reserves) and purchase (Native Purchase Areas).

FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58*
Revenue	£14,196,000	£18,786,000
Expenditure from revenue funds	16,530,000	18,847,000
Expenditure from loan funds	6,917,000	6,331,000

* Estimated.

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

EDUCATION

Native education is controlled by Government and comes under the Minister for Native Education. Expenditure is now over £2,000,000 per annum: Capital expenditure, in addition to revenue funds, amounts to £276,000. There are over 2,600 schools enrolling 400,000 pupils with 11,000 teachers. Both Mission and Government training centres provide for lower and higher primary teachers' courses. Secondary schools provided a standard of education up to Cambridge Certificate, while post primary schools include such subjects as building, carpentry, agriculture and home craft. In addition three special schools cater for the blind, the deaf and dumb. Eighty per cent. of pupils of school-going age are now able to attend schools.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 5 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native policy and differential legislation affecting the native population, which is subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and by the end of 1956 there were 56 Native Councils raising their own rates.

Governor, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MINISTRY

(Feb. 18, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. Sir Edgar Whitehead, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Hon. A. E. Abrahamson.
Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.
Minister of Roads and Irrigation and of Lands, Hon. A. R. W. Stumbles.
Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Knight.
Minister of Local Government and of Native Education, Hon. R. M. Cleveland.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. Addison, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
Secretary to Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, G. B. Clarke, I.S.O.
Secretary, Dept. of Justice and Internal Affairs, J. W. Pithey.
Secretary, Dept. of Mines, Lands and Surveys, C. L. Honey.
Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris.
Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Secretary, Dept. of Local Government and Housing, H. M. M. Mackenzie, M.B.E.
Secretary for Labour, J. Armstrong.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,831 ft., population (estimated) 215,600, including 65,600 Europeans. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,405 ft., estimated population 154,000, including 41,000 Europeans. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 24 hours; by sea 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33′ E. and between the latitudes 8° 15′ S. and 18° S. Its area is 288,130 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue

rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The census of May 8, 1956, showed a European population of 64,800, a Coloured population of 1,550 and an Asiatic population of 5,400. At June 30, 1957, the estimated African population was 2,160,000.

FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58*
Revenue	£18,277,073	£19,298,986
Expenditure	18,240,147	18,504,205

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the period of the financial year was changed from the calendar year to the period 1st July to 30th June. The Federal Government assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and also took over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official and four unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of twenty-six members, of whom eight are official, twelve are elected Europeans, two Europeans nominated by the Governor to represent African interests and four Africans nominated by the Governor (who usually nominates those selected by the African Representative Council from among its own members). The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Trevor Benson, K.C.M.G. (1954). £3,550

Chief Justice of the High Court, G. M. Paterson, O.B.E. £3,550

Chief Secretary, E. D. Hone, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. 3,450

Member for Lands and Local Government, H. J. Roberts. 3,150*

Attorney-General, B. A. Doyle, Q.C. 3,200

Financial Secretary, R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E. 3,200

Economic Secretary, L. F. Leversedge, C.M.G. 3,200

Secretary for Native Affairs, D. B. Hall, C.M.G. 3,200

Member for Mines and Works W. G. Dunlop. 3,150*

Member for Education and Social Services, H. Franklin, O.B.E. 3,150*

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, H. A. Watmore, C.M.G. 3,150*

* Includes special allowance £500.

Puisne Judges, W. E. Evans; A. G. C. Somerhough, O.B.E.; W. E. Windham. 2,900

Senior Provincial Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.M.G. 3,050

Provincial Commissioners, M. G. Billings; N. S. Price, O.B.E.; G. C. R. Clay; F. R. G. Phillips; F. M. Thomas; G. S. Jones, C.M.G., M.B.E.; R. S. Foster; E. C. Thomson. 2,900

British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, A. A. G. Anderton.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (1956 Census, European pop. 9,440). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Mongu, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Bancroft and Kitwe (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 9,680).

Commissioner in London, J. H. Wallace, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (a tributary of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 46,257 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1957 of 2,678,700 (2,660,000 Africans, 7,900 Europeans and 10,800 Asians and other races).

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1956, 5,500), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, ΨFort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Lilongwe, Mlanje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58*
Revenue	£6,270,584	£8,415,006
Expenditure	6,033,740	8,568,491

* Estimated.

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. Since then the public debt has been increased by an estimated £4,350,000. The Nyasaland Government is itself responsible for servicing that part of the debt incurred since 1953.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council, the former being nominated. The legislative council is presided over by a Speaker, appointed by the Governor, who is not a member of the council, and consists of *ex officio* and official members appointed by the Governor, unofficial non-African members elected by direct vote and unofficial African members elected by electoral colleges.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Perceval Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.* 1956 (+*allce.* £1,500) £4,500

Chief Justice, T. C. Spenser-Wilkinson ... £3,150

Chief Secretary, C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G. 3,050

Financial Secretary, H. E. I. Phillips, M.B.E. 2,850

Attorney-General, R. M. M. King 2,850

Secretary for African Affairs, J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E. 2,850

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Southern Province (vacant) 2,700

Central Province, G. C. D. Hodgson, M.B.E. 2,700

Northern Province, C. D. P. T. Haskard, M.B.E. 2,700

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Office of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.
British Council Representative, Blantyre, G. F. de Sausmarez.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1957 of 4,682. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. Ψ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

Government

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Ψ Jamestown, population (1956), 1,568.

Governor, His Excellency Robert Edmund Alford, C.M.G. (1958) ..... (+*allce.*) £1,500
Government Secretary, G. A. Lewis, M.B.E. 1,200
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, A. Haley 1,000
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. M. Gilbert 1,200
Agricultural and Forestry Officer, N. Humphrey, O.B.E. £1,000

Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Public revenue	£183,022	£167,968
Expenditure	173,745	172,590
Total imports	206,792	201,086
Total exports	64,147	69,825
Imports from U.K.	91,190	109,315
Exports to U.K.	45,875	45,535

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat. and 14° 25′ 55″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabitated till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1957, the population was 434. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Ψ Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, A. R. Harrison.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2 W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1957 to 290; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (*died* 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the loss of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants grow potatoes and some vegetables, and possess cattle, sheep, pigs and donkeys. They are also able to earn money by fishing for the canning factory.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. The Council now has 24 members, including the Administrator as President, and 6 women members. The separate women's Council has been abolished. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company has led to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Administrator. G. F. Harris, M.C. (1957).
Resident Chaplain, Rev. P. H. Bell.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (6,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Félicité (689 acres), North Island (525 acres), St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. Francois, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population on June 30, 1956 was estimated at 40,417. Although only 4° S. of the Equator the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1956 being 12·0 per 1,000 and the birth-rate 36·1 per 1,000. There are 28 Roman Catholic and Church of England and Government primary schools, and Government technical and homecraft centres. There are also 5 private schools. There are 2 secondary grammar and 2 secondary modern schools. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, while the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 *ex officio* members and 5 unofficial members appointed by the Government, and by a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are elected.

FINANCE

	1955	1956
Revenue	Rs.4,400,484	Rs.3,851,047
Expenditure	5,354,445	4,332,491

Rs=Rupees.

Exchange rate (1949) 1 Rupee=1*s.* 6*d.*

TRADE

	1955	1956
Imports	Rs.8,862,676	Rs.7,484,576
Exports	6,140,274	6,641,032
	1956	1957
Exports to U.K.	£55,840	£89,802
Imports from U.K.	201,979	135,268

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark and guano.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1947, 9,478), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Kingsmill Robert Thorp, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1958)	Rs.26,000
Chief Justice, N. P. F. Bonnebard	20,000
Secretary to Government, K. J. Knaggs	17,600
Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier	16,600
Assistant Attorney-General, L. G. Souyave	13,000
Treasurer and Collector, M. Boullé	14,400
Principal Auditor, W. A. Peel	15,900
Director of Medical Serivces, Dr. P. M. Joseph, M.B.E.	18,900
Chief Inland Revenue Officer, P. G. Harris	15,900
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, A. W. Gair, M.B.E.	13,400
Director of Education, G. I. Michael	16,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Jefferiss	16,700
Asst. Sec. to Govt. (vacant)	13,800
Supt. of Police & Excise, M. T. Williams	12,800
Postmaster, E. Morgan	12,380

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the mouth of the Scarcies River—to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 210 miles; having an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 271 square miles, with a population (1949) of approximately 125,000, of whom about 600 were resident Europeans and about 900 resident Asiatics. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,860,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 212 miles, lying between 6° 55′, and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 207 miles, between 10° 16′ and 13° 18′ of W. long. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north; the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. There are 2,984 miles of road in the country, of which 1,674 miles are trunk routes, maintained by Government, and 1,310 miles feeder routes, maintained by local authorities. Of the trunk routes, 152 miles are bitumen-surfaced. The Posts and Telecommunications Department maintains a trunk line network of 951 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with the Colony and Protectorate. Telegraph services exist between Freetown and 60 towns in the Protectorate. Trunk telephone facilities are available between Freetown and 24 centres in the Protectorate by landline, carrier and radio-telephone.

Education.—In 1957 there were 497 primary schools with 41,832 boys and 20,049 girls on the rolls, and 24 secondary schools with 3,953 boys and 1,971 girls enrolled. Fourah Bay College provides University and other post-secondary courses. There are 6 teacher training institutions.

The total expenditure in 1957 was approximately £1,562,609.

FINANCE

	1956	1957
Public revenue	£9,585,738	£10,358,296
Public expenditure	9,846,278	9,351,285
Net public debt (Dec. 31)	4,410,582	5,660,582

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	£23,093,100	£28,238,510
Total exports	13,184,605	18,345,713
Imports from U.K.	11,475,655	11,606,297
Exports to U.K.	6,797,112	7,384,319

The principal exports are iron ore, palm kernels, diamonds, cocoa, piassava, raw coffee, chrome ore, ginger and kola nuts. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in the Colony; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton piece goods apparel, ale and stout, artificial silk piece goods, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, potable spirits, wheaten flour, tobacco, cement, corrugated iron sheets, sugar, soap, fish and fish preparations, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and rice.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution of 1956, there is a House of Representatives consisting of the Speaker (who is not an *ex officio* member of the House or a person who holds any public office), 4 *ex officio* members, fifty-one elected members and 2 nominated members. 24 members are elected in the Colony and 37 elected in the Protectorate. The House has full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council of 4 official and not less than four persons, who shall be elected members of the House of Representatives, and who shall be styled Ministers, selected and appointed by the Governor. There is thus an unofficial majority in both the House of Representatives and the Executive Council. Eight of the unofficial members of the Executive Council hold ministerial portfolios, and the ninth is a Minister without portfolio.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Maurice Henry Dorman, K.C.M.G. (1956) (*and* £1,750 *Duty Alice.*) £4,500

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and of Development, Dr. M. A. S. Margai.
Minister of Finance, M. S. Mustapha.
Minister of Mines, Lands and Labour, Dr. J. Karefa-Smart.
Minister of Communications, D. L. Sumner.
Minister of Works and Housing, K. Bureh.
Minister of Trade and Industry, I. B. Taylor-Kamara.
Minister of Education and Welfare, H. I. B. John.
Minister of Health, M. Ngobeh.
Minister of Natural Resources, A. J. Demby.
Minister of Information, Y. D. Sesay.
Minister without Portfolio, Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker.

Chief Justice, V. R. Bairamian	£3,250
Deputy Governor, A. N. A. Waddell, C.M.G., D.S.C.	3,250
Attorney-General, A. C. Spurling, Q.C.	2,850
Financial Secretary, A. M. MacLeod-Smith, C.M.G.	2,850
Director of Medical Services, T. P. Eddy, C.B.E.	2,850
Puisne Judges, E. F. Luke; S. A. Benka-Coker, O.B.E.; R. B. Marke, C.B.E.	2,650
Director of Public Works, R. L. Armstrong	2,650
General Manager, Railway, S. D. M. Robertson	2,650
British Council Representative, Freetown, J. Sanderson.	

CAPITAL, Ψ Freetown (population, 1947, 64,576). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air.

SINGAPORE

(*See* MALAYA)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The Somaliland Protectorate occupies part of the north-east horn of the African Continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden up to 49° E. longitude. It is bordered to the west by French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Ethiopia, and to the south and east by Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland). The territory covers an area of approximately 68,000 square miles, and lies between 11° 27′ north latitude and 42° 40′ and 49° east longitude. The interior of the Protectorate is characterized by an elevated plateau rising towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain which varies in width from 30 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of nutritious grasses and thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels, sheep and goats.

The nomadic population is estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000, and consists entirely of various Moslem Somali tribes of the Qadrayeh, Ahmediyeh and Salahiyeh sects. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small but increasing areas with sufficient rainfall. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of oil and minerals is suspected in the interior. The chief exports are meat on the hoof, skins and hides. Game in the Protectorate includes lion, leopard, kudu, ostrich and numerous types of gazelle.

Climatic conditions are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864 and subsequently spread their

jurisdiction south to Zeilah and Berbera. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. On July 20, 1887, the Powers were notified that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti to Bender Ziada. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Ethiopia; but they are still artificial. The frontiers between ex-Italian Somaliland and the Protectorate, save for the Bender Ziada Enclave, and those between Ethiopia and the Protectorate have been demarcated.

The Protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on August 4, 1940; and after resistance against greatly superior numbers the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. British sovereignty was restored in 1941 in the course of the East African campaign.

A treaty signed in November 1954 reaffirmed Ethiopian sovereignty over the Haud and Reserved Areas, land to the south of the Protectorate, recognised by earlier treaties to be Ethiopian territory but traditionally used by Somali tribes as grazing grounds. Under the 1954 agreement, the Somalis retain their grazing rights and a staff of liaison officers looks after their needs in the areas.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956–57	1957–58
Revenue	£793,955	£996,302
Grant-in-Aid	701,782	721,218
Expenditure	1,495,737	1,596,738
	1956	1957
Imports	£2,797,298	£4,015,460
Exports	1,292,147	1,355,418

Principal towns, Hargeisa (40,000 to 50,000), ΨBerbera (pop. in hot season, about 15,000; in cold season, about 30,000), Burao (10,000), Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod.

GOVERNMENT

A legislative Council consisting of three *ex officio* members, five official members and six nominated unofficial members, held its inaugural meeting on May 22, 1957. The Governor is president of the Council.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Theodore Ousley Pike, K.C.M.G. (1953) (+£1,000 *duty alloc.*)	£3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	
Chief Justice, I. R. Greene	2,200
Chief Secretary to the Government, J. R. Stebbing, O.B.E.	2,250
Attorney-General, F. D. Robertshaw, Q.C.	2,100
Financial Secretary, G. C. Lawrence, O.B.E.	2,100
Commissioner for Somali Affairs, P. Carrel, O.B.E.	2,000
Director of Medical Services, W. T. Thom	2,000
Commissioner of Police, D. P. Cracknel	2,000
Director of Natural Resources, J. J. Lawrie	2,000
Director of Public Works, E. P. L. Wilders	2,000
Director of Education, C. J. Q. Cooper	2,000
Accountant-General, C. Griffith	1,700
Comptroller of Customs (vacant)	1,900
Commissioner of Prisons, P. E. Conroy	1,750

SOUTH EAST ASIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

Commissioner-General, His Excellency Sir Robert Heatlie Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E. £6,000
Deputy Commissioner-General, A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.

The appointment of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, whose headquarters are at Phoenix Park, Singapore, was first made in 1948, being a combination of the responsibilities of two appointments, that of Governor-General of the Malayan Union and the Colony of Singapore with authority also in Borneo, and that of Special Commissioner in South East Asia, a diplomatic appointment established in 1946 primarily for co-ordinating measures to meet the critical supply situation in that area at that time.

The main task of the newly appointed Commissioner-General was to co-ordinate British policy, including defence, in South East Asia, and he was responsible to both the Colonial Secretary and the Foreign Secretary in London. In addition he was made Chairman of the British Defence Co-ordination Committee (Far East). In 1955 the Commissioner-General became also the United Kingdom Representative on the Council of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation.

When Sir Robert Scott succeeded Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as Commissioner-General in October, 1955, the form of appointment was changed. Sir Robert Scott holds his appointment from the Prime Minister, to whom he reports direct as well as to the two Secretaries of State.

The Commissioner-General has the personal rank of Ambassador.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT

(*See* MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(*See* BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA

The *Trust Territory of Tanganyika* (formerly *German East Africa*, 1884–1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1°–11° 45′ S. lat. and 29° 20′–40° 38′ E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S&W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 361,800 square miles (including 20,650 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma.

The greater part of Tanganyika is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Ruvu rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. A *National Park*, created in the Ngorongoro-Serengeti area of the Northern and Lake Provinces, covers several thousand square miles of the finest game country in Africa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The 1957 Census figure for non-African residents is: Asian, 77,000, European, 21,000, other non-African, 25,000. The African population is estimated at 8,365,666. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country, and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes.

Expenditure by Government on education in 1957 was £4,744,000. In 1957 there were 721 Government and Native authority African primary schools, and 1,921 voluntary agency assisted primary schools. The total primary school enrolment was

355,632. There were 221 middle schools for boys and 40 for girls. Government or Native authorities managed 89 of the boys' and 10 of the girls' schools. The enrolments were 29,359 boys and 6,152 girls. There were 10 secondary schools run by Government and 16 by voluntary agencies. The enrolments were 2,759 boys and 230 girls. Five teacher-training centres were maintained by Government and 23 by voluntary agencies. The number of students in training was 1,602 men and 614 women. Facilities for post-secondary education are provided by the University College of Makerere at Kampala, where there were 182 Tanganyika students, and at the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi. Vocational training is given at Ifunda and Moshi Trade Schools; at Dar es Salaam Technical Institute and the Tengeru Natural Resources School.

Educational facilities for Europeans are administered by the Education Department and financed from the European Education Fund, which derives its revenue from Education Tax paid by Europeans, fees in Government European schools and a contribution from Government. There are eight Government primary schools, of which three are boarding schools, and 16 private schools receiving financial assistance from the Fund, as well as nine unassisted private schools. There is also a Government correspondence course for children who cannot attend a school. In 1957 there were 2,404 primary pupils. There is one Government secondary boarding school, at Kongwa, which had 290 pupils in 1957. A new grant-aided secondary school, St. Michael's and St. George's, will be opened at Iringa in January, 1959, and the school at Kongwa will be closed down.

As in the case of European education there is a separate authority for Indian Education with its own fund. There are Government primary and secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, but most of the educational facilities for Indians are provided by non-Government schools receiving grants in respect of staff, buildings and equipment; in 1957 there were 115 of these assisted schools.

Production, etc.—The economy is primarily agricultural and industry, other than mining, is mainly concerned with the processing of primary products.

Sisal, tea and sugar, and the treatment of mineral ores, are processed by the producers themselves. Cotton ginning, coffee and tobacco curing are operated at commercially run establishments to which the raw produce is brought.

Established industries include meat and vegetable canning and the manufacture of a variety of meat products for local consumption and export; the manufacture of fabricated steel work, mining and agricultural machinery, storage tanks, tin cans and containers, paints and varnishes and bottling factories. Other industries are tanning, the manufacture of macaroni, coir and sisal mat manufacture, leather works, wire nails, textile dyeing and printing, fruit juice and fruit canning, breweries, soap factories, brick and tile works, furniture making, rubber and canvas footwear and rubber products, shipbuilding and ship repairing.

The value of Tanganyika's principal exports in 1957 was: sisal, £9,480,000; coffee, £7,140,000; raw cotton, £6,580,000; diamonds, £3,290,000; lead ore, £1,130,000; groundnuts, £1,070,000; cashew nuts, £1,510,000; hides and skins, £1,220,000. Other exports include castor, sesame and sunflower seeds, copra, cottonseed oil cakes, wood and timber, beeswax, unmanufactured tobacco and gold.

Live Stock.—In 1957 there were 7,057,000 cattle, 2,885,000 sheep, 4,233,000 goats, 18,500 pigs, 127,000 donkeys and 250 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The value of mineral production in 1957 was £5,530,000. Principal exports were as follows: diamonds, £3,290,000; gold, £678,000; lead concentrates, £882,000; sheet mica, £70,000; salt, £85,000; tin concentrates, £12,000; tungsten concentrates, £11,000; gypsum, £18,000.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line.* Tanga to Moshi, 218 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Kahe near Moshi. *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (236 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Line.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles) with a branch to Masasi (24 miles). Steamers run on Lakes Victoria (to Uganda and Kenya) and Tanganyika (to Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo). Railway road services operate over 2,200 miles, the main routes being from Morogoro to Korogwe (178 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles), Dodoma to Mbeya (406 miles), Itigi to Mbeya (305 miles) and Morogoro to Iringa (200 miles). A first-class bitumen-surfaced road, 131 miles long, runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo, *vid* Moshi and Arusha. New roads between Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Iringa and Tanga-Korogwe have been completed. The Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo road, from the Northern Rhodesian border to the Kenya border is 810 miles in length and a new mountain section of this road, north of Mbeya, has just been re-aligned. A section of the East–West road from Morogoro to Dodoma is nearing completion.

Tanganyika has an extensive telephone and telegraph network consisting of 66 telephone exchanges and 199 telegraph offices. These services are available to Kenya and Uganda. A radio telephone service is also available to most countries of the world, to suitably equipped ships in East African coastal waters within 400 miles of Mombasa and to certain ships in the North Atlantic. There are 172 Post Offices.

There is a bi-weekly direct air service between London and Dar es Salaam operated by East African Airways Corporation. Internal air services are operated by the Corporation, which connects with the daily London to Nairobi services. There are daily airmail services between Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar.

Ψ The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Kilwa. Dar es Salaam has three deep-water berths and Mtwara two. Tanga is a lighterage port.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957–58	1958–59
Estimated Revenue:		
Territorial	£19,027,000	£19,787,000
Development	6,627,000	6,024,000
Estimated Expenditure:		
Territorial	19,590,000	20,957,000
Development	6,627,000	6,024,000
	1956	1957
Total Imports	£42,234,000	£47,000,000
Total Exports	48,315,000	43,123,000
Imports from U.K.	13,337,523	11,236,870
Exports to U.K.	10,351,718	9,926,772

CAPITAL, Ψ Dar es Salaam. Population (1957), Europeans, 4,479; other non-natives, 30,900; Africans, 93,363; total, 128,742.

GOVERNMENT

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive

Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 6 official members and 7 unofficial members. The Legislative Council, presided over by a Speaker, has a membership of 67. There are 34 seats on the Government side of which 15 are held by *ex officio* members and the remaining 19 seats are filled by Government officials and by unofficials, with no fixed proportion between officials and unofficials or between races.

On the Representative side there are 33 members, made up of 11 members of each of the three main races—one of each race for each of the ten constituencies, and the remaining three members representing the general interests of the territory. Hitherto representative members have been nominated by the Governor but in 1958 there were elections in five constituencies. Elections will be held in the remaining areas in 1959. The representatives of general interests will continue to be nominated.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Richard Gordon Turnbull, K.C.M.G., *assumed office* July, 1958 (*and* £2,500 *Duty Allowance*)..... £5,500
Private Sec., B. Eccles.
Chief Secretary, A. J. Grattan-Bellew, C.M.G., Q.C..... 3,400
Minister for Constitutional Affairs, J. Fletcher-Cooke, C.M.G..... 3,100
Attorney-General, J. S. R. Cole, Q.C..... 3,200
Financial Secretary and Minister for Finance and Economics, C. E. Tilney, C.M.G..... 3,200
Minister for Natural Resources, A. E. Trotman, C.M.G..... 3,100
Minister for Local Government and Administration, E. G. Rowe, C.M.G. 3,100
Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources, A. H. Pike, C.M.G., O.B.E..... 3,100
Minister for Social Services (vacant) 3,100
Minister for Communications and Works, Col. W. L. Rolleston, C.M.G., O.B.E. .. 3,100
Speaker of the Legislative Council, Sir Barclay Nihill, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C. 1,500

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Davies..... 3,500
Puisne Judges, G. M. Mahon; E. D. W. Crawshaw; E. J. E. Law; E. B. Simmons 2,900
Director of Medical Services, J. M. Liston, C.M.G..... 3,000
Director of Education, W. W. Lewis-Jones, C.B.E. 2,900
Senior Provincial Commissioners, S. A. Walden, C.M.G.; M. J. B. Maloban, C.M.G., M.B.E. 2,000
Director of Public Works, F. H. Woodrow, C.B.E. 2,900
Director of Agriculture, A. P. S. Forbes .. 2,900
Director of Veterinary Services, J. E. R. Roe, O.B.E. 2,900
Commissioner of Police, G. S. Wilson..... 2,900
Director of Lands and Surveys, C. Mace, O.B.E. 2,900
Director of Establishments, W. Wenban-Smith, C.B.E..... 2,900
Labour Commissioner, K. L. Sanders, O.B.E., E.R.D..... 2,900
Director of Water Development and Irrigation, W. A. Guthrie, O.B.E. 2,900
British Council Representative, W. R. Keight, M.B.E.
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

TONGA

The Tongan or *Friendly Islands* form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain by Treaty made in 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (September 26, 1956) of 56,838, made up of 55,156 Tongans and 1,682 others, including 277 Europeans. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1956–57 £T731,633; expenditure £T613,121 There is no debt. Total imports (1957) £T1,810,721; total exports £T2,106,770. The total shipping cleared in 1957 was 126,604 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Agent and Consul, A. C. Reid (1957) (*and duty allowance* £200) £2,700.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(*See* WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Buganda* (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).

(2) *Eastern* (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mbale Township).

(3) *Western* (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi).

(4) *Northern* (Acholi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The estimated population of Uganda (1956) is 5,593,000, composed as follows: Africans 5,527,000; Indians 54,300; Europeans 8,400; others 3,300. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading and, in a few districts, administrative language. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilo-hamitic clusters.

Development.—A five-year development plan for the period July, 1955–July, 1960 has been drawn up, involving the expenditure of approximately £34,000,000.

A dam has been erected at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, to provide hydro-electric power for industrial development. A generating capacity of 90,000 kW. is now available. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (niobium).

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £5,500,000 has been issued. Its object is to promote and assist the further expansion of the economy of the Protectorate by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible. The Corporation's Technical Development Division also undertakes research into technical aspects of industrial development and its services are available not only to its own associated and subsidiary companies but to industry generally. Developments which the Uganda Development Corporation has sponsored in participation with private enterprise include the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, in the Ruwenzori Range, the successful exploration of the apatite and pyorochlore deposits at Tororo, and the manufacture of textiles at Jinja from locally grown cotton.

A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at Tororo, can produce sufficient cement to meet all Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Corporation is also concerned through subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotel development, cattle ranching and tea growing.

Education.—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities, though in 1957 an experiment was tried in public and private schools for children of all races. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, boarding and equipment, and there are about 266,000 children in grant-aided primary schools and about 19,000 in post-primary institutions, including training colleges and technical schools. There are 13,500 in Government and grant-aided Asian primary schools and 4,200 in secondary schools and training colleges. About 1,400 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Approximately £4,400,000 was spent on education, including capital projects, during the financial year 1956/57. Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953. In 1957 there were 696 students attending the College, of whom 241 came from Uganda.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *vid* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasese near the Belgian Congo border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Jinja through Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimulo (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service between Butiaba and Kampala. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 458 miles of tarmac road and 2,468 miles of all-weather murram roads connecting the principal towns; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murram roads and 3,881½ miles of lesser murram roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Posts and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Sabena, Central African Airways, and E.A.A.C., Hunting-Clan and Airworks. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Lomej, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasese. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Kichwamba and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

A. *Revenue Budget:*

	1956–57 (actual)	1957–58 (estimated)
Revenue	£19,046,812	£20,018,841
Expenditure (excluding loans)	18,260,920	20,818,298

B. *Capital Budget:*

Revenue	£5,542,840	£2,938,568
Expenditure	6,647,086	6,282,851

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	£28,105,774	£28,869,412
Total exports	41,507,723	46,832,577

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The country's export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, oil seed cake, tea, hides and skins and groundnuts. The chief imports are cotton fabrics, machinery and transport equipment, base metals and metal manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Japan and West Germany.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and 12 members. Of these 12 members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister

of Finance are *ex officio* members. The remaining places are filled by the Ministers of Social Service, of Local Government, of Natural Resources, of Commerce and Works, of Corporations and Regional Communications, of Rural Development and of Land Tenure, the Assistant Minister of Social Services and the present Resident, Buganda, in his personal capacity. The Legislative Council consists of 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance), 13 Ministers and officials and 16 other members (total 33) on the Government side and 30 representative members, of whom 18 are African, 6 Asian and 6 European. The Governor is President of the Council, but the Speaker now normally presides.

The whole territory is under British Administration; but in particular areas local powers are specifically reserved by treaty or "Agreement" to the local tribal government.

There are four "Agreement States," all monarchical in constitution—Buganda, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro.

Generally throughout the whole country, government has been and still is administered through a system of county, sub-county and parish chiefs, first developed during the latter half of the 19th century in Buganda and extended by British and Ganda influence to all parts of the country. Chiefs consequently are to be regarded everywhere not as hereditary leaders of the original social groups, but as salaried civil servants selected and promoted by merit. Native courts of varying limited jurisdiction deal with cases, both civil and criminal, involving Africans only, but certain classes of cases are reserved to the Protectorate courts. Such native courts are supervised, in Buganda, by a judicial adviser, and elsewhere by the administrative staff, the High Court having appellate powers in such cases in Buganda and exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction over such courts elsewhere. There are Protectorate Courts dealing with certain reserved offences, and cases in which a non-African is a party. Appeal from these courts lies to the High Court of Uganda and ultimately to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. During the last twenty years a system of councils extending from the parish through the sub-county and county up to the District Councils has been established; the District Councils are being developed as local government bodies which will gradually take over from the Central Government responsibility for certain local services. The Legislative Council of the Protectorate is representative of all races, and has African members from all Districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Jan. 1957) (*and £2,500 duty allowance*) £5,300
Chief Justice, Sir Audley McKisack 3,500
Chief Secretary, C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G. 3,400
Attorney-General, R. L. E. Dreschfield, C.M.G., Q.C. 3,200
Minister of Finance, C. G. F. F. Melmoth 3,200
Minister of Local Government, L. M. Boyd, C.M.G. 3,100
Minister of Social Services, G. B. Cartland, C.M.G. 3,100
Minister for Natural Resources, A. B. Killick, C.M.G. 3,100
Minister of Commerce and Works, Sir Cyril Handley Bird, C.B.E. 3,100
Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications, Sir Amar Maini, C.B.E. 3,100
Minister of Land Tenure, Z. C. K. Mungonya, C.B.E. 3,100
Minister of Rural Development, Y. K. Lule £3,100
Assistant Minister of Social Services, A. K. Kironde 3,100
Commissioner on Special Duty, C. C. Spencer, C.M.G. 3,100
Resident, Buganda, C. A. L. Richards, C.M.G. 2,900
Provincial Commissioners, T. R. F. Cox, C.M.G.; Sir George Duntze, Bt.; C. Powell Cotton, M.B.E., M.C. 2,900
Puisne Judges, K. G. Bennett; I. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge; M. D. Lyon ..... each 2,900
Chairman, Public Services Commission, Sir Richard Ramage, C.M.G. 3,100
Director of Medical Services, E. A. Trim, C.B.E., M.D. 3,000
Director of Agriculture, J. G. M. King, O.B.E. 2,900
Director of Education, D. S. Miller, C.B.E. ... 2,900
Director of Public Works, J. K. Watson, O.B.E. 2,900
Administrative Secretary, J. V. Wild, O.B.E. 2,900
Commissioner for Local Government (vacant) 2,900
Director of Lands and Surveys and Commissioner of Mines, A. F. M. Smith 2,900
Commissioner of Police, N. P. Hadow, O.B.E. 2,900
Establishment Secretary, H. E. O. Hughes, O.B.E. 2,700
Solicitor-General, G. B. Slade 2,700
Director of Audit, H. D. D. Wilkinson 2,700
Director of Geological Survey, A. N. Cawley 2,700
Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, J. B. Randall 2,000
Chief Conservator of Forests, W. E. M. Logan 2,700
Labour Commissioner, P. J. Law, O.B.E. 2,900
Director of Information, A. G. Ridley, M.V.O. 2,700
Commissioner for Community Development, P. C. Minns 2,700
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, J. M. Ross 2,700
Director of Water Development, R. R. Bruce 2,700
Director, Roads Organization, J. B. White, C.B.E. 2,900
British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer.
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTEBBE (8,000). Other centres are Kampala and Jinja.

THE WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 6–10 Bruton Street, W.1.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30′ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,890 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, and 90 *Venezuelan*.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Kent House,
Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Co-Chairmen, M. Philippe Grousset (*France*); Dr. H. R. van Houten (*Netherlands*); Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G. (*Great Britain*); R. L. O'Connor (*U.S.A.*).

Secretary-General, C. F. Beauregard.
Deputy Secretary-General, J. E. Heesterman.
Administrative Secretary, C. E. P. Erskine-Lindop.

The Caribbean Commission is an international advisory body of which the four member nations —France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States—all have departments, colonies or countries associated with them in the Caribbean area. The Commission is an expansion of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which was set up by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in 1942 "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the area . . . and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area." The two-nation body was expanded into the present organization when the French and Netherlands Governments accepted invitations to join it at the end of 1945, with the stated purpose of "encouraging and strengthening co-operation among themselves and their territories with a view towards improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories and . . . of promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a co-operation basis, and recommending further research. . . ." The Commission has two subsidiary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council, which advises the Commission on scientific and technical matters, and the West Indian Conference, a forum attended by the representatives of the peoples of the area, which assembles every two years, and in which matters of common social and economic interest can be discussed. The Commission itself meets approximately once every six months. The most recent meeting was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in May, 1958. The Commission issues a monthly magazine, *The Caribbean*, in French and English, and technical publications and reports. The Commission has also sponsored many technical conferences. The Commission's administrative and executive work is carried on by an international Secretariat with headquarters in Port of Spain.

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

The Federation of the West Indies was set up on January 3, 1958, by Order in Council as provided for in the British Caribbean (Federation) Act, 1956, and consists of ten colonies with dependencies.

Area and Population.—The Federation has an area of 7,900 square miles and an estimated total population of 3,043,000.

Territories	*Area sq. miles*	*Population*
Antigua and Barbuda	170	54,000
Barbados	166	232,000
Dominica	305	64,000
Grenada	133	87,000
Jamaica	4,706	1,624,000
Montserrat	32	14,000
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	153	55,000
St. Lucia	238	91,000
St. Vincent	150	79,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,860	743,000

Government.—The Federal Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The executive authority in the Federation is exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General. Legislation by Order in Council may be enacted for the Federation in the United Kingdom on matters relating to defence, foreign relations or the maintenance of financial stability. As to other internal matters, division of legislatory powers between the Federal and Territorial Legislatures is defined in two Legislative Lists, the Exclusive and the Concurrent Legislative Lists. The Federal Government may legislate on matters in either list; Territorial Legislatures have power to make laws for the territory on any subject included in the Concurrent List. In the event of inconsistency between federal and territorial law, the federal law prevails. No federal law is applicable to the Cayman Islands or Turks and Caicos Islands except where explicitly stated.

Governor-General, The Lord Hailes, P.C.

The Senate.—The Governor-General appoints a Senate of 19 members on a basis of 2 members from each Territory except Montserrat (1 member). Senators may not simultaneously be members of the House of Representatives or of the Legislative or Executive Council of a Territory. Bills, other than money bills, may be introduced in the Senate which has a term of 5 years. A quorum of 8 members is required.

President of the Senate, A. M. Lewis (*St. Lucia*).

The House of Representatives.—On March 25, 1958, elections were held in the Federation for the first House of Representatives. The House consists of 45 members elected for a term not exceeding 5 years: from Jamaica, 17; Trinidad and Tobago, 10; other territories, 2 each, except Montserrat (1). An alternate member is elected for Montserrat who does not sit unless the member is absent or the seat vacant. Principal parties contesting the elections were the *Federal Labour Party*, which won 25 seats, and the *Democratic Labour Party* (anti-socialist), 19 seats, the remaining seat being won by the *Barbados National Party*. 26 per cent. of the electorate of 1,500,000 voted. The quorum of the House is 17, of which 4 members must be elected in different territories. The English language is used in the Senate and House of Representatives. On April 20, 1958, Princess Margaret inaugurated the first Federal Parliament at Port of Spain, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

Council of State.—The Council of State consists of the Prime Minister and ten other Ministers, of whom at least three must be Senators. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for the Federation and advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Constitution provides for three persons holding office in the public service of the Federation to be nominated by the Governor-General to attend any meetings of the Council of State and to take part in discussions at such meetings.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, C.M.G., Q.C.
Minister of Finance, R. L. Bradshaw (*St. Kitts.*).
Trade and Industries, C. D. Lacorbiniere (*St. Lucia*).
Natural Resources, F. B. Ricketts (*Jamaica*).
Communications and Works, W. A. Rose (*Trinidad*).
Social Affairs, Mrs. P. Allfrey (*Dominica*).
Ministers without Portfolio, V. B. Vaughan (*Barbados*); N. H. Richards (*Antigua*).

Senators

A. G. Byfield (*Jamaica*); J. L. Charles (*St. Lucia*); J. W. Liburd (*Nevis*).

Judicature.—The Constitution provides for a Federal Supreme Court with jurisdiction *inter alia* in proceedings between the Federation and a territory, or between one territory and another; and for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Chief Justice and three Federal Justices. Responsibility for the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings is vested in the Attorney-General of the Federation.

Finance.—In each calendar year 1958–1962 the Federal Government will derive its revenue from a mandatory levy on the territorial governments, provided that the total amount levied in a year does not exceed $B.W.I.9,120,000. Each territory is required to contribute proportionately.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Port of Spain, Trinidad (pop. 120,000). FLAG.—"Sun and Seas": white wavy lines on a background of Caribbean blue with an orange sun in the centre.

BARBADOS,

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Dec. 31, 1957) was 232,227. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and building lime, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1956–57	1957–58
Revenue	$ 19,124,815	$20,684,927
Expenditure	16,216,542	19,276,318
Public debt	7,655,728	9,655,728

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	$60,917,500	$68,247,312
Total exports	35,887,300	49,669,694
Imports from U.K.	24,193,143	26,900,023
Exports to U.K.	14,820,547	28,435,996

Barbados $=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of merchant shipping entered and cleared in 1957, 2,026,586 tons (992,288 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954 and a cabinet system in Jan. 1958. There are a Premier and four other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs.

Governor, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan Harris Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1952) (*plus duty allowance* $4,800)	$14,400
A.D.C., A. N. Fisher	2,640 to 2,880

Premier and Minister of Finance, Education and Police, Dr. Hon. H. G. Cummins, C.B.E.	
Minister of Social Services, Hon. F. E. Miller.	
Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. M. E. Cox.	
Minister of Communications, Works and Housing, Hon. R. G. Mapp.	
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. D. D. Garner.	

Chief Secretary, G. T. Barton, O.B.E.	$11,520
Chief Judge (vacant)	12,000
President of Legislative Council, Dr. Hon. H. G. Massiah, C.B.E.	
Speaker, House of Assembly (vacant).	
Attorney-General, C. A. Burton	10,320
Solicitor-General (vacant)	8,160
Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrowes	10,320
Accountant-General, H. S. Jervois	7,630
Auditor-General, C. D. Gittens	7,680
Director of Agriculture, C. C. Skeete, O.B.E.	9,360
Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer	9,360
Comptroller of Customs, C. D. Evelyn	7,680
Director of Education (vacant)	8,640
British Council Representative (*Bridgetown*). W. L. Clough.	

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (estimated pop., 18,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); Ψ Speightstown (pop. 1,200).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 23′ W. long.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

Area and Population.—It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 148 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with Dependencies 4,706 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females). The estimated population in 1957 was 1,610,573.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 246 miles of railway open.

Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisadoes Airport at Kingston is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca and Resort Airlines, which provide air communications with Europe, North and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montego Bay Airport is used by Delta, Chicago and Southern Airlines and the above-mentioned Airlines with the exception of K.L.M. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the Colony for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also raised. The large bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Gypsum is also mined. Cement is manufactured locally, the daily output of the factory being 137,000 tons in 1957. There is a textile mill and local factories a so manufacture garments, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, and small plastic articles.

FINANCE

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue	£19,328,700	£22,402,474
Expenditure	18,930,910	21,818,584
Public debt	18,210,580	20,696,365

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	£58,312,189	£66,697,452*
Total exports	36,906,313	49,410,972*
Imports from U.K.	22,108,017	22,674,685
Exports to U.K.	17,787,274	25,370,490

* Provisional

Chief exports (1957); sugar, £13,399,453; rum, £1,430,314; bananas, £5,450,348; coffee, £632,600; bauxite, £9,562,859; pimento, £816,302; alumina, £11,910,559; fruit juices, £679,727; cocoa beans, £46,996.

GOVERNMENT

Under the constitution of 1944 there is a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) and a House of Representatives of 32 members elected by universal adult suffrage. By an amendment to the Constitution, which came into effect in June 1953, the Executive Council which previously consisted of 10 members, 3 official, 2 nominated and 5 chosen by the House of Representatives, was enlarged to include a Chief Minister, appointed by the Governor, and 8 other ministers chosen by the Chief Minister from the House of Representatives—with executive responsibilities, for Finance, Home Affairs, Education, Housing and Social Welfare, Health, Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Communications and Works, Labour and Development. A further amendment, in 1957, excluded all official members and included two Ministers without Portfolio, also changing the name to Council of Ministers.

Changes in Jamaica Constitution—Council Membership.—Three interim changes in the constitution have come into effect pending a general revision which is under study. These are the removal of nominated official members from the Legislative Council (Upper Chamber), the election by the House of Representatives of an acting Speaker in the absence of the Speaker at any time, and the election by the Legislative Council of an acting president in the absence of the president. Unofficial members now replace the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Education in the Legislative Council. The Attorney-General is now the only *ex officio* member and there are not fewer than 14 nor more than 16 unofficial members.

The President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House are elected respectively from among unofficial members of the Council and members of the House who are not Ministers.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*appt.* Dec. 1957) (*duty allowance* £1,500) £4,800
Chief Minister and Minister of Development, Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C. 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. N. Nethersole 2,200
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. O. Isaacs 2,000
Minister of Health, Hon. C. L. A. Stuart . 2,000
Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd 2,000
Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs 2,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. J. E. Grant 2,000
Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. W. M. Seivright 2,000
Minister of Education, Hon. F. A. Glasspoole 2,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Sir Robert Barker, O.B.E.; Hon. R. A. Burke, C.B.E.

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. C. M. MacGregor 3,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. M. Stow, C.M.G. . 2,800
Financial Secretary, Hon. E. R. Richardson 2,500
Secretary to Council of Ministers, J. W. Stewart 2,100
Under Secretary (Economics), G. I. Phillips.. 2,100
Permanent Secretaries, V. H. McFarlane, O.B.E. (*Chief Minister's Office and Development*); B. W. Lynch (*Agriculture and Lands*); R. E. Mais (*Education*); S. W. Mowatt (*Labour*); H. McD. White, O.B.E. (*Trade and Industry*); V. C. Smith (*acting*) (*Housing and Social Welfare*); J. P. Clerk (*Health*); A. R. Abrahams (*Communications and Works*). 2,100
Chief Establishment Officer, O. D. Sanguinetti 2,100
Director of Public Works, E. V. Williams, O.B.E. 2,300
Collector-General, J. C. Smith (*acting*).... 2,100
Chief Technical Officer, H. C. Miller..... 2,300
General Manager, Railway, Col. R. G. Jackson 3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue; Hon. D. H. Semper; Hon. R. H. Small; Hon. H. G. H. Duffus..... each 2,200
Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, Q.C. 2,500
British Council Representative, Kingston, E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E. .....

The principal city is ΨKingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (1957) 162,258.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

The Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (1943) 6,670. A Commissioner, assisted by an Assembly of Justices of the Peace and vestrymen, administers the islands. The Caymanians are expert sailors and seafaring is the mainstay of the economy. The only local industries are turtle fishing, rope-making and a little shipbuilding.

The principal town is ΨGeorge Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

Finance

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue	£104,551	£114,525*
Expenditure	84,909	102,444*
Public Debt	2,151	1,520

* Revised estimate.

Trade

	1955	1956
Total imports	£330,175	£450,610
Total exports	66,235	60,710

Commissioner, Maj. A. H. Donald, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £100) £1,700

Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge, R. C. Rattray 1,200

Turks and Caicos Islands

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population of about 6,500 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains about 1,800. ΨGrand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes only.

Finance

	1955–56	1956–57
Revenue	£88,726	£54,651
Expenditure	98,078	94,502
Public debt	*Nil*	*Nil*

The deficit between revenue and expenditure is met by grant-in-aid from the U.K. Treasury.

Trade

	1955	1956
Total imports	£125,800	£143,218
Total exports	48,600	52,207

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Islands. The Supreme Court of Jamaica is a Court of Appeal.

Commissioner, E. G. Lewis, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £100) £1,500

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands consist of the four colonies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; (3) Montserrat; and (4) the British Virgin Islands (*see* pp. 766–7); all having their own Legislature. These colonies are administered by a Governor to whom the Administrators are subordinate. By the Leeward Islands Act, 1956, the federation of the colony of the Leeward Islands was abolished and each of the four presidencies became a colony, and the Federal Executive and General Legislative Councils were dissolved. In each colony there is an elected majority in the Legislature. In Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, there is also a ministerial system of Government. The estimated population of the Leeward Islands at December 31, 1956, was 131,644.

Leeward Islands

Area 422 sq. miles.

Population (1956 estimated), 131,644.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Thomas Williams, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1957) £3,000

Chief Justice of Leeward and Windward Islands, C. H. V. Archer 2,280

Chief Secretary, O. R. Kelsick, D.F.C. ... 1,750

Asst. Chief Secretary, E. H. M. Edwards ..... £900 to £1,200

Puisne Judges (*Leeward and Windward Islands*), K. L. Gordon; J. L. Wills; P. C. Lewis; G. L. Taylor 1,680

Attorney-General, W. E. Jacobs 1,680

Economic and Financial Adviser, O. L. Williams 1,680

Commissioner of Police, H. G. Seward 1,320

Principal Auditor, M. F. Ollerenshaw 1,350

(1) Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda (estimated, 1956) was 54,228.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue	£898,347	£1,270,531
Expenditure	858,063	1,288,171
Public debt	53,427	48,739
Total imports	1,545,224	2,154,375
Total exports	541,323	1,025,208

Government

The Legislative Council (as reconstituted 1951) consists of the Administrator, 2 official members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator (vacant) (*plus* £300 *allce. and house*) £1,740

Financial Secretary, P. N. Reynolds (*acting*) ..... £900 to £1,200

Magistrate (vacant) 1,050

Senior Medical Officer, K. H. Uttley, M.D. .. 1,500

Labour Commissioner, C. A. Rodgers 1,140

Director of Agriculture, M. Park, O.B.E. ... 1,600

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, J. H. Joseph (*and quarters*), £660 to £750.

Redonda is uninhabited.

Capital, ΨSt. John. Population (1948), 11,000.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (1956) of 55,335, and a total area of about 153 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1956, 35,019), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1956, 15,193) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coconuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1956, 5,123) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1955	1956
Public revenue	£913,598	£970,955
Expenditure	937,950	1,085,191
Public debt	193,458	206,281
Imports	1,942,605	2,132,300
Exports	1,948,244	2,038,113

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor of the Leeward Islands (who seldom sits), the Administrator, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and five members chosen by the Legislative Council from among the elected members of that body. The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members. Since January 19, 1956, three of the five elected members in the Executive Council have held the portfolios of Ministers of Trade and Production, Public Works and Communications and Social Services respectively.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. A. C. Howard (1957) (*+allce.* $2,000) $8,640
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, C. A. Jacobs (*acting*) 5,760
Financial Secretary, Hon. P. R. Ellis 6,720
Magistrate, D. F. Johnson 4,752
Crown Attorney, Hon. W. E. Jacobs 6,720
Warden, Nevis, D. S. Brookes 4,464
Warden, Anguilla, J. D. Maloney, M.B.E. . . 4,896
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Semple . . 7,776
Agricultural Superintendent, S. H. Abbott . . 5,760
$4·80 = £1

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Estimated population (1956), 16,000.

(3) MONTSERRAT,

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° 15′ W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, population (1956) 14,321. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products. There is a wireless station on the island.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Revenue	£264,211	£353,902*
Expenditure	246,593	382,602*
Public debt	950	15,613
Total imports	243,700	290,808
Total exports	35,350	82,210

* Estimated

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council with a nominated majority and a Legislative Council with an elected majority.

Administrator, His Honour A. F. Dawkins (1957) (*+allowance £250 and quarters*) . . £2,010
Magistrate and Crown Attorney, C. S. Husbands (*acting*) . . . . . £1,080 to £1,200
Agricultural Superintendent, S. L. Henry 800
Medical Officers, R. E. Browne, £1,200; Z. P. Walczak; W. B. Jones . . £720 to £900
CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Plymouth.

(4) BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, *see* pp. 766–7.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population estimated (June 30, 1956), at 742,500 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47 per cent., East Indian 35 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 14 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90°F. and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1956 141,127 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled $46,542,512 in 1957.

In 1957 there were 67 Government and 344 denominational (assisted) primary and intermediate schools, with an enrolment of 160,011 and average attendance of 135,252.

In 1957 the Government of the Colony allocated $11,322,070 for expenditure on medical services for hospitals and clinics, malaria, tuberculosis, dental services, leprosy, hookworm, maternity and infant welfare, nutrition and health education.

There are 109 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained during 1957 was 3,969. There are 174 post offices and postal agencies, 57 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Ten international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 12,556 movements of aircraft in 1957. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1957 averaged two per day.

FINANCE

	1957	1957*
Revenue	$101,610,026	$151,997,112
Expenditure	90,158,952	139,856,735
Public debt	72,865,032	—

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1957
Imports	$356,194,756
Exports	392,979,810
Imports from U.K.	£24,872,444
Exports to U.K.	32,863,510

The chief town and port of entry, ΨPort of Spain (pop. 120,000), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trolley-bus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are ΨSan Fernando (pop. 37,800), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 11,500).

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. lat. and between 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1956) at 34,450. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is ΨScarborough (estimated pop. 15,000)

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony is administered by a Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, as amended in 1956, which provides for Executive and Legislative Councils, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Executive Council, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of the Governor, as chairman, 2 Chief Minister, 2 *ex officio* members, and 7 elected members of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker who presides, 2 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated members and 24 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Edward Betham Beetham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (+*allces.* $11,520)	$24,000
Governor's Secretary (vacant)	8,640
Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development, Dr. Hon. E. Williams	10,800
Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. Hon. P. V. J. Solomon	9,600
Minister of Works and Transport, Hon. L. N. Constantine, M.B.E.	9,600
Minister of Health, Water and Sanitation, Dr. Hon. W. Mahabir	9,600
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Torism and External Communications, Hon. J. O'Halloran	9,600
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. K. Mohammed	9,600
Minister of Housing and Local Government, Hon. G. Montano	9,600
Minister of Labour, Co-operative Development and Social Services, Hon. D. Granado	9,600
Chief Justice, S. E. Gomes	13,440
Colonial Secretary, Hon. S. Hochoy, C.M.G.	12,960
Deputy Colonial Secretary (vacant)	11,040
Assistant Colonial Secretary, W. J. Boos	9,600
Attorney-General, Hon. E. I. Clarke	11,520
Financial Secretary, L. N. Blache-Fraser	11,520
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. E. M. Duke	7,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. J. Camacho; P. Watkin-Williams; J. R. Blagden; A. H. McShine; M. H. A. Corbin; N. A. M. Peterkin	9,600
Director of Works and Hydraulics, W. L. Osborne	10,320
Director of Medical Services, Dr. H. Gillette	10,800
Chief Technical Officer (Agriculture), F. M. Bain	9,600
Director of Education, I. M. Hopkins	9,600
General Manager, Port Services (vacant)	9,600
Principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, G. A. C. Herklots, PH.D.	
British Council Representative (Port of Spain), J. A. Danford, M.B.E.	

CAPITAL, ΨPort of Spain (pop. 120,000); transit 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent, and (since Jan. 1, 1940) of the Island of Dominica (formerly part of the Leeward Group). The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated at 252,000. There is one Governor for the four islands, and in July 1950 the Colonial Office announced that a majority of members of the Legislative Councils of each of the four colonies would be elected by universal adult suffrage.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Colville Montgomery Deverell, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1955) (+£1,000 *duty allce.*)	£3,250
Chief Justice of Windward and Leeward Islands, C. V. H. Arden	2,280
Puisne Judges, do., K. L. Gordon; J. L. Wilis; P. C. Lewis; G. C. Taylor	1,680
Chief Secretary, L. Cools-Lartigue, O.B.E.	1,750

Attorney-General, K. H. C. Alleyene, Q.C.. £1,560
Principal Auditor, T. Byrne..... 1,440

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

Grenada and the Grenadines

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13′ 11″ 58 N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 89,100 (1956). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

Ψ St. George's (population approximately 6,000), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1955	1956
Public revenue.....	$5,187,556	$4,862,632
Expenditure.....	4,702,978	5,009,050
Public debt.....	2,851,574	5,428,441

Trade

	1955	1956
Total imports.....	$10,339,020	$12,162,887
Total exports.....	8,746,845	4,861,186
Imports from U.K....	4,056,922	4,243,482
Exports to U.K.....	4,712,822	2,399,400

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 14 members, of whom 3 are officials, 3 are nominated and 8 elected.

Administrator, His Honour J. M. Lloyd (+*duty allce.* £300) £1,860
Financial Secretary, G. E. C. Stanford.... 1,320
Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General, F. C. Alexis..... 1,560
Magistrates, C. E. L. Pitt (*S. District*); W. L. MacIntyre (*W. and N. Districts*); J. J. Copland (*E. District*)..... £720 to £1,025
Assistant Administrator, F. A. Phillips. £1,080 to £1,320

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1946), 7,237.

St. Lucia,

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54′ N. lat. and 60° 50′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with a population (1957) of 91,102. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, bananas, copra, coconuts, cacao, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables.

Ψ Castries, the capital, is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. The town was greatly damaged by fire in 1948, but the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation has been made possible by a grant from H.M. Government. In 1957, 1,086 vessels with a total tonnage of 1,142,642 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Public revenue.....	$4,559,049	$5,527,455
Expenditure.....	4,650,215	5,816,430
Public debt.....	3,311,340	3,297,006
Total imports.....	7,908,171	8,890,999
Total exports.....	4,515,371	4,608,675

Government

There is an Executive Council partly nominated and partly elected, and a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

Administrator, The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (+*allce.* $2,160) $7,440
Assistant Administrator, E. S. Gittens, O.B.E. 4,911
Accountant-General, A. C. H. Baynes 5,280
Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, O.B.E. 5,520
Development Commissioner (vacant).

St. Vincent,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1956) of 78,594. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, bananas, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 48 primary schools with 18,499 pupils enrolled in 1957, and 2 secondary schools with an attendance of 548.

Capital, Ψ Kingstown. Population (1957), 7,200.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Revenue (incl. Grants).	$3,228,244	$4,398,981
Expenditure (do.).....	3,794,934	4,379,287
Public debt.....	676,243	670,558
Total imports.....	7,051,500	8,326,928
Total exports.....	4,823,200	6,041,952

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 3 *ex officio* members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, A. F. Giles, M.B.E. (1955) (+*allce.* $2,496) $9,936
Crown Attorney, B. F. Dias ..... $4,320 to $5,280
Financial Secretary, B. R. Thomas ..... $4,320 to $5,280
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. M. F. X. Slattery $6,000
Magistrates, N. A. Berridge; C. E. A. Rawle ..... $2,880 to $4,080
Registrar and Additional Magistrate, C. O. R. Phillips ..... $2,880 to $4,080

Dominica

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between

15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. The population was (1956), 64,000. Included in this total are about 400 Caribs, of whom about 40 are of pure blood. The principal towns are ΨRoseau, on the south-west coast, population 13,500, and Portsmouth, population 2,000.

Education.—There are 47 elementary schools, of which 44 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by Government.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957*
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£626,220	£876,877†
Expenditure (do.)	765,263	870,087†
Public debt	33,633	32,000
Imports	1,250,000	1,400,000
Exports	1,210,219	1,085,393

* Estimated.

† Including colonial development grant estimated at £177,353.

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, four of the latter being members elected by the Legislative Council from among the elected members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 2 *ex officio*, 3 nominated and 8 elected members. Three of the elected members of the Executive Council are styled Ministers and control departments representing the major part of the Government's activity.

Administrator, H. L. Lindo, C.M.G. (1952) (*with £400 duty allowance*) £1,550
Government Secretary, W. O. Severin £600 to 800
Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council, J. Robinson. ..... £540 to 600
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. D. W. Johnson ..... £900 to 1,100
Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, Hon. A. F. L. Louisy..... £900 to 1,100
Magistrates, G. A. Redhead; L. A. Williams; V. A. Winston ..... £600 to 850
Education Officer, O. A. Walker ..... £900 to 1,150
Senior Medical Officer, J. S. Robinson, M.B.E. £1,250
Director of Works, T. H. Shillingford £1,500

ZANZIBAR

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate*)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *born* Aug. 26, 1879; *succeeded* Dec. 9, 1911.
Heir-Apparent, Seyyid Abdullah bin Khalifa, C.M.G., *born* Feb. 12, 1910.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu, for which His Highness' Government receives annual rentals of £10,000 from the Government of Kenya, and £1,000 from Her Majesty's Government in respect of part of the Somali coast-line.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 149,575 (1948 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 114,587; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 264,162. (Estimated, 1957, 282,000.)

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1956 were valued at £3,924,117 and clove oil at £90,757). They also exported £327,808 of coconut oil and £382,312 of copra in 1955. Other important products are chillies, oil cake, soap, tobacco and coir rope. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption. The importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distribution has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the adjacent mainland coast.

Education.—There are 61 Government primary schools for Arab and African children and 3 for Indians; the 11 grant-aided primary schools are mainly for Indian girls. Five secondary schools are open to pupils from all communities: they are the Government Boys Grammar School, the Government Boys Technical School, the H.H. the Aga Khan Secondary School for Boys; the St. Joseph's Convent School for boys and girls and the Government Girls Secondary School. Students are sent for higher education, including degree courses, to Makerere College, Kampala, the Nairobi Royal Technical College, and institutions in the United Kingdom and India. There are government training colleges for men and women primary teachers in Zanzibar. The total enrolment in all Government and grant-aided primary and secondary schools in November, 1956, was 15,424. The total expenditure from local revenue in 1956 was £331,823.

Communications.—There are 206 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 80 miles in Pemba. There are 5 post offices in the two islands and a Government telephone system. The city of ΨZanzibar, on the island of the same name, had a population of (1948) of 45,284. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. Net tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1954 was 1,558,102. Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

A civil aerodrome is situated 4 miles south-east of the city, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also an all-weather aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1955	1956
Revenue	£2,413,477	£2,430,834
Expenditure	2,265,016	2,394,543

Trade

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, soap, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir rope in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

	1955	1956
Imports	£6,702,661	£6,387,050
Exports	6,781,695	6,162,458
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£1,727,674	£1,269,725
Exports to U.K.	151,641	192,285

Government

Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The government is administered by a British Resident. His Highness the Sultan presides over a Privy Council, and the British Resident presides over the Executive Council, on which there are 4 *ex officio*, 3 official and 3 representative members, and the Legislative Council of 25 members (4 *ex officio*, 9 official and 12 representative members). In 1957 the first general election for 6 of the representative members was held in the Protectorate.

British Resident, Sir Henry Steven Potter, K.C.M.G. (1954) (*and duty allowance* £1,250) £3,600
Chief Justice, R. Windham 3,000
Chief Secretary, P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G. 2,900
Attorney-General, P. N. Dalton 2,800
Senior Commissioner, J. D. Stringer 2,700
Financial Secretary, P. H. Nightingale, C.M.G. 2,700
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Briant, O.B.E. 2,500
Director of Education, S. F. Hann, O.B.E. 2,500
Director of Medical Services, D. A. Baird, O.B.E. 2,500
Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey, J. M. Jackson 2,500
Commissioner of Police, J. V. Mullin 2,500
Comptroller of Customs, A. Bishop 2,300
Administrator General, E. J. Stiven 2,400
Director of Audit, K. R. Cook, M.B.E. 2,185
Accountant General, A. C. C. Roberts 2,185

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5·5 million square miles, of which 2·3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, S.W.1.

The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of oversea territories, including Colonies, Protectorates, etc., and for many municipalities and public authorities in those territories. They also transact business for certain independent Governments such as Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, and Iraq, Jordan and Libya.

Crown Agents, Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G.; Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to the Crown Agents, A. H. Hicks, C.B.E.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

IRELAND

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687–690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 811–14.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with −17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaids-tir, Laigins-tir, Mumans-tir and Kunnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII., Sir Edward Poynings, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poynings' Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII. began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Republic of Ireland

Poblacht na hÉireann

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces, Counties and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population, 1956 Census	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER			
(1) Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	33,888	98
(2) Dublin (Dublin)	199,313	166,305	534
Dublin County Borough	28,513	539,476	12,019
(3) Kildare (Naas)	418,644	65,915	100
(4) Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,431	64,089	81
(5) Leix (Maryborough)	424,892	47,087	71
(6) Longford (Longford)	257,936	32,969	82
(7) Louth (Dundalk)	202,806	69,194	218
(8) Meath (Navan)	577,824	66,762	74
(9) Offaly (Tullamore)	493,636	51,970	67
(10) Westmeath (Mullingar)	435,606	54,122	80
(11) Wexford (Wexford)	581,061	87,259	96
(12) Wicklow (Wicklow)	500,250	59,906	77
	4,851,397	1,338,942	177
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER			
(13) Clare (Ennis)	787,704	77,176	63
(14) Cork (Cork)	1,839,953	256,652	89
Cork County Borough	3,346	80,011	15,304
(15) Kerry (Traice)	1,161,706	122,072	67
(16) Limerick (Limerick)	658,948	86,995	84
Limerick County Borough	4,706	50,886	6,920
(17) Tipperary (Clonmel)	1,051,292	129,415	79
(18) Waterford (Waterford)	452,224	45,153	64
Waterford County Borough	1,904	28,878	9,707
	5,961,783	877,238	94
PROVINCE OF CONNACHT			
(19) Galway (Galway)	1,467,670	155,553	68
(20) Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon)	376,764	37,056	63
(21) Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,940	133,052	64
(22) Roscommon (Roscommon)	603,340	63,710	67
(23) Sligo (Sligo)	443,806	56,850	82
	4,230,720	446,221	68
PROVINCE OF ULSTER (part of)			
(24) Cavan (Cavan)	467,162	61,740	85
(25) Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,621	122,059	65
(26) Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,985	52,064	104
	1,979,768	235,863	76
Total	17,024,092	2,898,264	109

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Passenger Movement by Sea	
				Inwards	Outwards
1954	62,534	15,831	35,535	677,271	716,153
1955	61,622	16,443	36,762	712,594	756,861
1956	60,740	16,761	33,910	771,710	807,706
1957	61,286*	14,423*	34,308*	745,751	792,453

* Provisional.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President of Eire—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann.*

Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The Taoiseach is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The Taoiseach appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach, the Tánaiste and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1956, its population was 539,476. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 80,011), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,553), Limerick (50,886), Waterford (28,878), Galway (21,219), Dundalk (20,154), Drogheda (17,008), Sligo (12,947), Wexford (10,838), Bray (10,856), Kilkenny (10,607), Tralee (10,928), Clonmel (10,697) and Athlone (9,393).

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtarán na hÉireann (*President of Eire*), *elected* June 25, 1945, *re-elected* June 25, 1952, Seán T. Ó. Ceallaigh (Seán T. O'Kelly).

Secretary to the President: Domhnall Ó Donnabháin (Daniel J. O'Donovan).

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Taoiseach, Éamon de Valéra	£3,000
Tánaiste and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seán F. Lemass	2,125
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Welfare, Seán Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)	2,125
Minister for Finance, An Dr. Séamas Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)	2,125
Minister for External Affairs, Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)	2,125
Minister for Justice, Oscar Mac Tréinfhir (Oscar Traynor)	2,125
Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smith)	2,125
Minister for Lands, Erskine H. Childers	2,125
Minister for Education, Seán Ó Loingsigh (John Lynch)	2,125
Minister for Local Government, Niall Bléine (Neil T. Blancy)	2,125
Minister for Defence, Caoimhghin Ó Beoláin (Kevin Boland)	£2,125
Minister for the Gaeltacht, Micheál Ó Móráin (Michael Moran)	2,125
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Seán Mac Urmhúmhain (John Ormonde)	2,125

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (16th) Dáil was elected on March 5, 1957, and met on March 20, 1957.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1956	1957	1958
Fianna Fáil	67	78	78
Fine Gael	49	40	40
Labour	17	11	11
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	5	3	3
Independent	5	9	7
Clann na Poblachta	3	1	1
Sinn Féin	—	—	4
National Progressive Democrats	—	—	2
Speaker	1	1	1
Total	147	147	147

*** Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, are allowed £52 (and members of Seanad Éireann £39) a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence. Donnchadh Ó Briain.
Do. to Minister for Social Welfare, Micheál S. Ó. Cinnéide (Michael J. Kennedy).
Do. to the Minister for Finance, Gearóid Mac Phartholáin (Gerald Bartley)
Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard).

Attorney-General, Aindrias Ó Caoimh, A.S.
Secretary to the Government, Muiris Ó Muimhneacháin (Maurice Moynihan).
Assistant Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nuallain, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan, Ph.D.).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.
Counsellor, G. Kimber, C.M.G.
First Secretary, G. D. Anderson.
Military Attache, Brig. R. N. Thicknesse.
Trade Commissioner, K. R. Allen.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: L. T. McCauley (*Ambassador*).
Argentina: T. J. Horan (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Australia: W. B. Butler (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Austria: Mrs. J. MacNeill (*Minister*).
Belgium: D. R. McDonald (*Minister*).
Canada: T. J. Kiernan (*Ambassador*).
France: W. P. Fay (*Ambassador*).
Federal Republic of Germany: W. Warnock (*Minister*).
Great Britain: H. J. McCann (*Ambassador*), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
Italy: D. A. Devlin (*Minister*).
Netherlands: B. Gallagher (*Minister*).
Norway: J. D. Brennan (*Minister*).
Portugal: T. V. Commins (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Spain: M. Rynne (*Ambassador*).
Sweden: J. D. Brennan (*Minister*).
Switzerland: Mrs. J. MacNeill (*Minister*).
Turkey: D. A. Devlin (*Minister*).
U.S.A.: J. J. Hearne (*Ambassador*).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach.* The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire	£4,850
President of the High Court, Hon. Cahir Davitt	3,700
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Martin C. Maguire; Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly, each	3,700
Judges, High Court, Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Kevin J. Dixon; Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. W. G. Shannon (*ex officio*) each	3,250
Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.	

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister of Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 14,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1959, provide for approximately 25,000 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and auxiliary vessels. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1958, provide for an expenditure of £6,208,560.

FINANCE

	1957–58 (Actual)	1958–59 (Estimated)
Revenue	£122,921,000	£124,733,000
Expenditure	139,220,000	136,474,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1957–58 amounted to £10,417,000 and for 1958–59 are estimated at £11,741,000.

The estimated *Revenue* for 1958–59 includes: Customs and Special Import Levy, £47,558,000; Excise, £17,415,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,660,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £24,965,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £2,925,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £5,400,000; Stamp Duties, £1,985,000; Post Office Services, £8,600,000.

The principal items of estimated *Expenditure* for

1958-59 are Debt Service, £24,812,000: Agriculture, land division, etc., £19,164,000: Army, £6,399,000: Police, £4,060,000: Education, £13,487,000: Social Insurance, £4,251,000: Social Assistance, £20 561,000: Health Services £8,198,000: Postal Services, £7,163,000: Superannuation, £5,198,000.

The *Gross Debt* on March 31, 1958, was £412,000,000 with *Assets* £230,000,000, leaving the *net* total of the debt at £182,000,000.

RELIGION

(Census of 1946)

Catholics	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians	124,849
Presbyterians	23,870
Methodists	8,355
Others	12,020
Total	2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,869 schools with an enrolment of 503,381, and average daily attendance 86·8 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (489 recognized schools with 66,221 pupils 12–20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 260 permanent schools (excluding 12 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (22,491 whole-time day students and 66,133 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin) with 517 Professors, etc., and 6,426 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 179 Professors, etc., and 1,967 students in the academic year 1956–57. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1958-59, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £9,225,530; Secondary £2,171,840; Vocational £1,246,960; Science and Art £186,870. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1958–59 amounts to £670,220, while in addition grants of £85,000 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1957 there were 1,176,900 acres under corn crops, 568,500 under root and green crops, 400 under flax, 12,300 under fruit, and 1,944,700 under hay, a total of 3,702,800 acres. The principal produce in 1957 was: oats, 426,000 tons: wheat, 502,000 tons: barley, 401,000 tons: turnips, 2,142,000 tons: potatoes, 2,319,000 tons: mangolds, 1,181,000 tons. sugar beet, 795,000 tons: and hay, 4,045,000 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,452,600 cattle, 3,723,400 sheep, 906,700 pigs, and 260,700 horses.

Minerals.—1,481 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1956 and 236,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—6,112 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1957, the total value of all fish excluding salmon landed being £1,147,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1957) 2,221 miles of railway of which 2,039 miles are of standard (5ft. 3 in.) gauge. 17,479,000 passengers and 2,940,208 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts (1956) were £19,048,485* and the net loss £1,254,145.*

*Figures relate to the year ended March 31, 1957 for Córas Iompair Éireann, to the year ended Sept. 30, 1956 for the Great Northern Railway and to the calendar year 1956 for other railways.

These figures include receipts from road transport services, canals, etc., operated by the railway companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1957 road motor vehicles carried 311,899,000 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £5,689,000.

Shipping.—In 1957 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various Ψ ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 9,322 of 8,805,000 tons, of which 1,640 (1,291,000 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 4,904 (5,140,000 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1957 the airport handled 443,585 passengers and 33,891,392 lb. of cargo.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-Channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1957 the airport handled 494,473 passengers and 18,683,288 lb. of cargo.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S.W. of Killarney; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1947	131,334,517	39,511,134	— 91,823,383
1948	136,315,884	49,326,523	— 86,989,361
1949	130,231,623	60,552,381	— 69,679,242
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	— 87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,520,383	— 123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	— 70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,405	— 68,382,946
1954	179,890,195	115,341,682	— 64,548,513
1955	207,663,264	110,851,440	— 96,811,824
1956	182,848,621	108,126,933	— 74,721,688
1957	184 797,839	131,233,702	— 53,564,137

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1957)

The principal groups were food £25,358,386: machinery and electrical goods £16,266,864: oils, fats, resins and gums £20,954,754: non-metalliferous mine and quarry products £12,139,379: textiles £19,534,905: vehicles £16,685,063: chemicals, perfumery, dyes and colours £8,901,551: iron and steel £7,128,489: paper and cardboard £6,035,677: fertilizers £5,594,505.

Domestic Exports (1957)

Principally, live animals £54,344,566: food, drink and tobacco £39,972,994: textiles (except apparel) £8,505,875.

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp *or* stringed *argent*.

The United States of America

Divisions	Gross Area, 1950 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1940	Census 1950
Continental United States	*3,022,387	131,669,275	150,697,361
Alaska	586,400	72,524	128,643
Guam	206	22,290	59,498
Hawaii	6,423	422,770	499,794
Panama Canal Zone	553	51,827	52,822
Puerto Rico	3,435	1,869,255	2,210,703
American Samoa	76	12,908	18,937
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	133	24,889	26,665
Other islands†	42	2,083	2,423
Military, &c., abroad	—	118,933	481,545
Total	3,619,655	134,266,754	154,178,391

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,974,726.

† Includes Midway, Wake, Canton, Enderbury, Johnston, Sand, Swan, Corn, Navassa, Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Marianas, Caroline* and *Marshall* Islands) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 687 sq. miles and their population, in 1950, was 54,843.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Calendar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1946	3,288,672	23·3	1,395,617	10·0
1947	3,699,940	25·8	1,445,370	10·1
1948	3,535,068	24·2	1,444,337	9·9
1949	3,559,529	23·9	1,443,607	9·7
1950	3,554,149	23·6	1,452,454	9·6
*1951	3,750,850	24·5	1,482,099	9·7
*1952	3,846,986	24 7	1,496,838	9·6
*1953	3,902,120	24 6	1,517,541	9·6
*1954	4,017 362	24 9	1,481,091	9·2
1955	4,047,295	24·6	1,528 717	9·3
*1956	4 163,090	24·9	1,564 476	9·4
§1957	4,254,000	25·0	1,636,000	9·6

* Births based on 50 per cent. sample. § Estimated.

Note.—Deaths exclude foetal death and deaths among armed forces overseas. Birth and death rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Birth rates for 1946 are based on total population including armed forces overseas. For other years armed forces overseas are excluded.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

From 1820 to 1957, 41,061,612 alien immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the inward total in 1957, 27,750 were born in the United Kingdom; 49,339 in Germany and Austria; 6,875 in Scandinavia; 19,061 in Italy; and 4,180 in France. The total number of alien immigrants admitted in the year ending June 30, 1957, was 326,867. During the same period 23,933 residents left the United States for permanent residence abroad.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1946	2,291,000	16·4	610,000	4·3
1947	1,992,000	13·9	483,000	3·4
1948	1,811,000	12·4	408,000	2·8
1949	1,580,000	10·6	397,000	2·7
1950	1,667,000	11·1	385,000	2·6
1951	1,595,000	10·4	381.000	2·5
1952	1,539,000	9·9	392,000	2·5
1953	1,546,000	9·8	390,000	2·5
1954	1,490,000	9·2	379,000	2 4
1955	1,531.000	9·3	377,000	2·3
1956	1,583.000	9 5	382,000	2·3
*1957	1,516,000	8 9	378,000	2·2

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—Marriage and divorce rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Divorce rates for 1946 are based on population including armed forces overseas. All other rates are based on population excluding armed forces overseas.

Increase of the People—*Continental U.S. only.*

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580.793	172,020	50,155,783	10,337.334	2,812, 191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791.931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209
1940	118.214,870	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania	84,952
Belgium	52,891	France	107,924	Lithuania	147,765	Scotland	244,200
Canada—		Germany	984,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,565
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland ..	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.	894,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland..	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ..	143,956
England and Wales	584,615	I. Republic	504,961				

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°–49° North and longitude 67°–124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,561 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follow:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet above sea-level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 280 feet below sea-level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organization), and of 2 organized Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-second Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933 and Feb. 27, 1951), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the *first Monday after the second Wednesday in December* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *sixth day of January* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the

representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of $50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding $40,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1953, to January 20,1961), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, *born* Oct. 14, 1890, *sworn in as President* (in succession to Harry S. Truman) Jan. 20 1953. *Republican.*
Vice-President, Richard Milhous Nixon, of California, *born* Jan. 9, 1913, *elected* Nov. 4, 1952. *Republican.*

THE CABINET

(Each $22,500).

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, of New York (*born* Feb. 25, 1888), *appointed* Jan. 21, 1953.
Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson, of Texas (*born* June 4, 1910), *appointed* May 29, 1957.
Secretary of Defence, Neil H. McElroy, of Ohio (*born* Oct. 30, 1904), *appointed* Aug. 7, 1957.
Attorney-General, William P. Rogers, of Maryland (*born* June 23, 1913) *appointed* Jan. 1958.
Postmaster-General, Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan (*born* Mar. 17, 1899), *appointed* Jan. 21, 1953.
Secretary of the Interior, Fred. A. Seaton of Nebraska (*born* Dec. 11, 1909), *appointed* May 29, 1956.
Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, of Utah (*born* Aug. 4, 1899), *appointed* Jan. 21, 1953.
Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts (*born* June 15, 1893), *appointed* Jan. 21, 1953.
Secretary of Labour, James Paul Mitchell, of New Jersey (*born* Nov. 12, 1900), *appointed* Oct. 9, 1953.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, of Ohio (*born* June 12,1905), *appointed* July 1958.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 Representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is $22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 3, 1957, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1959.

President of the Senate, Richard M. Nixon, *Calif.*	$30,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, *Tex.*	$30,000
Secretary of the Senate, Felton M. Johnston, *Miss.*	
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R. Roberts, *Ind.*	

Members of the 85th Congress were elected on Nov. 6, 1956.

The 85th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats 49, Republicans 47. Total 96.

House of Representatives.—Democrats 233, Republicans 198. Four vacancies. Total 435.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library)

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of some 6,000 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 1958, more than 36,900,000 items. These included more than 11,400,000 volumes and pamphlets; 161,000 bound newspaper volumes; 15,680,000 manuscripts; 2,380,000 maps and views; 35,000 microcards; 155,000 reels and strips of microfilm; 121,000 reels of motion pictures; 1,980,000 pieces of music; 104,000 phonograph records; 414,000 "talking books" for the blind; 2,960,000 photographic negatives, prints and slides; 582,800 fine prints and reproductions, 100,000

microprint cards, and other materials such as broadsides, photostats, posters and miscellaneous items. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately $28,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres), with more than 250 miles of shelving. During the fiscal year 1958, $16,757,356 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum $11,770,500 was appropriated directly by Congress; $3,781,381 was transferred from other Government agencies and $1,205,425 was derived from gifts. During the fiscal year 1958, the Library registered copyright claims for 238,935 works and received $945,231 as earned receipts from fees. From the sale of 28,351,083 catalogue cards to approximately 10,000 subscribers and the sale of other library publications, it also transferred to the Treasury $1,558,762 in earned receipts. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as the Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, sponsors music concerts, literary readings and other cultural affairs, and participates in international professional and cultural activities.

Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.
Chief Assistant Librarian, Rutherford D. Rogers.
Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.
Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, David C. Mearns.
Director, Administrative Department, Robert C. Gooch.
Director, Legislative Reference Service, Hugh L. Elsbree.
Director, Processing Department, John W. Cronin.
Director, Reference Department, Roy P. Basler.
Law Librarian, W. Lawrence Keitt.
Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Secretary, Leonard Carmichael.
Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Kellogg; J. L. Keddy.
Administrative Assistant, Louise M. Pearson.
Treasurer, T. F. Clark.
Chief, Editorial and Publications Division, P. H. Oehser.
Librarian, Ruth E. Blanchard.

Board of Regents
Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, R. V. Fleming.

Bureaux of the Smithsonian Institution

United States National Museum
Director, A. R. Kellogg.

Museum of Natural History
Head Curators, F. M. Setzler; Herbert Friedmann (*acting*); J. R. Swallen; G. A. Cooper.

Museum of History and Technology
Director, F. A. Taylor.
Head Curators, R. P. Multhauf; P. W. Bishop (*acting*); A. N. B. Garvan; M. L. Peterson.

Bureau of American Ethnology
Director, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.

Astrophysical Observatory
Director, F. L. Whipple.
Chief, Radiation and Organisms, W. H. Klein (*acting*).

National Gallery of Art
Director, John Walker.
Administrator, E. R. Feidler.
Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel, Huntington Cairns.
Chief Curator, P. B. Cott.

National Collection of Fine Arts
Director, T. M. Beggs.

Freer Gallery of Art
Director, A. G. Wenley.
Assistant Director, J. A. Pope.

National Zoological Park
Director, T. H. Reed.
Asst. Director, J. L. Grimmer.

International Exchange Service
Chief, J. A. Collins.

National Art Museum
Director, P. S. Hopkins.
Head Curator, P. E. Garber.

Canal Zone Biological Area
Resident Naturalist, M. H. Moynihan.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings and public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $35,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, David E. Finley.
Members, Felix W. de Weldon; Wallace K. Harrison; Emily L. Muir; Douglas W. Orr; William G. Perry; Michael Rapuano.
Secretary and Administrative Officer, L. R. Wilson.

THE JUDICATURE

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *United States Courts of Appeals*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *93 District Courts*, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Earl Warren, *Cal.*, *born* March 19, 1891, *appointed* Sept. 30, 1953..... $35,500

Associate Justices (each $35,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, *Ala.*	1886	1937
Felix Frankfurter, *Mass.*	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, *Conn.*	1898	1939
Harold H. Burton, *Ohio*	1888	1945
Tom C. Clark, *Texas*	1899	1949
John M. Harlan, *N.Y.*	1899	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., *N.J.*	1906	1956
Charles E. Whittaker, *Missouri*	1901	1957

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, John T. Fey.
Deputy Clerks, Edmund P. Cullinan; Richard J. Blanchard.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter of Decisions, Walter Wyatt.
Librarian, Helen Newman.

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (*in the Cabinet*), Neil H. McElroy (Oct. 9, 1957).
Secretary of the Army (*not in the Cabinet*), Wilbur M. Brucker.
Secretary of the Navy (*not in the Cabinet*), Thomas S. Gates, jr.
Secretary of the Air Force (*not in the Cabinet*), James H. Douglas.

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1950, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on April 30, 1958, was 905,638.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on June 30, 1950, was 454,800, and on April 30, 1958, it was 828,471.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (April 30, 1958), 873,800.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945 Aug. 31	1958 April
Battleships	15	23	..
Attack Aircraft Carriers	4	28	14
Support Carriers	8	71	5
Heavy Cruisers	18	25	14
Light Cruisers	19	48	3
Destroyers and Destroyer-type craft	220	737	249
Submarines	94	234	110

In April, 1957, there were also 3 escort aircraft carriers, 1 small aircraft carrier and 805 miscellaneous patrol ships and auxiliaries.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69·245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1950 of 802,178.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President, one being chosen from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army and two from civil life.

The *City of Washington*, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1955–56 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 37,262,000, of whom 31,163,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 27,731,000, the average length of school term was 178·0 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 158·4 days. In 1955–56, 1,138,000 teachers (295,000 men and 843,000 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $4,100.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $9,694,000,000. Of this amount, $406,000,000 was received from Federal sources, $3,870,000,000 from State sources and $5,418,000,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was $8,159,208,000. $2,581,000,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment and $209,000,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1957 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 3,068,417.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1957 survey of enrolments covered 1,890 institutions classified as follows: 1,397 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 2,698,454 students; and 493 junior colleges enrolling 369,963 students. There are 98 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 78,244 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1956–57, 340,347 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 222,738 to men and 117,609 to women; 61,955 masters' degrees, 41,332 to men and 20,623 to women; and 8,756 doctor's degrees, 7,817 to men and 939 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 77,722 bachelor's degrees in Education, 46,760 in Business and Commerce, and 31,211 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (30,972), Engineering (5,233) and Buisness and Commerce (3,270).

The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,533), Chemistry (1,003) and Engineering (596).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (13,131 students, including 1,900 women in 1957), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (7,229 students, including 523 women, in 1957), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 3,773 students, including 1,025 women, in 1957); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 26,787 students, including 10,055 women, in 1957); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 11,102 students, including 2,624 women, in 1957); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 3,039 students in 1957); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 5,713 students in 1957); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 7,186 students, including 1,396 women, in 1957); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 17,125 students, including 4,540 women, in 1957); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 16,075 students, including 3,892 women in 1957); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 14,602 students, including 3,880 women, in 1957); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 31,068 students, including 7,464 women, in 1957.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1955–56 there were 3,768,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 823,000 pupils in private high schools and academies, an estimated 50,000 pupils in elementary and secondary departments of private universities and colleges, and 1,309,000 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition there were some 10,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

RELIGIONS IN U.S.

	1952	1955
Adventist	253,889	277,162
Baptist	17,306,684	18,702,157
Congregationalist	1,269,466	1,342,045
Disciples of Christ	1,815,627	1,897,736
Lutheran	6,145,664	6,941,705
Methodist	11,499,054	11,661,951
Presbyterian	3,464,011	3,786,625
Protestant Episcopal	2,482,887	2,757,944
Jewish	5,000,000	5,500,000
Roman Catholic	30,253,427	33,396,647
Latter Day Saints	1,206,016	1,367,877
Eastern Orthodox	2,280,000	2,301,940
Church of Christ, Scientist	268,915*	268,915*

* No figures later than 1936.

FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1958 showed a deficit of $1,388,000,000, compared with the actual surplus of $1,596,000,000 in 1957.

(Fiscal year)

Budget Receipts	1957 Actual	1958 Estimated*
Budget Receipts:—		
Individual Income Taxes	$35,620,000,000	$37,200,000,000
Corporation Income Taxes	21,167,000,000	20,385,000,000
Excise Taxes	9,055,000,000	8,898,000,000
Estate and Gift Taxes	1,365,000,000	1,486,000,000
Customs	735,000,000	765,000,000
All other Receipts (net)	3,088,000,000	3,666,000,000
Net Budget Receipts	71,029,000,000	72,400,000,000

Budget Expenditure	1957 Actual	1958 Estimated*
Major National Security	$44,414,000,000	$44,871,000,000
International Affairs and Finance	832,000,000	1,468,000,000
Veterans Service and Benefits	4,793,000,000	5,034,000,000
Labour and Welfare	2,966,000,000	3,443,000,000
Agriculture and Agricultural Resources	4,582,000,000	4,924,000,000
Natural Resources	1,296,000,000	1,457,000,000
Commerce and Housing	1,453,000,000	2,146,000,000
General Government	1,789,000,000	1,377,000,000
Interest	7,308,000,000	7,867,000,000
Allowance for Contingencies	..	200,000,000
Net Budget Expenditure	69,433,000,000	72,788,000,000

* Represent Budget estimates released January 13, 1958.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports $	Exports $	Imports $	Exports $
1954	37,853,000	21,731,000	79,699,000	4,523,000
1955	104,592,000	7,257,000	72,932,000	8,331,000
1956	132,667,000	26,562,000	129,068,000	7,049,000
1957	272,641,000	168,332,000	158,354,000	11,163,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1957, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at $270,527,000,000; the level at the end of fiscal year 1956 was $272,571,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1957 of 120·2 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1947–49 average). The average of consumer prices for the first four months of 1958 was: January, 122·3, February, 122·5, March, 123·3 and April, 123·5.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 118·0 to 121·6 during the calendar year 1957, displaying a persistent upward movement. Each group increased. Transportation rose from 133·1 to 138·9, medical care from 134·7 to 140·8, and food from 112·9 to 116·1. Personal care rose from 121·8 to 127·0, apparel from 107·0 to 107·6, rent from 134·2 to 136·7, and reading and recreation from 109·3 to 114·6. During the first four months of 1958, the consumer price index for all items rose from 122·3 to 123·5. Transportation fell from 138·7 to 138·3 and apparel from 106·9 to 106·7, but all other major groups increased: reading and recreation from 116·6 to 117·0, medical care from 141·7 to 142·7, food from 118·2 to 121·6, personal care from 127·8 to 128·5 and rent from 136·8 to 137·3.

The wholesale price index showed a monthly average during 1956 of 114·3 (the average for the years 1947–49 = 100). The monthly average rose to 117·6 in 1957 and rose further to 119·5 in May, 1958. Wholesale prices for farm products rose from 88·4 in 1956 to 90·9 in 1957 and further to 98·4 in May, 1958. Industrial prices rose from 122·2 in 1956 to 125·6 in 1957, but fell to 125·3 in May, 1958.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from $326·9 billion in 1956 to $343·4 billion in 1957. Increases were registered in this period in all types of income: labour income rose by $11·9 billion, business and professional income by $0·7 billion, dividends by $0·2 billion, personal interest income by $1·2 billion, and transfer payments by $2·7 billion. Farm proprietors' income increased by $0·5 billion. Preliminary estimates for May, 1958 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at $344·3 billion, an increase of $1·1 billion over the 1957 level. Labour income fell from $246·1 billion in 1957 to $241·6 billion in May, 1958, a decrease of $4·5 billion. Transfer payments rose from $21·6 billion in 1957 to $26·1 billion in May, 1958, business and professional proprietors' income fell from $28·7 billion in 1957 to $28·0 billion in May, 1958, but personal interest income rose from $18·6 billion in 1957 to $19·7 billion in May, 1958. All other types of personal income also rose from 1957 to May, 1958, except rental income of persons which fell from $10·4 billion to $10·3 billion and dividends, which fell from $12·5 billion to $12·1 billion.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,824,640 acres, of which about 61 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1954 (1954 Census of Agriculture) was 4,782,416. The cash income from crops in 1951 was $13,239,000,000; in 1952, $14,257,000,000; in 1953, $14,035,000,000; in 1954, $13,660,000,000; in 1955, $13,663,000,000; in 1956, $14,122,000,000 and in 1957, $13,885,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1951, $19,689,000,000; in 1954, $16,284,000,000; in 1955, $15,879,000,000; in 1956, $16,250,000,000 and in 1957, $17,134,000,000.

Total crop production in 1957 equalled the previous record, despite the smallest total acreage planted or grown since 1919. Overall yield levels were also a record, despite many local and sectional setbacks which delayed planting and slowed harvest of some crops to the latest stage for several years. At 106 (1947–49 = 100), the index of all crop production for the third successive year equalled the record level first attained in 1948. The yield per acre index reached a new record of 127 per cent. This is the fourth successive record figure for this index. The harvested acreage of 50 crops at 319,000,000 was slightly larger than last year, but otherwise, the lowest since the drought disaster year of 1936.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1956	1957	1958*
All cattle ...	96,804,000	95,502,000	93,967,000
Milch cows.	23,213,000	22,916,000	22,357,000
Hogs.....	55,173,000	52,703,000	51,559,000
Sheep.....	31,273,000	30,840,000	31,328,000
Horses & Mules	3,928,000	3,574,000	3,348,000
Chickens....	382,846,000	396,137,000	370,473,000
Turkeys....	4,923,000	5,799,000	5,477,000

* Preliminary figures.

Livestock and poultry on farms and ranches on January 1, 1958, showed a net decline of 1 per cent. from 1957. Cattle were down 1 per cent., hogs, very slightly, horses and mules, 6 per cent., chickens 5 per cent. and turkeys 6 per cent. Sheep increased 2 per cent.

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. *Commissioner*, Wilbur A. Dexheimer.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. More than 7,658,801 acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1958, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized, 111 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among them is the *Missouri River Basin project*, with more than 250 units, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946. In 1956 construction started on the Colorado River Storage Project which will permit economic expansion in five Western States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico—in an area of rich resources now virtually untapped. The total harvest from all reclamation projects in 1956 was valued at $952,623,656, increasing the cumulative value of all reclamation harvests since 1902 to $12,349,504,073.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards), and with the greatest hydro-electric power-plant capacity, began operating in March, 1941;

its installed capacity is 1,974,000 kW. The dam will provide storage for the ultimate irrigation of 1,029,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the world (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,249,800 kW., and an ultimate capacity of 1,354,300 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft.), on the Sacramento River in California, is the world's second highest. It was completed in 1944, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 379,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, completed in 1952, on the Flathead River in Montana, is 565 ft. high, the third highest in the world. It has a power capacity of 285,000 kW.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1957 totalled an estimated $18·3 billion. The comparable value for 1956 was $17·5 billion and for 1955 $16·0 billion.

Nearly three-quarters of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1957 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,611 million barrels.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1957 totalled 490,000,000 tons, 2·2 per cent. less than in 1956.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The *short ton* of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0·9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0·83268 British gallon. The U.S. *liquid quart* is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific and pharmaceutical work. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

MANUFACTURES

The leading 5 States according to value added by manufacture in the 1954 Census of Manufactures were: New York ($14,149,000,000), Ohio ($10,154,000,000), Pennsylvania ($9,940,000,000), Illinois ($9,642,000,000) and Michigan ($8,734,000,000).

The average number of employees in 1954 for the United States as a whole was 16,135,000, salaries and wages totalling $66,011,000,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies) was $116,001,000,000.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1954

Division	No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value added by Manufacture
New England	1,450,000	$ 5,467,000,000	$9,060,000,000
Middle Atlantic	4,306,000	17,909,000,000	31,356,000,000
East North Central	4,612,000	20,951,000,000	36,457,000,000
West North Central	961,000	3,841,000,000	7,068,000,000
South Atlantic	1,781,000	5,706,000,000	10,601,000,000
East South Central	731,000	2,370,000,000	4,694,000,000
West South Central	738,000	2,804,000,000	5,743,000,000
Mountain	191,000	768,000,000	1,495,000,000
Pacific	1,384,000	6,232,000,000	11,287,000,000

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1956

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products	1,707,000	$8,965,000,000	$15,977,000,000
Tobacco manufactures	93,000	278,000,000	1,173,000,000
Textile mill products	1,044,000	3,298,000,000	5,456,000,000
Apparel, etc.	1,271,000	3,612,000,000	5,973,000,000
Lumber and wood products	698,000	2,276,000,000	3,817,000,000
Furniture and fixtures	376,000	1,417,000,000	2,510,000,000
Pulp, paper, etc.	565,000	2,629,000,000	5,609,000,000
Printing and publishing	854,000	4,124,000,000	7,556,000,000
Chemicals and products	760,000	3,889,000,000	12,022,000,000
Petroleum and coal	184,000	1,083,000,000	3,318,000,000
Rubber and products	265,000	1,260,000,000	2,418,000,000
Leather and products	367,000	1,149,000,000	1,882,000,000
Stone, clay and glass	536,000	2,344,000,000	5,036,000,000
Primary metal industries	1,319,000	6,893,000,000	13,848,000,000
Fabricated do. products	1,102,000	5,127,000,000	9,244,000,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1,718,000	8,902,000,000	16,092,000,000
Electrical machinery	1,081,000	4,915,000,000	9,135,000,000
Transportation equipment	1,792,000	9,702,000,000	16,628,000,000
Instruments, etc.	297,000	1,458,000,000	2,690,000,000
Miscellaneous	675,000	2,755,000,000	4,620,000,000
Total	17,178,000	$77,059,000,000	$145,003,000,000

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership is now 16,900,000 (including 987,000 members in Canada). There are also 1,580,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL–CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 3,673 stoppages recorded in 1957, involving 1,390,000 workers and 16,500,000 man-days of idleness. The number of work stoppages beginning in the year was the lowest since the war.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 68,965,000 in May, 1958. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 4,904,000 (7·2 per cent.). In addition there were 1,779,000 temporarily stopped, and 10,371,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

Wages.—In March, 1958, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from $132·17 per week in electrical work to $43·68 in laundries. The average for all manufacturing was $81·45, a three-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947–49 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

March 1957	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing	$81·45	38·6	2·11
Durable	87·75	39·0	2·25
Non-durable	73·53	38·1	1·93
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite	73·25	25·0	2·93
Bituminous	96·37	31·7	3·04
Building construction	107·71	35·2	3.06
Electrical work	132·17	38·2	3·46
Gas and Electricity	97·77	40·4	2·42
Wholesale trade	85·57	39·8	2·15
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	63·13	37·8	1·67
Laundries	43·68	39·0	1·12

A minimum wages of $1 an hour is set by federal law for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities directly essential to such production. The act requires time and a half for all hours over 40 a week. While national averages by industry are generally above the minimum, rates for individuals in some occupations are close to the minimum.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

INDIAN POPULATION

On Jan. 1, 1956, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 483,662. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest resident Indian population are: Arizona, 77,300; Oklahoma, 56,300; New Mexico, 53,100; South Dakota, 25,000; Montana, 15,850.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

On June 30, 1957, there were 45,222 post offices, postal branches and postal stations in the U.S., handling 59,077,633,000 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was $2,496,600,000, and the expenditure $3,018,438,000 for the fiscal year of 1957. The telegraphs and telephones are operated by private companies.

On June 30, 1957, the postal savings deposits amounted to $1,462,268,304, a decrease of $303,201,542 since June 30, 1956.

On May 27, 1958, the President signed a measure, enacted by Congress, which granted a general increase in postage rates. This included an increase from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce on ordinary first class mail, and from 6 cents to 7 cents an ounce on air mail letters. First class letters and air mail comprise approximately 75 per cent. of all mail in the U.S.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Capitol and H. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Office was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation from that time. It carries out all the printing and binding ordered by Congress and the departments, independent establishments and agencies of the Federal Government, and provides them with stationery. It also distributes Government publications as required by law, maintains the necessary catalogues and a library of these publications, and prints for sale to the public such documents as are not confidential.

Public Printer, Raymond Blattenberger, N.J., $20,000.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Crime	No. of Offences 1956	1957
Murder and non-negligent Manslaughter	6,970	6,920
Manslaughter by negligence	5,650	5,740
Rape	20,300	21,080
Robbery	56,770	61,410
Aggravated Assault	96,430	100,110
Burglary	525,720	590,020
Larceny	1,587,590	1,721,170
Thefts of Automobiles	263,720	289,950
Total	2,563,150	2,796,400

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE.

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1949	$5,622,390,000	$ 12,051,108,000	+ $5,428,718,000
1950	8,852,161,000	10,275,043,000	+ 1,422,882,000
1951	10,967,300,000	15,032,379,000	+ 4,065,079,000
1952	10,717,485,000	15,201,000,000	+ 4,484,000,000
1953	10,873,000,000	15,774 000,000	+ 4,901,000,000
1954	10,215,000,000	15,106,000,000	+ 4,891,000,000
1955	11,384,000,000	15,547,000,000	+ 4,162,000,000
1956	12,615,000,000	19,090,000,000	+ 6,475,000,000
1957	12,978,000,000	20,810,000,000	+ 7,832,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1957

Commodity	Value
Electrical machinery and apparatus	$1,021,200,000
Industrial machinery	2,542,100,000
Agricultural machinery and implements	132,800,000
Office appliances	127,200,000
Textiles and textile manufactures	1,743,500,000
Grains and preparations	1,368,000,000
Wheat, including flour	854,100,000
Automobiles, parts, accessories, and service equipment	1,476,000,000
Aircraft, parts and accessories	1,028,000,000
Tractors, parts and accessories	379,800,000
Iron and steel mill products	1,376,200,000
Chemicals and related products	1,395,100,000
Petroleum and products	992,100,000
Coal and related products	844,400,000
Dairy products and eggs	137,100,000
Tobacco and manufactures	432,700,000
Fruits and vegetables	360,200,000
Fruits	235,100,000
Vegetables	125,100,000
Iron and steel advanced manufactures	516,200,000
Rubber and manufactures	302,100,000
Vegetable oils and oil seeds	463,300,000
Wood and paper	481,800,000
Animal and fish oils and greases	132,000,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1957

Commodity	Value
Paper and paper materials	$1,031,300,000
Coffee	1,376,000,000
Cane sugar	458,300,000
Crude rubber	291,500,000
Petroleum and products	1,548,100,000
Vegetable oils, expressed and oil seeds	165,600,000
Wool, unmanufactured	210,700,000
Fruits, edible nuts and vegetables	261,400,000
Copper, ore, concentrates, refined, unrefined and scrap	383,700,000
Cocoa or cocoa beans	147,300,000
Furs and manufactures	86,000,000
Diamonds	193,400,000
Whisky and other distilled spirits	166,300,000
Chemicals and related products	275,600,000
Sawmill products	243,400,000
Machinery	858,100,000
Nonferrous ores, metals and ferro alloys	1,733,300,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1957

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials	$3,186,000,000	$3,109,400,000
Crude foodstuffs	2,019,400,000	1,329,800,000
Manufactured do.	1,268,300,000	1,167,600,000
Semi-manufactures	2,920,500,000	3,237,200,000
Finished manuf.	3,526,800,000	11,786,400,000
TOTAL	$12,921,000,000	$20,630,500,000

(1) Imports for consumption.
(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1957

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina	$281,800,000	$129,300,000
Australia	212,300,000	146,300,000
Belgium and Luxembourg	419,300,000	270,200,000
Brazil	481,800,000	700,100,000
British Malaya	42,600,000	192,300,000
Canada	3,904,900,000	2,904,300,000
Chile	194,900,000	196,300,000
Colombia	241,400,000	383,400,000
Cuba	617,900,000	481,700,000
France	588,700,000	258,000,000
Germany (West)	954,000,000	604,600,000
Greece	86,100,000	35,100,000
India	437,600,000	211,000,000
Indonesia	109 300,000	203,300,000
Italy	$661,400,000	$245,200,000
Japan	1,230,500,000	600,500,000
Mexico	901,500,000	430,100,000
Netherlands	555,700,000	165,200,000
Norway	85,400,000	63,300,000
Panama, Rep. of	84,500,000	24,300,000
Philippine Rep.	369,100,000	261,400,000
Poland and Danzig	73,200,000	30,000,000
Sweden	230,300,000	118,700,000
Switzerland	238,600,000	173,000,000
Union of S. Afr.	284,800,000	100,900,000
United Kingdom	1,099,700,000	765,400,000
U.S.S.R.	3,500,000	16,500,000
Venezuela	1,049,700,000	899,700,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries;—

	1956
Capital Stock outstanding	$8,306,059,428
Funded Debt outstanding	9,093,138,730
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	17,399,198,158
Dividends declared	476,082,962
Interest accrued	378,676,804
Total dividends and interest	854,759,766
Railway operating revenues	10,686,491,787
Railway operating expenses	8,199,791,512
Number of passengers carried earning revenue	*Number* 429,994,263
Number of passenger-train cars in service	30,810
Number of freight-train cars in service	1,744,125
Number of railway employees	1,058,053
Miles Operated	233,509

Roads

In 1956 there were 3,430,000 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,051,000 miles were in rural areas and 379,000 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,323,000 miles of the total; 1,107,000 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 425,000 miles (423,000 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 245,000 miles (205,000 surfaced); 2,666,000 miles are under local control (1,675,000 surfaced); and 94,000 miles (23,000 surfaced) are under Federal control.

An estimated total of $8,628,000,000 was spent in 1957 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total $5,628,000,000 was spent for State highways, $1,601,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, $1,277,000,000 was spent for city streets, and $122,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 65.6 per cent. of the total expenditures; 24.5 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.1 per cent. for administration; 1.8 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 4.0 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1957 in the United States was 67,135,546, an increase of 3.0 per cent. over the 1956 total of 65,153,810. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,804,134. The State Governments received $1,468,554,000 in 1941 and $4,568,463,000 in 1957, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1957 the Federal Government received $3,722,269,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1957 there were 38,500 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 6.0 in 1957, compared with 6.4 in 1956.

Shipping

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1958, consisted of 1,937 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 905 were privately owned and 32 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 2,072 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 628 were dry cargo ships, 40 were combination passenger and cargo and 269 were tankers.

Air Transport

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1956 were estimated to have carried 45,943,000 passengers 27,615,100,000 passenger miles. The combined express and freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1956 totalled 486,534,000 ton-miles. In addition, the airlines flew 152,098,000 ton miles of mail, an increase of 1.169 per cent. over 1948.

Domestic air coach or tourist service is becoming increasingly popular in the United States. During 1955, scheduled domestic airlines flew 6,662,529,000 air coach passenger miles, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the 1954 total.

Seven principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (*a*) The Domestic Trunk Lines (12); (*b*) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (*c*) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (18); (*d*) Territorial Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2) and in Alaska (15); other classes are (*e*) Certificated All Cargo Lines (6); (*f*) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); and (*g*) Non-Certificated Air Carriers, including supplemental and irregular transport carriers (49), air freight forwarders (80), air taxi operators and Alaskan pilot-owners and air carriers.

546 stations of the United States are served by domestic trunk and local service airlines and 6,927 airports of all classes are in use, including 363 military. In 1956, 126,970 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines.

Air Statistics, 1956

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Territorial Airlines	International Airlines
Revenue passengers	37,598,000	3,453,000	627,000	3,888,000
Revenue passenger miles	21,643,100,000	633,200,000	83,900,000	5,116,400,000
Air mail ton-miles	91,686,000	1,572,000	65,000	55,155,000
Express ton-miles	49,711,000	1,688,000	—	—
Freight ton-miles	190,597,000	1,625,000	1,477,000*	109,227,000*
Total revenue ton-miles	2,452,500,000	60,000,000	8,800,000	728,100,000
Total revenue plane miles flown	622,100,000	59,500,000	4,600,000	146,000,000

* Express and Freight.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State Government

Each State has a constitution drafted to suit its own problems. States vary greatly in size, population and character but they are in most respects similar in the form of government organization. Like the National Government, State governments have three branches, legislative, executive and judicial.

State Legislatures.—With one exception, State legislatures consist of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives; Nebraska has a single legislative body. The basis of representation in both Senate and House is the county, counties being combined or divided into districts which return one Senator and one or more Representatives. With a few variations, Senators serve for four and Representatives for two years. Fourteen state and three territorial legislatures now meet annually in regular session and several states are considering proposals for changing to annual regular sessions. In addition, many states whose regular sessions are biennial have special sessions in between.

Most of the business of the State legislature is carried on by committees. A bill, introduced either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, is first considered by a committee of the same house. Public hearings are usually held by committees at which representations may be made by opponents and supporters of the measure. If the committee approves the bill it makes a report to the house, when the bill may be further debated before a vote is taken. When passed by one house it is sent to the other where treatment is much the same. A bill which has been changed by the second house is sent to a " conference committee " of both houses for adjustment and if this is successful the bill is voted on favourably by both houses and sent to the governor for signature when it becomes law. Failing a report by the committee, a bill is not considered by the legislature unless a majority of the house votes for consideration without a committee report. In every State except North Carolina the governor may veto a bill and, ordinarily, prevent it from becoming law. The legislators have a right to vote again on a bill to decide whether it shall become law without the governor's approval; in some cases a two-thirds majority is required.

State Executives.—The chief executive of the State is the governor, who is elected by popular vote for a four year, or, in some States, a two year term. His powers are outlined in the State constitution. The governor may advise the legislature on new laws which he considers necessary and may call special sessions of the legislature to consider such laws. He appoints members of many boards and commissions, subject in some cases to Senate approval. He is head of the National Guard of his State and may use it to keep order if need arises. The governor may pardon persons convicted of crimes by the State courts or reduce sentences. Elected with the governor is a lieutenant governor whose regular duty it is to preside over the Senate and who succeeds if the governor dies or is removed from office.

Other important officers of the executive are the Secretary of State, whose duties concern the official records of the State, publication of the State laws and elections; the attorney-general, chief law officer of the State; the State auditor or comptroller and the State treasurer. There are also many departments and commissions such as labour boards, boards of health, banking commissions and highway commissions. In some States the governor has a considerable control over the work of the other State officials and in others little or none. A civil service system, intended to put much of the work of government offices into the hands of qualified workers not subject to political control and change, has been adopted by some States.

State Courts.—The simplest form of State court is usually presided over by a justice of the peace and hears minor civil and criminal cases. In large cities this work is done by police courts or special municipal courts. More important cases are dealt with in district courts, superior courts, circuit courts or common pleas courts, all dealing usually with both civil and criminal matters. Supreme courts of States deal largely with appeals and references from lower courts. Some States have a large number of special courts such as probate, children's, domestic relations and small debts courts. Judges, usually elected (but in some States appointed by the Governor or by the State legislature) preside over all trials. Many of the court practices in the United States have come from the English courts.

Local Government

Cities.—There is a number of different forms of government organization. Usually there is an elected central council with a mayor or manager to act as head of the organization. The three main forms of city government are (1) *The mayor-council plan.* The oldest type of city government, this compares with National and State organizations. The mayor is elected and usually appoints the heads of departments and many other officers, sometimes subject to the council's confirmation. He may sign or veto city ordinances and in general is responsible for putting them into effect. The mayor may also be required to produce a budget. The council passes the city laws which must not violate the city charter or conflict with State or National laws or constitutions. (2) *The commission form of government.* Three or more commissioners are elected from the city as a whole, rather than from districts or wards, and are given both law-making and law-enforcing powers. One of the commissioners is chairman and is usually called the mayor although his powers may be no greater than those of the other commissioners. Each commissioner supervises the work of one or more of the departments and is responsible for them. (3) *The City-Manager plan.* A small elected council makes city ordinances and decides general policy. It appoints a professional administrator as city-manager. The city manager appoints the heads of departments and some of the other officers; he advises the council on the needs of the city, suggests plans for finance and city improvements and enforces city ordinances. In most cases he holds office as long as the council is satisfied with his work.

County and other Local Governments.—The county, a subdivision of the State usually containing two or more townships and a number of villages, is administered by a board of commissioners or supervisors elected by the voters of the entire county. In recent years a number of counties have appointed County Managers to be responsible to a small board for the county government as a whole. In many townships, officials such as justices of the peace, constables and road supervisors are elected. The voters of some New England townships meet once a year and make their own laws on purely local matters, fix rates, decide how the money is to be spent and elect officials. Village or town government is usually in the hands of a council of elected members and some villages elect a president or mayor and employ local officials.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and *order* of admission)	Area Sq. M.‡	Population Estimated 1955	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (*22*)	51,609	3,033,000	Montgomery	James E. Folsom *D.* (4—1959)	$12,000
Arizona (Ar z.) (1912)(*48*)	113,909	980,000	Phoenix	Ernest W. McFarland, *D.* (2—1959) ‥	18,500
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (*25*)	53,104	1,789,000	Little Rock	Orval E. Faubus *D.* (2—1959)	10,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (*31*)	158,693	13,032,000	Sacramento	Goodwin J. Knight, *R.* (4—1959)	40,000
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (*38*)	104,247	1,549,000	Denver	Stephen L. R. McNichols, *D.* (2—1959)	17,500
Connecticut (Conn.) § (1788) (*5*).	5,009	2,241,000	Hartford	Abraham A. Ribicoff, *D.* (4—1959)	15,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (*1*)	2,057	387,000	Dover	J. Caleb Boggs, *R.* (4—1961)	17,500
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791)	69	853,000	..	†	..
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (*27*)	58,560	3,452,000	Tallahassee	Le Roy Collins, *D.* (4—1961)	22,500
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (*4*)	58,876	3,621,000	Atlanta	Marvin Griffin, *D.* (4—1959)	12,000
Idaho (1890) (*43*)	83,557	609,000	Boise	Robert E. Smylie, *R.* (4—1959) ‥ (*c*)	10,000
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (*21*)	56,400	9,361,000	Springfield	William G. Stratton, *R.* (4—1961)	25,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (*19*)	36,291	4,330 000	Indianapolis	Harold W. Handley, *R.* (4—1961)	15,000
Iowa (1846) (*29*)	56,290	2,692,000	Des Moines	Herschel C. Loveless, *D.* (2—1959)	12,500
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (*34*)	82,276	2,060,000	Topeka	George Docking *D.* (2—1959)	15,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (*15*)	40,395	3,005,000	Frankfort	Albert B. Chandler, *D.* (4—Dec. 1959)	15,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (*18*)	48,523	2,927,000	Baton Rouge	Earl K. Long, *D.* (4—May, 1960)	18,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (*23*)	33,215	905,000	Augusta	Edmund S. Muskie, *D.* (2—1959)	10,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (*7*)	10,577	2,669,000	Annapolis	Theodore R. McKeldin, *R.* (4—1959)	15,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (*6*)	8,257	5,016,000	Boston	Foster Furcolo, *D.* (2—1959)	20,000
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (*26*)	58,216	7,236,000	Lansing	G. Mennen Williams, *D.* (2—1959)	22,500
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858 (*32*)	84,068	3,174,000	St. Paul	Orville L. Freeman, *D.-FL.* (2—1959	19,000
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (*20*)	47,716	2,111,000	Jackson	James P. Coleman, *D.* (4—1960)	15,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (*24*)	69,674	4,128,000	Jefferson City	James T. Blair, Jr., *D.* (4—1961)	25,000
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (*41*)	141,118	633,000	Helena	J. Hugo Aronson, *R.* (4—1961)	12,500
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (*37*)	77,227	1,381,000	Lincoln	Victor E. Anderson, *R.* (2—1959)	11,000
Nevada (Nev.) (1864) (*36*)	110,540	225,000	Carson City	Charles H. Russell, *R.* (4—1959)	15,000
New Hampshire (N.H.) § (1788) (*9*)	9,304	557,000	Concord	Lane Dwinell, *R.* (2—1959)	15,000
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (*3*)	7,836	5,420,000	Trenton	Robert B. Meyner, *D.* (4—1958)	30,000
New Mexico (N. Mex.) (1912) (*47*)	121,666	795,000	Santa Fe	Edwin L. Mechem, *R.* (2—1959)	17,500
New York (N.Y.) § (1789) (*11*)	49,576	16,124,000	Albany	Averell Harriman, *D.* (4—1959)	15,000
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (*12*)	52,712	4,285,000	Raleigh	Luther H. Hodges, *D.* (4—1961)	15,000
North Dakota (N.Dak.) (1889) (*39*)	70,665	642,000	Bismarck	John E. Davis, *R.* (2—1959)	10,000
Ohio (1803) (*17*)	41,222	8,966,000	Columbus	C. William O'Neill, *R.* (2—1959)	25,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (*46*)	69,919	2,168,000	Oklahoma City	Raymond Gary, *D.* (4—1959) ‥ (*a*)	15,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (*33*)	96,981	1,669,000	Salem	Robert D. Holmes, *D.* (**)	17,500
Pennsylvania (Pa.) § (1787) (*2*)	45,333	11,159,000	Harrisburg	George M. Leader, *D.* (4—1959)	35,000
Rhode Island (R.I.) § (1790) (*13*)	1,214	845,000	Providence	Dennis J. Roberts, *D.* (4—1959)	15,000
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (*8*)	31,055	2,283,000	Columbia	George Timmerman, Jr. *D.* (4—1959) (*c*)	15,000
South Dakota (S.Dak.) (1889) (*40*)	77,047	677,000	Pierre	Joe Foss, *R.* (2—1959)	13,000
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (*16*)	42,244	3,417,000	Nashville	Frank G. Clement, *D.* (4—1959) ‥ (*c*)	12,000
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (*28*)	267,339	8,563,000	Austin	Price Daniel, *D.* (2—1959) ‥ (*c*)	25,000
Utah (1896) (*45*)	84,916	781,000	Salt Lake City	George D. Clyde, *R.* (4—1961)	12,000
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (*14*)	9,609	378,000	Montpelier	Joseph B. Johnson, *R.* (2—1959)	12,500
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (*10*)	40,815	3,579,000	Richmond	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. *D.* (4—1962)	20,000
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (*42*)	68,192	2,570,000	Olympia	Albert D. Rosellini, *D.* (4—1961)	15,000
West Virginia (W.Va.) (1863) (*35*)	24,181	2,002,000	Charleston	Cecil H. Underwood, *R.* (4—1961)	17,500
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (*30*)	56,154	3,694,000	Madison	Vernon W. Thomson, *R.* (2—1959)	20,000
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (*44*)	97,914	306,000	Cheyenne	Milward L. Simpson, *R.* (4—1959)	15,000
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS		1950			
Alaska (1867)	586,400	128,643	Juneau	Michael A. Stepovitch, *R.* (4—June 1961)	$19,000
Hawaii (1898)	6,423	499,794	Honolulu	William F. Quinn, *R.* (*f*)	19,000
Puerto Rico (1899)	3,435	2,210,703	San Juan	L. Muñoz-Marín, *Pop. Dem.* (4—1960) (*b*)	10,000
Guam (1899)	206	59,498	Agaña	Richard Barrett Lowe, *R.* (4—1961)	19,000
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	553	52,822	Balboa Heights	Maj.-Gen. W. E. Potter (*Pres. and Gov.*)	..
Samoa (1900)	76	18,937	Pago Pago	Peter T. Coleman	..
Virgin Islands (1917)	133	26,665	Charlotte Amalie	Walter A. Gordon, *R.* (*e*)	19,000

D.—Democratic Party. *D-FL.*—Democratic–Farmer–Labor: the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota. *R.*—Republican Party.

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. § The 13 Original States. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (*see* p. 824). ‡ Gross area, including water. ** Elected Nov. 1956 to fill an unexpired term. (*a*) *plus* expenses $9,000. (*b*) *plus* expenses $4,800. (*c*) *plus* residence. (*e*) Term appointed by the President. (*f*) Term indefinite.

Largest Cities

With populations at the Census of 1950

ΨNew York, N.Y.	7,891,957	Minneapolis, Minn.	521,718	Atlanta, Ga.	331,314
Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	Cincinnati, Ohio	503,998	Birmingham, Ala.	326,037
ΨPhiladelphia, Pa.	2,071,605	ΨSeattle, Wash.	467,591	St. Paul, Minn.	311,349
ΨLos Angeles, Cal.	1,970,358	Kansas City, Mo.	456,622	Toledo, Ohio	303,616
Detroit, Mich.	1,849,568	Newark, N.J.	438,776	Jersey City, N.J.	299,017
ΨBaltimore, Md.	949,708	Dallas, Texas	434,462	Fort Worth, Texas	278,778
Cleveland, Ohio	914,808	Indianapolis, Ind.	427,173	Akron, Ohio	274,605
St. Louis, Mo.	856,796	Denver, Col.	415,786	Omaha, Neb.	251,117
WASHINGTON, D.C.	802,178	San Antonio, Texas	408,442	ΨLong Beach, Cal.	250,767
ΨBoston, Mass.	801,444	Memphis, Tenn	396,000	ΨMiami, Fla.	249,276
ΨSan Francisco, Cal.	775,357	ΨOakland, Cal	384,575	ΨProvidence R.I.	248,674
Pittsburgh, Pa.	676,806	Columbus, Ohio	375,901	Dayton, Ohio	243,872
Milwaukee, Wis.	637,392	ΨPortland, Ore.	373,628	Oklahoma City, Okla.	243,504
ΨHouston, Texas	596,163	Louisville, Ky.	369,129	Richmond, Va.	230,310
Buffalo, N.Y.	580,132	ΨSan Diego, Cal.	334,387	Syracuse, N.Y.	220,583
ΨNew Orleans, La.	570,445	Rochester, N.Y.	332,488	ΨNorfolk, Va.	213,513

Ψ Seaport.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1.	GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Va.*	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson, *Va.*	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison, *Va.*	,,	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe, *Va.*	,,	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren, *N.Y.*	,,	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison†, *Ohio.*	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10.	John Tyler (*a*), *Va.*	,,	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11.	James Knox Polk, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor†, *La.*	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce, *N.H.*	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan, *Pa.*	,,	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln†§, *Ill.*	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson (*a*), *Tenn.*	,,	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant, *Ill.*	,,	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes, *Ohio.*	,,	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield†§, *Ohio.*	,,	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22.	Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison, *Ind.*	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24	Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
	William McKinley†§, *Ohio.*	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25.	Theodore Roosevelt (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26.	William Howard Taft, *Ohio.*	,,	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27.	Woodrow Wilson, *N.J.*	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28.	Warren Gamaliel Harding†, *Ohio.*	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29.	Calvin Coolidge (*a*), *Mass.*	,,	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30.	Herbert C. Hoover, *Iowa*	,,	1874, Aug. 10	1929	.. ..	..
31.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt†‡, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32.	Harry S. Truman, (*a*), *Missouri*	,,	1884, May 8	1945	.. ..	..
33.	Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	.. ..	..

* Re-elected Nov. 6, 1956. † Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.
‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: the Territory of Alaska (which includes all of the Aleutian Islands east of longitude 167° east of Greenwich); the Territory of Hawaii (including Ocean or Kure Island, and Palmyra Island); Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longtitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 67,000 in 1957. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the only export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570–5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 24 (named) islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between 18° 55′—22° 15′ N. lat. and 154° 4′—160° 30′ W. long. Of the 24 islands 9 are inhabited. The total area is 6,435 sq. miles.

For Administrative purposes the Territory of Hawaii is divided into four counties. The county of Honolulu comprises the island of Oahu and all other areas not falling within the other three counties. The other counties are Hawaii, including the island of that name; Maui, including the islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and all of Molokai except the leper settlement; and Kauai, including the islands of Kauai and Niihau. The leper settlement on Molokai (where Father Damien worked from 1873–1889) constitutes a fifth "county", Kalawao, which is under the control of the Territorial Board of Health. The estimated population of the Territory of Hawaii on July 1, 1957, was:—

County	Pop.
City and County of Honolulu	416,112
County of Hawaii	62,503
Counties of Maui and Kalawao	44,087
County of Kauai	28,835
Total	551,537

The islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1898 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members (to be increased in the 1958 elections to 25 and 51 respectively), the Territory sending an elected Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The majority of native Hawaiians are Christians. School attendance is compulsory for all children, 6 to 16 years of age. Kindergarten work is offered to 5-year-old children. The University of Hawaii (founded 1907) has an enrolment of 6,736.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

	1955–56
Tax collections (Territorial).....	$85,021,683
U.S. Internal Revenue collections...	145,000,000
Net Territorial Debt (June 30, 1955)	59,911,000
	1956
Exports to U.S.....	$270,000,000
Imports from U.S.....	421,000,000

The U.S. Government maintains large military bases on the island of Oahu, including an important naval base at Pearl Harbour.

Governor, William F. Quinn $19,000
Territorial Secretary, Farrant L. Turner.

CAPITAL, ΨHonolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1957), 292,179. ΨHilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 25,205.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands are about midway between Hawaii and Australia.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 217 square miles, with a population of 68,900 (1955), of whom 30,800 are Guamanians. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Richard Barrett Lowe.
Secretary, Marcellus Boss.
CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, ΨApra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 22 sq. miles and a population (1940) of 437, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,264,000 at the census of 1955. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish is the official language. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. 4,283 miles of paved roads were in use in 1955. There are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislation functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 5 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 8 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all inferior judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the Island during the present century. A programme of tax exemption has

Ψ Seaport.

raised income from industry to the level of that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1956 reached 700,000. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 224,767 inhabitants in 1955, other towns being Rio Piedras 143,989, Ψ Ponce 126,810, Ψ Mayaguez 87,307, Caguas 60,132, Ψ Arecibo 75,361 Bayamón 48,000.

Finance	1955–56
Receipts	$1,003,000,000
Expenditure	178,400,000

Trade	1955–56
Total Imports	$632,672,116
Total Exports	406,283,310

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, *elected* 1948; *re-elected* 1952 and 1956.
Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76·5 square miles and a population of 20,154 in 1956, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 17,307; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u Islands) 2,767; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925) 80.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at ΨPago Pago (pop. 1950, 3,531), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, an advisory bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, Peter T. Coleman.
Secretary, Alan M. MacQuarrie.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1957 was 67,000. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. By July 17, 1953, responsibility for the administration of all the islands in the Northern Marianas, except Rota, had been retransferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Koror, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, Delmas H. Nucker.
Deputy High Commissioner, Eugene R. Gilmartin.
Temporary seat of government: Agaña, Guam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1956 of 30,061. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 15,695; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 13,557; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 809. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; ΨSt. Thomas is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, ΨCharlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Walter Gordon.
Government Secretary, John D. Merwin.

ALASKA

Alaska is the largest peninsula of the North American continent and includes an area of approximately 586,400 square miles or one-fifth the area of the United States. The population on April 1, 1950, totalled 128,643, of which 33,884 were Alaska Natives (Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts).

Alaska was acquired by the United States in 1867 when the Territory was purchased from Russia for $7,200,000. The present Organic Act which created the Territory of Alaska was enacted in 1912 and provides the basis for the Territory's government. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The Territory every two years elects a delegate to the Federal Congress. The Territorial Legislature meets biennially in odd-numbered years and consists of two houses, the Senate with 16 members and the House of Representatives with 24 members. The University of Alaska is widely recognized for its mining courses and is a growing centre for Arctic research.

The principal industry of Alaska is its fisheries, and the total annual value of its production is in excess of $100,000,000. Alaska produces 85 per cent. of the U.S. production of canned salmon. Mining is also important to the economy of the Territory; since 1880 the total value of mineral production has been about one billion dollars. Total timber resources of Alaska are estimated in the order of 435 billion board feet. The interior of Alaska is served by the Alaska Railroad, owned and operated by the U.S. Government. The line extends from the port of Seward northwards 470·6 miles to Fairbanks. The principal cities in the interior are connected with each other by road and to the United States and Canada *via* the Alaska Highway, built by the United States during the Second World War. The Alaska Highway extends from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada, to a junction with Alaska's Richardson Highway, near Fairbanks; only 302 miles of this 1,523-mile road are in Alaska. The Territory is also served by steamship and airlines and lies on one of the principal air routes to the Orient.

Ψ Seaport.

Territorial Treasury

Net Cash Balance, June 30, 1957 . $13,318,449·47
Receipts, July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957 ..... 47,122,152·94
Expenditure, July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957 ..... 44,976,733·29

Governor, Michael A. Stepovich.

Capital.—Juneau (population 5,956).

Other cities are Anchorage (pop. 11,254), Fairbanks (pop. 5,771); and Ketchikan (pop. 5,305).

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1951, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. E. Potter, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it $10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annual annuity to Panama from $430,000 to $1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to Panama some land no longer needed for the operation of the Canal and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea usually takes 8 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a $20,000,000 improvement programme. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 42 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Gaillard Cut is 45 feet.

Including only ocean-going vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 23 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal. *Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1935	5,180	25,720,000	25,309,527
1936	5,382	25,923,000	26,505,943
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,375
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,921
1939	5,903	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,016
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,443
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,966
1944	1,562	6,073,457	7,003,487
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,518
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,158
1950	5,448	28,013,236	28,872,293
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,022
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,042
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,200

* Net Tonnage figures 1935–1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Distance from New York to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	*Via* Suez	*Via* Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	12,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (*a*)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(*a*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 11,344.
(*b*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 8,383.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	*Via* Suez	*Via* Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956) £6,000

Minister, The Viscount Hood, C.M.G.

Minister (Economic), G. F. Thoroid, C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), I. P. Garran, C.M.G.

Counsellors, R. W. Jackling, C.M.G.; W. Barker, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. J. de la Mare, C.M.G.; P. Scott Rankine; P. L. Carter; J. A. Briance; N. Jordan-Moss; R. E. Daniell; K. H. Huggins; W. E. Taylor, C.B.E.; G. d'A. Edmondson, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; L. C. Glass, C.M.G.; A. M. Morgan, C.M.G.; R. B. N. Wetmore, M.B.E. (*Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs*).

1st Secretaries, J. C. A. Roper, M.C.; D. F. Muirhead, C.V.O.; F. J. Leishman, C.V.O., M.B.E.; W. Morris; C. D. Wiggin, D.F.C., A.F.C.; J. R. A. Bottomley; H. C. M. Stone; E. Youde, M.B.E.; D. L. Benest; M. S. Weir; C. W. McMahon; P. J. E. Male, M.C. (*Commercial*); Miss P. M. Hutchinson (*Commercial*); F. A. de Molcyns (*Commercial*); C. H. Eborall (*Commercial Secretary*); S. E. D. Barff, O.B.E.; E. J. W. S. Foote, M.B.E.; R. W. Morris; A. H. Spire; J. E. Rendle; W. A. Treganawas (*Labour*).

and Secretaries, S. G. Chapman (*Commercial*); D. F. P. Williams (*Commercial*); L. Cox (*Commercial*); W. G. Dobson, M.B.E.; G. F. Anderson, D.F.C.; M. J. T. Nicholson; Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox.

Attachés, G. M. Wilson (*Financial*); E. S. Hiscocks (*Scientific*); A. F. Williams (*Petroleum*); R. D. Poland (*Shipping*); Col. A. H. Read, C.B., O.B.E., T.D. (*Telecommunications*); L. W. Crawford, C.B.E. (*Agricultural and Food*); I. V. Pugh (*Civil Air*); D. Williams (*Colonial*); R. L. Mathews; R. W. Snelling; Dr. J. Gaunt; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Miss J. Trower.

Naval Attaché, Commodore D. G. Goodwin, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. J. V. B. Jervis-Read, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Heycock, D.F.C.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY

(1 Grosvenor Square, W.1)

(GROsvenor 9000)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency John Hay Whitney (1957)

Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Hon. Walworth Barbour.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Hon. Edwin M. Martin.

Counsellors, Brewster H. Morris (*Political*); Donald W. Smith (*Consular*); W. Bradley Connors (*Public Affairs*); Charles H. Mace (*Administration*).

1st Secretaries, Edwin W. Martin; Harold Shullaw; William C. Burdett; Thomas T. Carter; Robert G. Hooker; George H. Steuart, Jr.; John W. Evans; Fred L. Hadsel; Daniel F. Margolies; Coburn B. Kidd; James W. Swihart; M. Gordon Knox; Howard Meyers; Joseph Godson; Edward J. Thomas; Robert Klaber; John A. Chappelear; J. Wesley Adams, Jr.; Robert B. Parke; Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr.; Grant V. McClanahan.

and Secretaries, Robert C. Davis; Russell L. Gibbs; Dwight E. Scarbrough; Edward J. Dembski; Normand W. Redden; Edwin C. Rendall; Harry Feinstein; John B. Penfold; Rockwood H. Foster; Ruth A. Lovell; St. John A. Bargas; Maurice E. Trout; Mary E. Lyddane; Lillie Levine; Catherine A. Rock; Richard Geppert; Margaret J. McClellan; James F. Relph; Thomas J. Hunt; Robert J. Ballantyne; Richard H. Webster; Dorothy V. Broussard; Frances D. Howell; Gertrude Meyers; J. Theodore Papendorp; Elizabeth B. Johnsen.

Army Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Joseph B. Crawford, U.S.A.

Senior Assistant Army Attaché, Col. Conn L. Milburn, U.S.A.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-Admiral Robert W. Cavenagh, U.S.N.

Senior Assistant Naval Attaché, Captain Lloyd H. McAlpine, U.S.N.

Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Frank B. James, U.S.A.F.

Senior Assistant Air Attaché, Col. Richard H. Curtis, U.S.A.F.

Attachés, Robert N. Anderson (*Agriculture*); C. Tracy Barnes; Robert W. Bean (*Financial*); Emil A. Kekich (*Commercial*); Gillespie S. Evans; Bronson Tweedy; Clinton H. Green (*Public Affairs*); Ernest J. Warlow (*Administration*); Carl J. Bode (*Cultural*); John A. Cimperman; Chester L. Cooper; Charles R. Howard; William A. Krauss (*Public Affairs*); Robert W. Powers; Larry F. Diehl (*Agriculture*); Stanley C. Shull (*Agriculture*).

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Livingston Merchant.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. William J. Sebald.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Francis H. Russell.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Henry Byroade.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CEYLON

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Maxwell Gluck.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Ellsworth Bunker.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. James M. Langley.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Scott McLeod.

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21–Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following eighty-one States are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Republic of Ireland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between six Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five *permanent Members* (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the *permanent Members*, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

Until 1952 two separate Commissions, the *Atomic Energy Commission* and the *Commission for Conventional Armaments*, reporting to the Security Council, dealt with different aspects of the armaments problem. On January 11, 1952, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a new *Disarmament Commission*, bringing atomic and conventional armaments under one body. A subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission, consisting of representatives of Canada, France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., held its fourth session in London in 1957. During the first half of 1958, the Disarmament Commission and its sub-committee were virtually inactive, owing to the refusal of the U.S.S.R. to take part in their work in their present form.

A *Committee on the Admission of New Members* was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Transport and Communications, Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of eleven specialized agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF

United Nations, New York.
London Office: 14–15 Stratford Place, W.1

Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly

in war devastated countries. In 1950 emphasis was shifted to long-range needs of children in underdeveloped areas. In 1953 the United Nations General Assembly approved unanimously the indefinite extension of the Fund's mandate. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public. It was calculated that some 50,000,000 children and mothers in 100 countries would benefit from major UNICEF programmes in 1958.

4. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connexion with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (agreement submitted by Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (agreement submitted by Belgium); *French Cameroons and French Togoland* (agreements submitted by France); *Western Samoa* (agreement submitted by New Zealand); *British Cameroons, British Togoland* and *Tanganyika* (agreements submitted by the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.).

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshalls, Marianas* and *Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland* was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 2, 1950.

The Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland ceased to have effect in March, 1957, when that country was united with Ghana.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories: permanent members of the Security Council; and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The functions of the Trusteeship Council are to consider reports from administering authorities; examine petitions in consultation with the administering authority; make periodic inspection visits; and check conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at the Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the Organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years.

Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (*Sweden*).
Executive Assistant to Secretary-General, Andrew W. Cardier (*U.S.A.*).
Under Secretaries, Ralph J. Bunche (*U.S.A.*); Sir Humphrey Trevelyan (*U.K.*).
Do. (*Conference Services*), Victor Hoo (*China*).
Do. (*Public Information*), Ahmed S. Bokhari (*Pakistan*).
Do. (*Economic and Social Affairs*), Philippe de Seynes (*France*).
Do. (*Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*), Dragoslav Protić (*Yugoslavia*).
Do. (*Political and Security Council Affairs*), Anatoly Dobrynin (*U.S.S.R.*).
Director, Office of General Services, David B. Vaughan (*U.S.A.*).
Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, Hugh L. Keenleyside (*Canada*).
Chairman, Technical Assistance Board, David Owen (*U.K.*).

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of $25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1958, the appropriation was $55,062,850. The scale of assessments for the 1958 budget for British Commonwealth countries was; Australia, 1·61 per cent.; Canada, 3·09 per cent.; India, 2·90 per cent.; Pakistan, 0·54 per cent.; New Zealand, 0·42 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 0·67 per cent.; United Kingdom, 7·62 per cent. The United States contribution was 32·51 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 13·62 per cent.; France was 5·56 per cent.; and China was 5·01 per cent.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNESCO

9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7 éme.

The purpose and functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as stated in its Constitution, are: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge."

The three main bodies of the Organization are: the General Conference which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an Executive Board of 24 members and the Secretariat with Headquarters in Paris. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

The programme of Unesco is now of a continuing nature, with priority tasks. Its principal sections relate to education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities and mass communication. Three major projects on which special efforts are being

concentrated are the development of compulsory primary education in Latin America, research on the problems of arid lands and the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. Unesco also seeks to increase the international movement of persons.

While in its various fields of activity, Unesco's efforts are more and more concentrated on the realization of certain articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its task is carried out in a number of ways. Thus, the Organization has set up a clearing house of information. It has established several international professional organizations. It calls seminars and meetings of experts to deal with technical problems and to prepare programmes of work. Missions of technicians are sent to member states to study educational and other problems facing these countries. Pilot projects and training centres have been started to experiment in methods for solving problems. International action in the form of agreements and conventions is also promoted to achieve Unesco's aims. The budget for 1957 and 1958 stands at $23,849,355.

Director-General, Luther H. Evans (*U.S.A.*).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was established in October, 1945, as an agency to further separate and collective action of member nations for the purposes of:—

(i) Raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdiction.

(ii) Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all foods and agricultural products.

(iii) Bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.

FAO works toward these ends by (1) collecting, analysing, interpreting, and disseminating information relating to nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (2) promoting national and international action; and (3) furnishing technical assistance to governments which request it.

The general policies of the organization are directed by its two-yearly Conference on which each of the 77 member nations has one vote. A council composed of 24 member nations acts for the Conference between its sessions.

The budget, voted by the member nations at the Conference, has increased from $4,000,000 in 1946 to $17,000,000 for 1958–59. To this is added a sum allocated from the U.N. Special Fund for Technical Assistance, which in 1958 was approximately $9,000,000. Under this fund FAO operates its share of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, through which, by June 1958, some 2,200 assignments had been completed covering the whole field of the Organization's activities. At that time, some 450 experts were at work in 60 countries, and over 1,400 fellowships for training experts from those countries had been awarded.

Director-General, B. R. Sen (*India*).

Deputy Director-General, Dr. F. T. Wahlen (*Switzerland*).

Secretary-General, Marc Veillet-Lavallée (*France*).

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal (with regional offices in Lima, Paris, Cairo, Bangkok and Mexico City).

The International Civil Aviation Organization came into being on April 4, 1947, when the required number of states (26) ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation which was drawn up at the International Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago, U.S.A., in November-December, 1944.

The objectives of the Organization are described in the Preamble to the Convention on International Civil Aviation as "to ensure that international civil aviation should be developed in a safe and orderly manner and that international air transport services should be established on the basis of equality of opportunity and operated soundly and economically."

ICAO's governing bodies are the Assembly and the Council. The Assembly is the legislative body, composed of delegates from member states with each state being entitled to one vote; the Council is the executive body, composed of 21 members elected by the Assembly. The first meeting of the Assembly was held in Montreal from May 6 to 27, 1947. The Fourth Council of ICAO was elected by the Tenth Session of the Assembly in 1956.

President of the Council, Walter Binaghi.
Secretary-General, E. C. R. Ljungberg.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

ILO

International Labour Office, Geneva.

The ILO, established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations, is a tripartite organization, in which governments, employers and workers are directly represented. It seeks through international action to improve labour conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability. In 1946, the United Nations and the ILO concluded an agreement under which the ILO was recognized as the specialized agency responsible for international action in the above fields towards the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the ILO's Constitution.

The ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, which usually meets yearly, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office.

The *Conference* is composed of national delegations comprising two government representatives and one delegate each from the most representative worker and employer organizations within each country, together with their advisers.

The 40-member *Governing Body* is composed of the representatives of 20 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members. It is selected by the Conference every three years. It selects items for the agenda of the Conference, and supervises the work of the Office and of the various committees and commissions.

Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The *Office* undertakes research on labour, social and economic questions, acts as an advisory service to Governments, and prepares documents on the items of the agenda of the various conferences and meetings. It also publishes a number of periodicals, including the *International Labour Review*, *Occupational Safety and Health*, *Industry and Labour*, *Legislative Series*, and the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*. In addition, it issues frequent reports on a wide range of social and economic questions. Most of these are published in English, French and Spanish.

One of the ILO's principal functions is the formulation of international standards in the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. Member countries are required to submit Conventions to their competent national authorities with a view to ratification. If a country ratifies a Convention, it agrees to bring its laws into line with its terms and to report annually how these regulations are being applied. More than 1,800 ratifications of 111 Conventions have been deposited to date. Machinery is available to ascertain whether Conventions thus ratified are effectively applied.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but Member States are obliged to consider them with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action. Member States also undertake to report regularly on their position in regard to Recommendations and unratified Conventions.

Chairman, Julio Barboza-Carneiro (*Government Member*).
Vice-Chairmen, Pierre Waline (*Employers' Member*); Sir Alfred Roberts (*Workers' Member*).
Director-General, David A. Morse.
London Branch Office, 38–39 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

Other branch offices are located at Ottawa, Washington, D.C., Paris, New Delhi, Bonn, Rome, Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WHO

Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The World Health Organization came into being on April 7, 1948, after its constitution had been ratified by 26 U.N. member states. On June 1, 1958, WHO had a total of 85 members and 3 associate members. Since 1948, eleven sessions of the World Health Assembly have been held.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (*Brazil*).
Deputy Director-General, Dr. P. Doroile (*France*).

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
UPU

Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne.

The Universal Postal Union was founded at Berne, Switzerland, by the Postal Convention, October 9, 1874. The Union was extended and improved by 14 Postal Congresses between 1874 and 1957.

The Union is composed of all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldive and Laccadive Islands. The international Bureau functions as the central office of the Union. The Union was established to alleviate the uncertainty, confusion and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. The Bureau acts as a liaison organ, and furnishes information and advice to the countries belonging to the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
ITU

Palais Wilson, Geneva.

The Convention establishing an International Telegraph Union was signed at Paris in 1865. The first International Radiotelegraph Convention was signed at Berlin in 1906.

In 1932, at Madrid, the International Telegraph Convention and the International Radiotelegraph Convention were merged to form the International Telecommunication Convention. The Madrid Convention of 1932 was replaced by the Atlantic City Convention of 1947 and this in turn was replaced by the Buenos Aires Convention of 1952.

Under the Atlantic City Convention, the structure of the I.T.U. was considerably developed. This structure was not radically changed by the Buenos Aires Convention. It consists of a Plenipotentiary Conference, Administrative Conferences and the permanent organs of the Union: the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.).

The main purpose of I.T.U. is "to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication". I.T.U. also promotes the development and most efficient operation of technical facilities. It allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries, encourages the establishment of as low rates as possible and promotes the adoption of measures for ensuring safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service.

The seat of the Union was removed from Berne to Geneva in 1948.

Secretary-General (vacant).

THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNHCR

Palais des Nations, Geneva

UNHCR, established by the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 1, 1951, promotes, organizes, co-ordinates and supervises international action on behalf of the refugees under the High Commissioner's mandate. Its task is to provide international protection, under UN auspices, to UNHCR refugees, and to bring about their permanent re-establishment through facilitating their voluntary repatriation or their assimilation within new national communities.

On October 21, 1954, the General Assembly approved a permanent programme to benefit unsettled UNHCR refugees. In November, 1957, the High Commissioner was authorized to implement camp clearance measures to provide permanent solutions, by the end of 1960, for all those UNHCR refugees who had been living in camps for ten years or more.

The High Commissioner's programme is administered by a 24-nations Executive Committee. Members are selected by the Economic and Social Council, at the request of the General Assembly.

High Commissioner, Dr. August R. Lindt (*Switzerland*).
Deputy High Commissioner, James M. Read (*U.S.A.*).

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£6,000.	Grade V—£2,700.
Grade II—£4,250.	Grade VI—£2,100 to £2,700.
Grade III—£3,600.	Grade VII—£1,450 to £2,050.
Grade IV—£3,400.	Grade VIII—£1,190 to £1,410.

Grade IX—£635 to £1,110.

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

ABYSSINIA. *See* Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, *born* Oct. 15, 1914, *acceded* Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); *married* Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue five sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, *b.* Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, *b.* 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud Khan, *b.* 1946; H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, *b.* 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, *b.* 1936; and H.R.H. Prince Daud, *b.* 1949; and H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, *b.* 1957.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
[Kensington: 8891.]

Ambassador in London, Mohammed Kabir Ludin.
1st Secretary, Mohammed Ebrahim Nouri.
2nd Secretary, Mohammed Aziz Rahim.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1946) at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Geilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886–7 and 1893–5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Herat, Nengrahar (formerly Eastern), Paktya (formerly Southern) and Qataghan, and seven minor provinces, Parwan, Ghazni, Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Maimana, Badakhshan and Shibarghan. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for munitions, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular officers. As successor state to the British Government in India, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and

transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic, but are mostly unmetalled—Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman (380 miles); Kandahar-Farah-Herat (400 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles); Kabul - Mazar - i - Sharif (380 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Maimana-Herat (500 miles) and Kabul-Khanabad-Faizabad (450 miles). A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbaks and Turkoman tribes in the North). Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

Finance.	*Afghanis.*
National Income	2,000,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties.

Afghani (of 100 *Puls*=about 5*d.* at official rate of exchange).

1040 *Afghanis* = 100 Indian Rupees.
700 „ = 100 Pakistani Rupees.
165 „ = £1.
58 „ = $1.

Trade With U.K.

	1956	1967
Imports from U.K.	£352,558	£437,588
Exports to U.K.	1,890,500	4,475,098

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli) fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

Capital, Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

Flag; Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

British Embassy
(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Michael Cavenagh Gillett, C.M.G. (1957) £3,400
1st Secretary, C. N. Jupp.
Military Attaché, Col. W. H. R. Clifford, M.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, W. M. Sadler, M.C., M.M.; B. O. White; T. Grady.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit: 21 days; by air 4-6 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, *assumed office*, July 24, 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, *recognized* by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize. Imports from U.K. in 1957 were £1,507; exports to U.K., £65,992.

Capital: Tirana (pop. 50,000).

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by popular vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four. The Council is presided over by a President who is in charge of the Government of the country, with the support of a co-sovereignty between the Bishop of the Seu d'Urgell and the Head of the French Republic (this last as successor in the name of the Count of Foix). Each co-Prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribune for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crosses the Valleys from Spain to France. Andorra has abundant deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1957 were £24,953.

Capital: Andorra la Vella (population 2,200).

Flag: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due

east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., *born* 1902, *succeeded* Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in *Nejd* but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied *Riyadh* in 1900 and conquered the larger part of *Nejd* in 1913. In 1921 he became *Sultan of Nejd*, conquered the *Hejaz* and became King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to *Saudi Arabia* in 1932.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., *born* 1904.

Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Faisal, G.B.E.
Finance, Sheikh Mohammed Suroor.
Interior, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah Faisal.
Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Fahd bin Saud.
Agriculture, H.H. Khalid bin Ahmed as Sidayri.
Education, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.
Commerce, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Reza.
Communications, H.R.H. Amir Sultan.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the *Treaty of Jedda* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Mosiems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (100,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Gizan and Ψ Jedda, the main port of Saudi Arabia. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*al-Medinat al-Munowarrat*, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 100,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone

"given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Ψ*Jedda* (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports; it is estimated to have brought £10,000,000 in foreign exchange to the Hejaz in each of the years 1948–50. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jedda and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connection; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver riyal, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£9,075,294	£7,561,961
Exports to U.K.....	5,044,881	5,585,398

Communications.—The railway from the new port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jedda, but a new road from Jedda to Medina (about 410 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jedda, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jedda. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misrair call at Jedda, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jedda-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom on November 6, 1956. The Government of Pakistan has assumed responsibility for the protection of British interests in Saudi Arabia.

THE SHAIKHDOM OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Shaikh Sir Abdullah as-Salim As-Sabah, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., *born* 1895, *acceded* Jan. 28, 1950.

Kuwait is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population, according to a census taken in 1957, of just over 206,000. The total European and American population was about 3,100 in 1957. The port of ΨKuwait, the capital (pop. about 180,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. Imports for the year 1957 amounted to approximately £57,000,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to £5,000,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally the dhow-building centre for the Persian Gulf, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1957 totalled 56,376,000 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It employs over 9,000 men, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia: their shipments of crude oil in 1957 were 1,237,987 tons and 999,217 tons respectively. In June, 1958, the Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having already been awarded the oil concession for the Saudi Arabian half share in the Neutral Zone off-shore sea-bed was awarded a similar concession by Kuwait for its half share.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government has embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. In 1957–58 there were nearly 19,000 boys and nearly 11,000 girls at school. Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a State-owned sea water plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. The plant can produce over

4,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. The power station has a capacity of 70,000 kw. The town is now served by a network of dual carriage way roads and more are under construction.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications and postal services are conducted by the Kuwaiti Government. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. Banking is done by the British Bank of the Middle East and the National Bank of Kuwait. The currency is the Indian rupee.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering ("Kuwait" in Arabic).

British Political Agent, A. S. Halford, C.M.G.
Assistant Political Agent, A. K. Rothnie.
British Council Representative, in the Persian Gulf, J. J. G. Muir, D.S.C.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT & OMAN

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, *born*, Aug. 13, 1910, *succeeded his father* (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishin and Soqotra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba belongs to chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation, North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. On the north coast of the Gulf of Oman is the port of Ψ *Gwadur* and a small tract of country surrounding the town belonging to the Sultan.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 150 vessels of all nationalities with a total tonnage of 509,733 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1957. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is normally weekly in each direction, and Gwadur is also served by these steamers. The G.P.O., London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. There is also a motor road running up the Wadi Samail to the interior for about 180 miles. Hajar and Bosher are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. Other routes are being developed, but none should be used without previous arrangement.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated).....Rs. 40,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 170 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs.3¼ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5·9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE.

	1954–55	1955–56
Total imports.....	Rs.3,58,44,000	Rs.3,54,76,000
Total exports.....	1,77,12,000	1,69,12,700

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K...	£527,849	£543,548
Exports to U.K.....	8,433	17,555

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Banias and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates, limes, pomegranates and dried fish.

CAPITAL, ΨMuscat, population (estimated) 3,500. *Muscat—British Consul-General*, Major F. C. L. Chauncy, C.B.E.

THE YEMEN

(The Mutawakilite Kingdom of The Yemen)

King of The Yemen. Imam Ahmed bin Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, *b.* 1895, proclaimed March 14, 1948 after the assassination in February, 1948 of his father the late King, Imam Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din. *Heir Apparent*, Saif al Islam Muhammad al Badr.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.
41 South Street, W.1.
[Grosvenor: 5246]

Chargé d'Affaires, Assayed Mohamed Ibrahim.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, food-grains, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Imports from U.K. in 1957 totalled £8,011; exports to U.K., £18,861. The chief port of Yemen is ΨHodeida, which is at present being enlarged. From Hodeida the famous Yemeni coffee is shipped to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. Aden is an important centre for imports to the Yemen.

The Imam is the head of one branch of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Islamic religion. The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

On March 8, 1958, an agreement was signed in Cairo whereby the Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States (*see* United Arab Republic).

FLAG: Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 14,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are ΨHodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

British Chargé d'Affaires, K. Oldfield.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad Alkhalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *born* 1895; *acceded* February 3, 1942.

The Bahrain Islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles from al Hasa on the Arabian coast. *Bahrain* ("Two Seas"), the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. *Muharraq*, to the north east, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is connected with Bahrain by a wide causeway nearly two miles in length carrying a motor road. The deep-water channel between the two islands is spanned by a swing bridge. Other islands are *Sitra*, to the east (3 miles long and 1 mile wide); *Nabih Saleh* (about 2 miles in circumference) and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low-lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 450 ft. high.

The total area is about 213 square miles with a population of 125,000, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manamah and Muharraq. There is a community of nearly 3,000 British and Americans, including the staff of the Petroleum Company and other firms and a community of 4,000–5000 Indians and Pakistanis—the majority of whom live in Manamah.

The ruling family (Al Khalifa) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The State is administered, under the Ruler, by numerous departmental heads assisted by a number of committees and councils. Local Government is the responsibility of the municipalities of which there are six, four for the towns of Manama, Muharraq, Hedd and Rifaa and two for the main rural areas. Half of the members of the Municipal Councils are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment. The Government has also built workers' houses and there is a Department of Rural Affairs, which caters for the needs of the villagers, and a Labour Department.

About a twentieth part of Bahrain is cultivated, dates, vegetables, semi-tropical fruits and lucerne being the chief crops. Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf, which lasts for six months during the summer. During the pearling season, Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab, Indian and continental pearl merchants. Oil was discovered in the island in 1932, operations being conducted by an American-owned company, the Bahrein Petroleum Company, registered in Canada, under a concession granted by the Ruler. Its refinery is the fifth largest in the world. Other island industries are boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats and date cultivation.

The revenue of the State is derived from oil royalties and from customs duties which range from 5 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports. Much of the trade of Eastern Saudi Arabia passes through Bahrain, which since January 1, 1958, has been a free transit area, the Government having abolished all customs duty on goods stored in the area or in transit through Bahrain. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, timber and building materials, vehicles, machinery and manufactured goods, some of which are re-exported, and the chief exports are petroleum products and pearls.

ΨManama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 1½ miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island. A six-berth harbour for ocean going ships is at present being constructed and will be in operation in 1960. At present the ships of numerous lines which visit Bahrain discharge their cargoes from the anchorage some miles north of the town into barges. Bahrain Airport is also served by airlines of many nationalities and is the headquarters of the local company of Gulf Aviation which provides services to most parts of the Gulf. There are three banks in Bahrain, the Bahrain Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and the

Eastern Bank. There is a radio-telephone service between Bahrain and most parts of the world, including the U.K. Electricity from the two Goverment power stations in Manama supplies light and power to all the towns and many of the villages of Bahrain. Water in Manama is obtained from the town water supply operated by the Municipality; a similar supply is at present being constructed in Muharraq.

The official currency is the Indian rupee (13·285=£1). British weights and measures are used.

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manama; population, about 50,000.

Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E.

British Political Agent, C. A. Gault, O.B.E. (1954).

QATAR

Shaikh of Qatar, Ali bin Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani, *succeeded* August 20, 1949.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 35,000.

Oil deposits are being exploited by a British Company, under a concession granted by the Shaikh, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Oil is now being extracted at the rate of about 8,000,000 tons a year. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment with the oil company and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. A regular air service connects Qatar with Sharjah on the Trucial Coast and with Bahrain, Kuwait, Beirut and Nicosia. The Shaikh has a British Adviser with a staff of British technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian rupee.

Foreign affairs are in the charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. Population. Approximately 25,000.

FLAG: White and coffee-coloured, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, J. S. R. Duncan, M.B.E.

Adviser to the Government of Qatar, G. M. Hancock, O.B.E.

TRUCIAL STATES

Six Shaikhdoms, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain, Ajman, Sharjah, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi, on the Persian Gulf seaboard of the Oman promontory between Khor ash Sham and Khor al Odaid and Fujairah, on the Gulf of Oman, have treaty relations with the British Government to prevent piracy and slavery and to maintain a perpetual truce in regard to all hostile acts at sea. Their territories have a combined area of approximately 30,000 square miles with a population of 75,000 to 85,000. The main port is Ψ Dubai, other centres being the coastal towns of Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Umm al Qaiwain and Abu Dhabi. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Bahrain, through the Political Agent, Trucial States, is responsible for the external relations of the Shaikhdoms and all foreigners are subject to the legal jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen. The trade of the area passes through Dubai, which is a thriving *entrépôt*. Pearls and dried fish are the chief exports.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, Dr. Arturo Frondizi; *born* October 28, 1908; *elected* February 23, 1958; *assumed office*, May 1, 1958.

Vice President, Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez.

CABINET

(July 1, 1958)

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alberto R. Vitolo.
Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Carlos A. Florit.
Economy, Dr. Emilio Donato del Carril.
Education and Justice, Dr. Luis R. MacKay.
National Defence, (vacant).
Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Hector V. Noblia.
Labour and Social Security, Sr. Alfredo Allende.
Public Works and Service, Dr. Justo P. Villar.

Secretaries of State (*Subordinate to the Minister of Economy*):
Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Bernardino C. Horne.
Treasury, Dr. Ricardo Lumi.
Finance, Dr. Antonio López.
Commerce, Dr. José C. Orfila.
Industry and Mining, Dr. Alberto V. Tedín.
Power and Fuel, Dr. Gregorio A. Meira.
(*Subordinate to the Minister of National Defence*):
War, Gen. Hector Solanas Pacheco.
Marine, Rear-Adm. Adolfo B. Estévez.
Air, Comodoro Roberto Huerta.
(*Subordinate to the Minister of Public Works and Services*):
Public Works, Eng. Alberto R. Constantini.
Communications, Sr. Teodosio A. Cosentino.
Transport, Dr. Alberto López Abuin.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 2108.]

Ambassador, Rear-Admiral Teodoro Hartung (1958).
Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Ernesto Roque Piaggio.
Air Attaché, Brig. Raul Horacio Street.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Julio Eladio Aguirre.
Naval Attaché, Capitán de Navío Benjamin Moritán Colman.
Economic Counsellor, Sr. José Santos Sidoti.
First Secretaries, Dr. Tomás Alva Negri; Marcelo Patrón Costas; Patricio Perez Quesdada.
Second Secretaries, Luis Adrian Gallardo; Federico E. Massot.
Attaché, Ricardo Maria Argerich.
Financial Counsellor, Manuel Aris.
6th Official, Señorita Clemencia Massa Lynch.
6th Official, Nemo Tessieri.

Asst. Military Attaché, Felipe Giunta.
Consul-General, Raul Eduardo Sidders.
Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W.1.

There are also Consulates in *Liverpool* and *Cardiff*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer, *see* Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with an estimated population of 20,057,700 (December, 1957).

In 1957 births numbered 464,700 and deaths 172,300.

Immigration is encouraged. In 1957 the number of passengers travelling by sea was: arriving 70,200, departing 51,500.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mandoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucuman. A revolt in September 1955 overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional Presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution, in accordance with which, on February 23, 1958, general elections were held and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President and Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez Vice-President for the normal period of six years. They assumed office on May 1, 1958.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs.

The results (official figures) of harvests are:

Crop	1956–57 Metric Tons	1957–58 Metric Tons
Wheat	7,100,000	5,300,000
Maize	2,698,000	(a) 4,810,000
Linseed	620,000	605,000
Oats	1,140,000	972,000
Barley	1,364,400	1,008,000
Rye	880,000	644,000
Sunflower-seed	625,000	(a) 810,000
Rice	192,600	(a) 206,000
Canary-seed	40,600	42,800
Cotton (fibre prod.)	104,740	(a) 167,500
Ground-nuts	318,000	(a) 270,000
Sugar cane	9,810,000	..
Millet	157,100	..
Tea	49,000	..
Tobacco	42,400	..

(a) provisional or estimated.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut) and Tartagal (Salta) as also at Mendoza and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Durán (Salta) to a refinery at San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) is now under construction, and part of it is already in service. The crude oil output in 1956 and 1957 was as follows:—

	1956	1957
	Cubic Metres	
State	4,153,360	4,656,037
Private companies	777,106	741,839
Total	4,930,466	5,397,876

Coal, tin, lead, zinc, manganese, copper, silver, gold, tungsten, beryllium and uranium are mined. The coal production is approximately 100,000 tons a year. The most important mine is that of Rio Turbio (Province of Santa Cruz) the development of which is now being given special attention by the State.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and the development of a wide range of heavy and light industries is actively encouraged by the Government.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5′ 6″), 2,940 miles standard (4′ 8½″), 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring Republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

The tonnage of vessels entering Argentine ports was 8,549,858 in 1956 and 11,259,600 in 1957. Of the latter figure, 1,922,100 tons were Argentine, 2,086,000 British, 1,058,800 Norwegian, 974,700 U.S.A., 948,100 Liberian, 807,500 Dutch, 657,700 Italian, 446,200 French and 419,700 tons, German. (1957 provisional figures.)

There are 77 radio broadcasting stations of which 12 are short-wave and 65 medium-wave (55 commercial and 10 official). The only television transmitting station in Argentina is in Buenos Aires but

it is planned to instal another in that city and one in Rosario de Santa Fé, by 1959.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 infantry, 1 motorised, 1 armoured and 3 cavalry divisions and 3 mountain groups and numbers about 3,000 officers, 5,000 N.C.O.s and 65–70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 3 training cruisers, 11 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 icebreaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 1 submarine, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 survey ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 9 operational groups and a training force. The operational groups are 1 bomber, 2 fighter, 2 tactical, 1 observation and 3 transport. The aircraft include Meteor IV., Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.— *Primary* Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahia Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. Over 400 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 64 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspapers are the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily) and *Standard* (weekly).

FINANCE

(1958 Budget Estimates)	Paper *pesos*
Revenue	43,622,000,000
Cash expenditure	43,615,000,000
Proceeds of bond issues	10,600,000,000

The Argentine National Debt.—The public consolidated and floating debt amounted in April, 1958, to 76,624,000,000 paper *pesos*.

TRADE

	1956	1957
	Paper *pesos*	Paper *pesos*
Total Imports	18,255,900,000	30,898,900,000
Total Exports	18,086,900,000	21,775,500,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£17,324,638	£ 32,890,490
Exports to U.K.	91,616,429	107,972,523

For Exchange Rates *see* p. 84.

Capital, ΨBuenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1957) 3,733,000. Other large towns are: ΨRosario de Santa Fé (1954) 551,276, Córdoba (1953), 510,739, ΨLa Plata (1956) 357,356, Avellaneda (1956) 334,897, San Miguel de Tucumán (1953) 244,628, Santa Fé (1954) 219,620, ΨMar del Plata (General Pueyrredón) (1956) 151,320 and Mendoza (1954) 115,161.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25 and July 9.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Guthrie Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957) £4,250
Minister, J. O. Rennie, C.M.G.
Counsellor, G. P. Hampshire.
Consul General, G. E. Vaughan, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, D. I. Dunnett (*Commercial*); R. V. Johnston-Smith, O.B.E.; A. J. Williams; W. M. Guthrie; G. R. Coate (*Information*); E. H. Van Maurik (*Visa Section*); C. Spearman (*Commercial*).
2nd Secretary, R. F. C. Hall (*Commercial*).
3rd Secretaries, R. H. Haven-Dyke, M.B.E.; J. W. G. Ridd; H. C. L. Fassnidge (*Commercial*).
Junior Attaché, A. C. V. Onslow.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie, O.B.E.
Food Attaché, R. H. Smyth, O.B.E.
Veterinary Attaché, P. D. Baylis.
Vice-Consuls, M. W. Marshall; B. Kelly, M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Buenos Aires*, *Bahía Blanca*, *Comodoro Rivadavia*, *Córdoba*, *La Plata*, *Puerto Deseado*, *Río Gallegos*, *Río Grande*, *Rosario de Santa Fé* and *Trelew*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentina, Dr. N. A. R. Mackay, Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolome Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 2 days by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, *born* 1890; *elected* May 5, 1957.

CABINET.
(June 29, 1956.)

Chancellor, Ing. Julius Raab (*Austrian People's Party*).
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Pittermann (*Socialist*).
Foreign Affairs, Ing. Dr. Leopold Figl (*Austrian People's Party*).
Interior, Oskar Helmer (*Socialist*).
Justice, Dr. Otto Tschadek (*Socialist*).
Defence, Ferdinand Graf (*Austrian People's Party*).
Finance, Dr. Reinhard Kamitz (*Austrian People's Party*).
Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (*Austrian People's Party*).
Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (*Austrian People's Party*).
Agriculture and Forestry, Franz Thoma (*Austrian People's Party*).
Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (*Socialist*).
Social Welfare, Karl Proksch (*Socialist*).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.
18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
[Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).

Counsellor, Dr. Georg Schlumberger.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Wolfgang Schallenberg.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Heinrich Jordis-Lohansen.
Attachés, Dr. Christoph Cornaro; Dr. Wolfgang Seifert.
Press Attaché, Otto Seifert.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 34,064 square miles and its population 6,968,500 (1954).

Government.—The Austrian Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German *Reich* under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1956, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by nine seats. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party	82
Socialist Party	74
Freedom Party (right wing)	6
Communists	3

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are now 11 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1956 include (in thousands of metric tons): iron ore 3,258, pig iron 1,736, crude steel 2,077, raw magnesite 1,083, nitrogenous fertilisers 662, paper 421, chemical pulp 404. In addition 45,612 motor cycles and motor-scooters, 18,432 tractors and 4,224 motor lorries were produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1956 was 11,718 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

Budget	1956 (*Schillings*)
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	29,327,000,000
Revenue	29,969,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	1,668,000,000
Revenue	301,000,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£12,348,176	£14,256,187
Exports to U.K.	11,273,023	9,343,946

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72·80 Austrian schillings=£1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,614,287. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (185,218), Salzburg (105,439), Innsbruck (102,759) and Klagenfurt (66,336).

FLAG. Red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, Sir (Reginald) James Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,600
Minister Counsellor, R. P. Heppel.
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, C. G. Harris.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

British Council Representative, G. L. H. Hitchcock, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, *born* Sept. 7, 1930; *succeeded* July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, *born* June 6, 1934, *brother* of the King.

CABINET.

(June 26, 1958)

Prime Minister, M. Gaston Eyskens.
Minister for National Defence, M. Arthur Gilson.
Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre Wigny.
Economic Affairs, M. Raymond Scheyven.
Agriculture, M. Albert de Vleeschauwer.
Communications, M. Paul-Willem Segers.
Colonies, M. Leo Pétillon.
Interior, M. Charles Heger.
Labour, M. Léon Servais.
Justice, M. Pierre Harmel.

Public Health, M. Robert Houben.
Finance, M. Jean Van Houtte.
Education, M. Maurice Van Hemelrijck.
Public Works, M. Paul Meyers.
Foreign Trade, M. André Dequae.
Middle Classes, M. Paul Van den Boeynants.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.
Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
[Sloane: 9271.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur René van Meerbeke (1957).
Counsellor of Embassy, M. Etienne Champenois.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. B. E. M. Leon Tancré.
Minister Plenipotentiary and Commercial Counsellor, M. Hippolyte Cools.
1st Secretaries, Mm. Edmond Caliebaut; Jean Naaykens; Robert Vaes; Maurice Boulanger; Miles. Edmonde Dever; M. Tenzer; M. Jules Herckens.
Shipping Counsellor, Baron de Gerlache de Gomery.
Colonial Attaché, M. J. L. C. de Quidt.
Asst. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdt. Georges Cuissart de Grelle, M.B.E.
Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.
Attachés, M. Maurice Carmen; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1956 (including Eupen and Malmedy) of 8,951,000. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population by 100,000 and a decrease in the Walloon population of about the same number. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of June 1, 1958, returned to the Senate 90 Social Christians (Catholics), 65 Socialists, 18 Liberals, 1 Communist and 1 other, total, 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 104 Social Christians (Catholics), 81 Socialists, 22 Liberals, 2 Communists and 3 others, total 212.

PRODUCTION.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, of which an average of 30,000,000 tons is mined yearly, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1957 was 6,330,000 metric tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are independent institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the 1914–18 war. The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862–1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914–18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE.	*Francs*
Revenue (1958) Ordinary Budget estimate)	98,269,400,000
Expenditure (1958 Ordinary Budget estimate)	93,256,700,000
Extraordinary Expenditure (1958 Extraordinary Budget estimate)	12,659,400,000
Debt (June 30, 1958)	336,400,000,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian *franc*. On July. 1, 1958, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 *francs*=£1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE.

	1956	1957
Total Imports	*Fr.*163,624,364,000	*Fr.*171,622,026,000
Total Exports	158,123,721,000	159,301,749,000

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K. ...	£69,226,932	£77,736,492
Exports to U.K.....	72,922,264	60,187,750

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 4,838 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 848 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1957 was 1,853 kilometres (of which 1,118 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 8,217 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 685,473 telephone subscribers in Belgium. Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825–27); *Roupel* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6¼ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. Plans for the expansion and modernization of the port of Antwerp were announced in June, 1956. The estimated cost of the project is £36,000,000, of which the State will contribute £31,000,000, and work is expected to be complete by 1963. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels–Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 9,869 kilometres of State roads and 1,337 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1957) of 91 vessels (531,187 tons), in addition to which there are 465 fishing boats (29,502 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1957) of 993,766 (with suburbs). Other towns are ΨAntwerp, the chief port (534,113); ΨGhent (229,860), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (405,095), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (286,667), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (63,298); ΨOstend (54,297); ΨBruges (52,278). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hours by rail and sea.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.
Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955)..... £4,250
Counsellor, E. B. Boothby, C.M.G.
Military and Naval Attaché, Brig. A. R. J. Villiers.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. Halford, A.F.C.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cotton, O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, R. A. Sykes, M.C.; J. H. Baddely.
1st Secretary (Commercial), C. C. Clemens, M.C.
1st Secretary and Consul, Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Information), Mrs. H. de Vivenot.
1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh.
Cultural Attaché, A. C. Hawkins.
2nd Secretaries, P. R. Fraser, M.C.; W. M. Ogilvie.
3rd Secretaries, G. L. Bullard; A. Ferguson.
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. J. Sinclair.
Junior Attaché (Commercial), A. E. Farrell.
Archivist, Miss H. H. Sheppard.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Brussels*, *Antwerp* and *Ostend*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.
Representative, A. C. Hawkins, 23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Governor-General, His Excellency M. Henri Cornélis.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N.–13° S., the colony comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1957) of 13,174,883 and a non-native population of 115,804, of which about 79 per cent. are Belgians.

It is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, assisted by a Colonial Council of 14 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the King, 3 by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

The Congo River is navigable from its mouth at Banana for 95 miles to Matadi, the chief port, which handles 68 per cent. of the total imports and 46 per cent. of exports; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 227 miles in length. Above Leopoldville the main stream is navigable for 1,000 miles to Stanleyville and there is another major waterways service to Port Franqui on the River Kasai. Services are also operated on many other tributaries. From Stanleyville there is a further 78 miles of railway to Ponthierville whence the Lualaba (as the Congo is called in its upper reaches) is again navigable to Kindu. Another railway from Kindu to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (444 miles) in conjunction with the lake steamers and the Tanganyika railway, gives a connection to Dar-es-Salaam. From Port Franqui there is a direct rail route *vid* Elizabethville to Sakania on the Rhodesian frontier (1,234 miles) and on to Capetown. A branch line to Dilolo on the Angolan frontier connects with the Benguela railway to Lobito and another to Kabalo on the Kindu-Albertville line with the eastern system. A further connection between the two systems is provided by the upper Lualaba

which is navigable for part of the year between Kabalo and Bukama on the Port Franqui-Elisabethville line. Other railways are from Boma-Tchela in the Mayumbe (87 miles) and Aketi–Mungbere in the north-east (447 miles) with a branch to Bondo. There are regular Sabena air services to all the principal centres and air charter services are available to many smaller places. External air services are operated to Kano, Tripoli, Rome, Lisbon, Cairo, Athens, Brussels, Luanda, Nairobi and Johannesburg and to London (South African Airways) and New York (Pan-American). From Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa, directly across the river from Leopoldville (20 minutes by ferry) there are French and Dutch air services to Europe, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Motor roads including private roads total 87,900 miles, of which 21,000 miles are classified as of national importance. Principal roads include those from Leopoldville to Matadi, Luluabourg, Elisabethville and Sakania, from Luluabourg to Bukavu and Usumbura, from Stanleyville to Bukavu, and from Aketi to the Sudan frontier and on to the Nile. Extensive road building is planned, of which 1,500 asphalted miles will be completed by 1960. These will include a direct route between Stanleyville and Bukavu and thence to Usumbura. A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forest cover the central districts.

Production.—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1957 was: copper, 242,244 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 188,183 tons; coal, 43,063 tons; manganese ore, 367,022 tons; cobalt (alloys), 6,342 tons; (granulated), 5,506 tons; cassiterite, 15,116 tons and smelted tin, 3,155 tons. Refined gold amounted in 1957 to 11,540 kg.; diamonds (Lubilash) 15,015,807 carats and (Kasai) 630,923 carats. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. There are important secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, clothing, beer, cigarettes, paint, cement and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000). Most schools are run by Missions, usually with a Government grant, but the number of State schools is increasing. Multi-racial universities have been established at Leopoldville and Elisabethville. In 1957 there was a total of 1,732,809 pupils in educational establishments. The official languages are French and Flemish.

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 308,314; 20,982 whites). Principal towns, ΨMatadi (55,861); Elisabethville (185,255); Jadotville (78,387); Stanleyville (78,458); Luluabourg (64,140); Coquilhatville (33,169); Kolwezi (21,721) and ΨBoma (27,911).

FINANCE.

	1957	1958
Ordinary	*Francs*	*Francs*
Revenue	11,385,015,000	12,471,000,000
Expenditure	11,293,407,000	12,437,000,000
Extraordinary	*Francs*	*Francs*
Revenue	371,000,000	262,730,000
Expenditure	5,993,000,000	4,670,845,000

TRADE*

	1957
Total Imports	*Francs* 21,298,000,000
Total Exports	23,959,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£10,156,533
Exports to U.K.	3,405,929

* Including Ruanda-Urundi.

The chief exports are copper, palm-kernels and palm oil, coffee, diamonds, cotton and ores (manganese, wolfram, etc.).

Ruanda and *Urundi* (Mandated July, 1919, now Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1956) of 4,415,595, 6,486 Europeans, and 2,492 Asiatics. The territories lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The chief crop is coffee, which forms one of the territories' most important exports. Other exports are livestock and hides derived from the large herds maintained by the African population. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi). There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways. Budget (1958): Revenue *francs* 1,024,000,000; Expenditure *francs* 1,018,000,000.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

There is a British Consulate-General at *Leopoldville* and a Consulate at *Elisabethville*.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. *See* U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Hernán Siles, *assumed office*, August 6, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.
106 Eaton Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 3231.]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Consul-General, Senor Jorge Sanchez Peña.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 69° 45′ W., and its area is estimated at 415,000 square miles with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1953) of 3,990,000. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. A Vice-President is elected for four years and is ineligible for re-election either as President or Vice-President. In May, 1951, a military *coup d'état* took place and a *junta* of senior officers was formed under the leadership of General Ballivian. In April, 1952, after three days of heavy fighting, the National Revolutionary Movement took over the government of the country.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 18 members elected for 6 years, with one-third renewable every two years and a Chamber of Deputies of 68 members elected for four years, one-half renewable every two years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after those of Malaya and Indonesia, the largest in the world, 26,842 metric tons being exported in 1956: copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. The Republic has been self-supporting in petroleum and its by-products since January 1954 and exports have started to the Argentine, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy." There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312); the first of these is complete except for one bridge and the second is expected to be finished within three years. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connexions with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil. There is a new line from La Paz to Asuncion, also operated by Lloyd Aereo Boliviano.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quichua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are seven other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are five daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 87,000.

FINANCE.

Estimated revenue (1958)..... Bs.304,549,616,500
Estimated expenditure (1958).. Bs.307,489,900,370
Bs=Bolivianos.

On December 15, 1956, a number of decrees were issued to introduce a programme to stabilise the currency, in support of which the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Government provided a fund of U.S. $25,000,000. Artificial rates of exchange, import licensing and price subsidies and controls were abolished. The *Boliviano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction. After this policy was introduced, the rate was *Bs.* 7,500=U.S. $1, and by April 1958 it had fallen to *Bs.* 8,850=U.S. $1.

TRADE.

	1956	1957
Exports to U.K..	£11,214,503	£16,010,848
Imports from U.K.	1,537,652	1,548,720

The principal exports are tin (almost all of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, wolfram, cocoa and hides; Bolivia also ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1957) 339,279. Other large centres are Cochabamba (87,200), Potosí (51,100), Santa Cruz (58,300), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (53,800), Tarija (19,100), and Oruro (75,500).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(1216 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency James Thyne Henderson, C.M.G. (1956) £3,400
1st Secretary and Consul, P. H. Scott.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), D. G. Allen.
Archivist and Vice-Consul, K. E. L. Barton, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba* and *Santa Cruz*.

BRAZIL

(República das Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, G.B.E. (*assumed office* Jan. 31, 1956).

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco Negrão de Lima.
Justice and Interior, Sr. Carlos Cyrillo.
Labour, Industry and Commerce, Dr. Romulo de Almeida.
Transport and Public Works, Captain Lucio Martins Meira.
Finance, Dr. Lucas Lopes.
Agriculture, Senhor Mario Meneghetti.
Education, Dr. Clovis Salgado da Gama.
War, General Henrique Teixeira Lott.
Marine, Admiral Antônio Alves Camara, Jr., C.B.E.
Air, Brigadier Assis Corrêa de Mello.
Health, Dr. Mario Pinotti.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.
[Mayfair: 0155]

Ambassador, Dr. Francesco de Assis Chateaubriand de Mello (1957).
Minister-Counsellor, Senhor A. B. L. Castello Branco.
Naval and Military Attaché, Captain M. C. F. de Mendonça.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. S. Ribeiro Gonçalves.
First Secretary, Senhor Geraldo de Carvalho Silos.
Second Secretaries, Senhor Lauro Müller (Neto); Senhor Raul H. de Castro e Silva de Vincenzi.
Commercial Attaché, Antonio Marinho.
Attachés, Senhor Mario Gomide Ribeiro dos Santos; Senhor Gastão Nothman; Senhor Manoel Antonio Braune.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, Mayfair, W.1.
[Grosvenor: 7441.]

Consul-General, Senhor Frederico de Chermont Lisbôa.
Consul, Senhor Lourdes de Vincenzi.
Vice-Consul, Senhor Nisio de Madeiros Baptista Martins.

There is a Brazilian Consulate-General at *Liverpool* and Consulates at *Southampton, Cardiff* and *Glasgow* and an Honorary Consulate at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay: and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 45′ and 73° 59′ 22″ W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated July, 1956) of 60,000,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparao 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goiaz and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River *Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá, Purus, Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goias to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaiba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassu*, which unites with the Upper Parana at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu* (200 ft.), and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getulio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1955, elections took place in which Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek was elected the new President.

PRODUCTION.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1957 was 4,085,835 tons. Oil production in

1957 was estimated at 10,000,000 barrels. Coal production in 1957 was estimated at 2,085,000 tons. Over 1,500,000 tons of steel, and 45,055,000 tons of refined petroleum products were produced in 1957.

Foreign investments without exchange cover totalled U.S. $108, 184, 000 in 1957, almost double the 1956 figure. These investments were in a variety of industries, including industrial chemicals, fertilizers, food packaging, air-conditioning equipment, fountain-pens, paper and cellulose, motor cars, and motor car parts, security printing, pharmacuticals, synthetic resins and heavy electrical equipment.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugar, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas being the main agricultural products, and rubber, carnauba wax, maté, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extracts. Timber is also important.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1957 were:—

	Metric Tons	Value $U.S.
Coffee	859,153	845,531,000
Cotton	66,179	44,208,000
Cocoa	109,677	69,692,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 200,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 15 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 2 sail training ships, 3 ocean-going tugs, 2 survey vessels, 2 river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 officers and men. The Air Force has about 800 aircraft, and is the largest in South America.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. In 1957 there were 80,178 primary schools (not including kindergartens) with an enrolment at the beginning of the school year (March) of 5,406,251 pupils.

Secondary education is carried out by the Federal Government, State and Municipal Governments and by private schools. In 1957, there were 2,945 schools and 668,845 pupils. Other establishments classified at an intermediate level are: 1,058 commercial schools with an enrolment of 139,278 pupils; 1,044 normal schools with 74,157 scholars; 401 industrial training schools with 19,131 pupils; 64 agricultural schools with 3,671 students.

A total of 79,505 students attended 20 Federal and State Universities and 385 other establishments offering courses at a university level, in 1957.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1955 there were 37,000 kilometres of railways in service, including 2,624 broad (1·6 m.) gauge, 33,374 kms. of 1 m. gauge and 1,002 of narrower gauges. The greater part, 28,955 kilometres (78 per cent.) is owned by the Federal Government and a further 3,452 kilometres (9 per cent.) are owned by State Governments. Traffic carried in 1956 was—Passengers 36,481,000, Freight 40,025,000 tons, Livestock 4,872,000 head. The two largest ports are Rio de Janeiro, which was used by 12,976,000 tons of shipping and Santos, which was used by 13,567,000 tons, in 1956.

Eight foreign airlines, Air France, SAS, KLM, Aerolineas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia, Alitalia and Lufthansa (in addition to Panair do Brasil) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff, Varig and Real Aerovias Brazil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1957 the airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 185,818 aircraft arrivals and departures.

Postal facilities in Brazil include 5,734 post offices and approximately 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1957, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which about 87 per cent. are dial operated.

FINANCE.

	1957	1958*
Revenue	*Cr.*85,500,000,000	*Cr.*130,200,000,000
Expenditure	*Cr.*104,000,000,000	*Cr.*140,600,000,000

* Estimated.

The total external debt of Brazil on December 31, 1957, was $ U.S. 524,669,000. Internal debt, December 31, 1957, amounted to: Union, *Cr.* 10,700,000,000; States, *Cr.* 37,000,000,000.

The unit of currency is the *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*. The official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil (July, 1957) were *Crs.* 52·6060 = £1, *Crs.* 18·82 = U.S.$ 1, but for trade there is a complicated system of exchange bonuses for exports and exchange premiums for imports, which produce in effect a large number of different rates, while invisible transactions are carried out through a free market on which the quotations have in the twelve months preceding June 30, 1958, fluctuated between *Crs.* 194 and *Crs.* 400 = £1.

TRADE (1957)

Total Imports $U.S.1,489,000,000*
Total Exports $U.S.1,392,000,000*
*Converted at official exchange rate.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£15,074,592	£18,362,455
Exports to U.K.	26,739,815	30,715,518

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (over 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL, Ψ Rio de Janeiro. Population (est. 1957), 2,940,045. Other large centres are São Paulo, 3,149,504; Ψ Salvador (Bahia), 532,619; Ψ Recife (Pernambuco), 703,726; Ψ Belém (Pará), 260,608; Ψ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 501,428; Ψ Fortaleza (Ceará), 280,084; Ψ Niterol (Rio de Janeiro), 221,628; Curitiba (Paraná), 231,628; Ψ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 512,915; Santos (São Paulo), 253,629.

New Capital of Brazil.—Under a law signed on Sept. 20, 1956, preparations are in progress for the transfer of the capital from Rio de Janeiro to a new site in the interior, in the State of Goiás. The new capital will be named *Brasília*. It was stated that the new capital would be inaugurated before the end of 1960.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,600
Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.
Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2° andar.
Counsellor, M. A. M. Robb.
2nd Secretary, C. M. James.
Minister (Commercial), J. P. Summerscale, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries (Commercial), J. H. Lewen; R. M. John.
1st Secretary (Head of Visa Section), J. G. Wills.
1st Secretary (Labour), R. L. Morris.
1st Secretary (Information), D. W. Hough.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. A. Crockett.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Rio de Janeiro, Belém (Pará), Belo Horizonte, Morro Velho, Vitoria, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Curitiba, Santos, São Francisco do Sul, Recife.*

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil*, J. A. Cayton, Avenida Churchill 129, 10th Floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, No. 91, 2°, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at *Bahia, Fernambuco* and *Para.*)

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre.*)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 11 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, Georgi Damyanov.

CABINET.

April 17, 1956.

President of the Council of Ministers, Anton Yugov.
Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers, Raiko Damyanov; Georgi Traikov; General of the Army Ivan Mihailov; Vulko Chervenkov.
President of the State Planning Commission, Rusi Hristozov.
President of the State Commission for Engineering and Architecture, Raiko Damyanov.
Head of the Committee for Labour Relations and Wages, Karlo Lukanov.
Interior, Georgi Tsankov.
Foreign Affairs, Karlo Lukanov.
Culture and Education, Zhivko Zhivkov.
Finance and State Control, Kiril Lazarov.
Justice, Radi Naidenov.
National Defence, General of the Army Ivan Mihailov.
Trade, Boris Taskov.
Communal Economy, Public Works and Roads, Stoyan Tonchev.
Heavy Industry, T. Tsolov.
Light Industry, Stanka Tsekova.
Electrification and Water Economy, Kimon Georgiev.
Public Health and Social Services, Dr. Peter Kolarov.
Transport and Communications, Dancho Dimitrov.
Agriculture and Forestry, Ivan Prumov.
Food, Atanas Dimitrov.
Construction and Building Materials, R. Vidinski.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.
[Knightsbridge: 9400]

Minister, His Excellency Lubomir Ratchev Anguelov (1957).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population (Dec., 1956) of 7,629,254. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine

opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. Some 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been collectivized, and a much smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, soya beans, fruit, vegetables and cotton. Several of the basic crops were adversely affected by bad weather in 1956, and Bulgaria has continued to import considerable quantities of wheat from the U.S.S.R. The livestock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

Bulgarian statistics for 1956 show a 16 per cent. increase in electrical generating capacity, bringing the total to 2,397 million kWh. Much of this increase is from hydro-electric stations. The considerable progress which has been made in the exploitation of Bulgaria's mineral resources, is shown by the following production figures for 1956.

		Percentage increase over 1955
Brown coal.....	7,689,000 tons	9
Lead-Zinc ores...	1,670,000 ,,	12
Copper ores.....	470,000 ,,	35
Iron ores.....	236,000 ,,	109
Manganese ores...	76,000 ,,	23
Crude oil.....	246,000 ,,	65

There are other mineral deposits of varying importance, but no production figures are available. There are also a number of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Bulgaria's newly acquired heavy industry includes an iron and steel works which inaugurated its first blast furnace in 1957, a nitrogenous fertiliser plant and other chemical works.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1956 there were 6,803 general education and evening schools, 359 gymnasia (general) for day and evening classes, and 506 gymnasia for technical schools; with 1,129,000 students and schoolchildren and 47,013 teachers.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1956 there were stated to be 36,000 students at Bulgarian Universities.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (*see* U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1958 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

FINANCE.	1957 *leva*
Budget revenue (estimated).....	28,500,299,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)...	28,424,299,000

TRADE.

The principal imports are wool, industrial and agricultural machinery, metals, tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, and livestock. Approximately 50 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with the U.S.S.R., and this was planned to increase substantially in 1957. In 1955 trade with the Soviet bloc represented some 88 per cent of all Bulgarian trade.

Trade with U.K., 1957.—Imports, £374,221; Exports to U.K. £677,588.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. (1956), 725,756, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Ψ Varna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; Ψ Burgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being Ψ Rusé (83,472), Ψ Svishtov (28,537), Ψ Vidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, His Excellency Anthony Edward Lambert, C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,400
Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.
1st Secretary, and Consul, J. L. W. Price.
Military Attaché, Colonel A. A. Edwards, M.C.
and Secretary (Commercial), E. E. D. Newman.
Vice-Consul, J. A. D. Stewart-Robinson.
Junior Attaché, J. Mayson.

BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1957), U Win Maung.
Prime Minister, U Nu.

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.
Ambassador, His Excellency U Aung Soe (1957).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58′ and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11′ and 101° 9′ E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China has not yet been demarcated, although the Government of Burma is endeavouring to negotiate a settlement with the Chinese Government; the north-west frontier touches Pakistan and the Republic of India; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier and on the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China and Siam. The area of the Union includes Burma proper with the Chin and Kachin Hills (192,158 sq. miles), the Shan State (57,816 sq. miles) and the Kayah State (4,519 sq. miles) making a total of 254,493 sq. miles. The population of the Union is probably about 19,000,000, showing an estimated density of 75 persons to the square mile.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on

three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering in all about 10,000. Burmese, Shan, Karen, Kachin and Chin are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. For the first three years of its existence the Republic was torn by insurrection, mutiny and disorder. By 1951 the Union Government had recovered control of most of the country, though Papun, the capital of the Karen rebels, was not recovered till 1955; and Communist and Karen insurgents continue to harass large areas.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League." At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. was returned with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). The Opposition consists mostly of members of the National United Front, which has strong Communist sympathies.

Defence.—Burma has an army of fair strength and quality, but the navy and air force are small. The British Services Mission was withdrawn in 1954.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920, with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. The Intermediate College at Mandalay was granted full university status in 1958; there are also intermediate colleges at Moulmein and Kyaukpyu (in Arakan). Good progress is being made in re-orgainzation and extension of the educational system. An important feature of this programme is a "Mass Education" Scheme aimed at the adult population of the rural areas.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1957–58 were (in terms of sterling): receipts £101,300,000; expenditure £101,800,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and gram. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1957 exports were 1,845,000 tons. The net area sown to all crops in 1956–57 was 15,100,000 acres. The marketing of rice, timber and rubber is now a state monopoly. Reserved forests covered 22,200,000 acres in 1956; 1,360,000 acres were irrigated in 1955–56. The principal export after rice is teak of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1956–57 figure was 22,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin and gemstones. Of these, petroleum is the most important. Production in 1957 was 105,000,000 gallons. A refinery has been built at the main oilfield, Chauk, and the Syriam refinery near Rangoon partly rehabilitated. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The main production of petroleum is handled by a joint venture between the Burma Oil Company and the Union Government.

Under the Government's development plan, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, a pharmaceutical plant and a sugar factory are in production. Other projects still in preparation include a large hydro-electric scheme and extensions to the cotton mills.

Tariff preferences on Commonwealth goods ended on Oct. 1, 1953. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1957 was valued at: Imports £21,738,434; exports, £7,844,904.

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

Ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,300 miles, extending to Mytikyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1953), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1953) 186,000, Moulmein one of 103,000 and Bassein 78,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Richard Hugh Sedley Allen, C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,250

Counsellor, P. Murray.

Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, A. H. B. Hermann.

Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26–35 days; by air, 1 day.
Representative of British Council, H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E., 67–69 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1952–1958), General Carlos Ibañez del Campo, *assumed office*, Nov. 4, 1952.

CABINET.

(June 24, 1958)

Minister of the Interior, Abel Valdes.
Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Mines, Alberto Sepulveda.
Minister of Finance, Eduardo Urzua.
Economy and Commerce, Luis Correa Prieto.
Education, Gen. Diego Barros.
National Defence, Gen. Luis Vidal.
Public Works, Eduardo Yáñez.
Agriculture, Elzo Pertuiset.
Labour, Dr. Raúl Barrios.
Public Health, Jorge Torreblanca.
Land and Colonization, Raoul Rodriguez.
Minister Secretary General of the Government, Mario Ciudad.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.1.
[Mayfair: 8382.]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Balmaceda (1953).
Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Fausto Soto.
Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Harold E. Biggs.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don René Rojas.
Naval Attaché, Commander Pedro Jorquera.
Consul, Señor Don Santiago Rogers.
Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8′ S. and 109° 28′ W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 6,872,000 (Jan. 1956). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (*a*) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants.

In 1956 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 35·4; marriages 8·3; and deaths 13·0.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chili-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which were exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs and problems over rates of exchange have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1957 was 483,300 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1957 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,309,554 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 2,101,000 metric tons of coal and 2,679,000 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1957. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 45,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1957 was 689,499 cubic metres. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. The first export shipment was made in February, 1950, and in 1953 a total of 150,248 metric tons was exported. The total production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaiso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepcion. In 1957 the output of steel billets from Huachipato totalled 388,216 metric tons; rolling mill products totalled 221,488 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch soap, biscuits, rope, glassware,

plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *vid* the Panama Canal to Europe or *vid* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1955 numbered 122 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 213,317. Under a new law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,100 miles of track. A line runs from Pisagua in the north to Puerto Montt in the south. With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft. In 1949 there were 12,500 miles of telegraph, 1,302 post offices and 55,000 miles of telephone.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory but not universal. After exemptions those to be drafted are selected by ballot. In 1957 the Army had 6 infantry and 1 cavalry divisions with a total strength of 2,200 officers, 10,000 regular other ranks plus about 15,000 conscripts annually. In addition there is a para-military police force of "Carabineros" of some 20,000 officers and men. The Air Force had 500 officers and 6,000 other ranks plus 600 conscripts with a strength of some 200 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 6 destroyers (2 operational, 4 reserve), 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 submarines, 1 submarine depot ship, 3 transports and various other small fighting ships. The present strength of the Navy's personnel is estimated to be 1,000 officers and 14,000 regular ratings plus 300 conscripts.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1957) 1,021,083 pupils at elementary, and about 155,936 at secondary schools. There are 7 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, 1 in Concepcion and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE.	1956 *Chilean pesos*
Revenue (Financial Year)	204,905,000,000
Expenditure (Financial Year)	230,736,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—	
Direct—Long Term	$36,924,726,804
Short Term	1,911,380,658
Indirect	1,277,234,109
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—	
Long Term:—	
Sterling	£15,458,617
U.S.	$95,159,500
Swiss Francs	Fr.77,074,500
Short Term:—	
Sterling	£563,551
U.S.	$1,227,205

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is Ch. $110 = U.S. $1. The official "free" bank rate of exchange in June, 1958, was about Ch. $2,176 = £1. The brokers' rate of exchange (for use by tourists, etc., but not for commercial transactions) was about Ch. $2,000 = £1.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1957 *Gold Pesos*
Total imports	$2,142,639,000
Total exports	$2,224,375,000
Imports from U.K.	£6,825,433
Exports to U.K.	£25,392,282

Since 1949 the gold peso has been worth about 1*s.* 6*d.*

The principal exports in 1957 were metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, nitrates, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports in 1957 were industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL, Santiago (December, 1956) 1,627,962 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—ΨValparaiso (261,684), ΨConcepción (158,941), Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán (79,461), Talca (75,354), ΨAntofagasta (74,050), ΨValdivia (72,988), ΨTalcahuano (75,643), ΨIquique (47,906), ΨPunta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivor Thomas Montague Pink, C.M.G. (1958) £3,400
Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.
First Secretary and Consul, J. N. Henderson.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C., R.N.
First Secretary (Commercial), G. G. Simpson.
First Secretary (Information), H. G. Balfour-Paul.
First Secretary (Labour), W. M. Wylie.
Second Secretary (Commercial), R. C. Robinson.
Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Santiago*, *Antofagasta*, *Tocopilla*, *Iquique*, *Valparaiso*, *Concepción*, *Coquimbo*, *Valdivia*, *Osorno* and *Punta Arenas*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Chile*, R. A. H. Duke, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 4087, *Santiago* and Calle Blanco 689, Casilla 1676, *Valparaiso* (Branches at *Concepción*, *Talcahuano* and *Punta Arenas*).

Valparaiso is distant from London 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—
The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, Mao Tse-Tung, *born* 1893, *assumed office* 1949.
Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.
Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Gen. Chen Yi.
Deputy Prime Ministers, Gen. Lin Piao; Gen. Ho Lung.

LONDON OFFICE.
49 Portland Place, W.1.
Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51·82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48·18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese	547,283,057	Mongolians	1,462,956
Tibetans	2,775,622	*Tribal peoples	20,824,421
Manchus	2,418,931	Other	6,718,025

* Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hopei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhwei	30,343,637
†Chekiang	22,865,747
Chinghai	1,676,534
Fukien	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang	11,897,309
Honan	44,214,594
Hopei	35,984,644
Hunan	33,226,954
Hupeh	27,789,693
*Jehol	5,160,822
§Kansu	12,928,102
Kiangsi	16,772,865
†Kiangsu	41,252,192
*Kirin	11,290,073
Kwangsi	19,560,822
Kwangtung	34,770,059
Kweichow	15,037,310
Liaoning	18,545,147
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	6,100,104
Shansi	14,314,485
†Shantung	48,876,548
§Shensi	15,881,281
Sikang	3,381,064
§Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan)	4,873,608
Szechwan	62,303,999
Taiwan (Formosa)	7,591,298
Tibet	1,273,969
Yunnan	17,472,737

* *Manchuria.*

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

§ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadjikhs, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

GOVERNMENT.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipeh, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council. On October 1, Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central

People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In June 1950 the Communist Government passed legislation to set up provincial and city councils to be responsible for local government until provincial and city people's congresses should be elected.

DEFENCE.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000 000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force (4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organised in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

EDUCATION.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—The *yuan* was revalued with effect from March 1, 1955 on the basis of 10,000 old *yuan* for one new *yuan*. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6·893 *yuan*=£1; 2·46 *yuan*= $1.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops. In June, 1950, an Agrarian Reform Law, redistributing the land, was passed.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria.

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (Imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	$1,333,654,000	$1,027,247,000
1940.....	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1946.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export were animals and animal products; oils; textiles fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K..	£10,681,733	£12,109,393
Exports to U.K.....	12,549,349	14,233,256

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyaa Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937–39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtse (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey It was announced on June 23, 1955, that a 200-mile railway linking Litang with the port of Tsamkong, on the Liuchow

Peninsula off Hainan Island, had been completed. Major railway projects now under construction are two new lines across Mongolia and Sinkiang and a line linking Lanchow with Kunming.

Shipping.—In 1947 the number of vessels entered and cleared for abroad was 31,751 with a total tonnage of 9,980,000. Of these totals 19,366 vessels (1,412,260 tons) and 16,343 junks (1,325,994 tons) were under the Chinese flag and 3,682 vessels (8,997,219 tons) were under foreign flags.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 3½ *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. Tibet was a successful military power whose boundaries extended far into Shensi (China) and for a time to the kingdom of Magadha (India). Later, the influence of Buddhism softened earlier military aggressiveness and Tibet remained in contact with, and was influenced (but not dominated) by, its Mongolian and Chinese neighbours until early in the 18th century when the Manchu Emperor of China, K'Anghsi, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet, invaded the country and established officers at Lhasa. Manchu authority in Tibet appears to have been always loose and by the end of the 19th century was merely nominal.

The Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 under which a trade mart was opened at Yatung was persistently flouted by the Tibetans and as a result a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity.

From 1906 the Chinese took advantage of the confusion which followed the withdrawal of the British expedition from Tibet to establish by force a greater degree of authority in Tibet than they had previously enjoyed. This lasted only until 1912 when the Tibetans took the opportunity provided by the Chinese Revolution against the Manchus to evict the Chinese from Lhasa and to drive them beyond the Salween. They brought back the Dalai Lama who on the Chinese invasion had taken shelter in India.

In 1918 Chinese aggression on the border led to successful retaliation by Tibet in which the Chinese were driven beyond the upper waters of the Yangtse, but from 1931 to 1933 there was confused fighting on the China-Tibet border, as a result of which the Tibetans lost their hold on most of the territory to the East of the Upper Yangtse which they reoccupied in 1918. Since then the Upper Yantgse has remained roughly the *de facto* frontier between Tibet and China.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

Principal Chinese Cities.—The Communist Government has reinstated Peiping as the National capital, under its old name of Peking. From 1928 to 1949 the capital was Nanking. Peking had a population of 2,768,149 at the 1953 Census. The population of the principal Ψports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; ΨAmoy, 240,000; ΨAntung, 200,000; Ψ Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; ΨChefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; ΨFoochow, 400,000; ΨHangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Mengtsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; ΨNingpo, 300,000; ΨShanghai, (1953) 6,204,417; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; ΨSwatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; ΨTsingtao, 756,000.

Flag of "People's Republic."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

British Embassy, Peking.

Ambassador (vacant).
Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, A. D. Wilson, C.M.G. (1957) £3,400
Counsellor, A. C. Maby.
1st Secretaries, T. A. K. Elliott; M. H. Morgan; K. G. Ritchie (*Commercial*).
2nd Secretary, J. A. L. Morgan.
3rd Secretaries, C. Wilson; G. C. Warner.
Attaché, E. T. Davies.

British Consular Offices

There is a British Consular Office at *Shanghai*.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Dr. Alberto Lleras Comargo, *elected* May 4, 1958.

Embassy in London.

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
[Kensington: 9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Carlos A. Sardi.
1st Secretary, Dr. Gustavo Garcia Moreno.
Consulate-General, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Consul-General, Señor Simon Martinez Emiliani.
Auxiliary Consul, Señor Pablo Uribe Grajales.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at *Liverpool* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of

461,606 square miles, and a population (1955 estimate) of 13,000,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by *Christopher Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta was established on May 10, 1957. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1 made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next twelve years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 4 presidential elections returned the Liberal Señor Alberto Lleras Camargo, supported by Liberal and Conservative votes.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous *Minuma Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1956 some 44 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, bananas, rice and maize, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 2 destroyers, 3 frigates, and some small craft, with personnel about 2,500; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. A new railway is at present being constructed in the Magdalena Valley, which will link the departmental lines running down to the river, and is planned to reach the Atlantic coast. The Dorada Railway, 70 miles of 3 ft. gauge connecting La Dorada and Ambalena, was bought from its British owners by the Colombian Government in July, 1956, together with a 44 mile aerial ropeway connected to the railway, for $1,000,000. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling $47,300,000 (118,500,000 *pesos*) by the International Bank, towards the total of 515,000,000 *pesos* expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. The main port for Bogotá is ΨLa Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and Barranquilla, Bogotá and Medellin and Bogotá and Cali. There are also subsidiary services to Cartagena, Santa Marta, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia Pasto, Buenaventura, Barrancabermeja, Popayan, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Vilavicencio. There are daily services to the U.S.A., Lima, Quito, Panama and Caracas, a weekly service to London *viâ* Jamaica and a daily service *viâ* New York. There are also four weekly air services direct to Europe and a direct twice-weekly service to Caracas. New York can be reached in one day and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellin, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogotá (founded in 1572) there are universities in the towns of Medellin, Cartagena, Popoyan and Manizales and the department of Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE.	*pesos*
Actual budget revenue, 1957.....	1,242,298,837
Actual budget expenditure, 1957...	1,328,030,493
Debt, December 31, 1957:—	
Internal.....	581,910,934
External.....	588,428,036

Peso=40 cents U.S. (official) (*see also* p. 84), but there is a legalized free market in which the *peso*= approx. 14 cents U.S.

TRADE.	1956 *pesos*	1957 *pesos*
Total imports....	1,642,943,000	1,954,125,000
Total exports.....	1,169,131,000	1,684,307,000
Imports from U.K.	£7,876,770	£6,680,928
Exports to U.K...	1,654,049	4,382,353

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1956 estimate), 872,300. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (457,530), Barranquilla (340,430), Cali (396,220), Manizales (142,880), ΨCartagena (147,520) and Bucaramanga (144,680).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Apartado Aereo, No. 4508, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Edgar James Joint, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) £3,400
1st Secretary, Hon. E. B. C. Howard.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C., R.N.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. B. Weymes.
1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Bogotá*, *Barranquilla*, *Medellín*, *Cali*, *Cartagena* and *Santa Marta*.

BRITISH COUNCIL—*Representative in Colombia*, Dr. A. Craig-Bennett, Edificio Sucre, Avenida Jiménez de Quesada, Bogotá.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local transit, to Bogotá (*viâ* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 18 days. Also *viâ* New York, 18 days. By air, *viâ* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 2–3 days.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1953–58), Señor José Figueres, *elected* Nov. 8, 1953.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

42 Draycott Place, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Alfaro-Sotela.
1st Secretary, Señor Franz Heck-Prestinary Gotay,
Consul-General.
Consulate-General, 20 Bramerton Street, S.W.3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and an estimated population (Oct., 1956) of 1,000,000. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito and Quepos, ports which have been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1956 916 ships of a gross tonnage of 2,811,980 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free, but it is mainly from the leisured class that the executive, legislature and judicature are recruited.

FINANCE.	1956
Revenue	*Colones* 257,203,888
Expenditure	256,100,503
Public debt (Dec. 1956):—	
External	130,650,312
Internal	350,564,203

Exchange rates. Official rate, 5·65 *Colones* to U.S.$ and 15·82 *Colones* to the £ Sterling. Free rate. *Colones* 6·63 = U.S.$1. *Colones* 18·56 = £1 Sterling (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE.	1956
Total imports	U.S. $91,226,164
Total exports	63,589,505
	1957
Imports from U.K.	£1,538,786
Exports to U.K.	187,196

The chief exports (1956) were coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, hemp, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 54 per cent. from U.S.A. and 6 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1956), 128,485; Cartago, 36,842; ΨLimón, 28,594; Alajuela, 44,070; Heredia, 24,455; and ΨPuntarenas, 41,928.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency David James Mill Irving, C.B.E. (1956).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. D. Atkinson.

For the *Military and Labour Attachés*, see Mexico. There is also a British Consular Office at *Port Limon*.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days; Air Mails (*viâ* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(Republica de Cuba.)

President, General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, *assumed office* April 4, 1952, *re-elected* Nov. 1, 1954.

CABINET.

(1956.)

Prime Minister, Dr. Andrés Rivero Aguero.
Minister of State, Dr. Gonzalo Güell y Morales de los Ríos.
Minister of Justice, Dr. César E. Comacho Covani.
Interior, Dr. Santiago C. Rey Perna.
Finance, Dr. Justo García Rayneri.
Public Works, Ing. Nicolás R. Arroyo y Márquez.
Agriculture, Sr. Fidel Barreto Martínez.
Commerce, Dr. Raúl Menocal Seva.
Labour, Dr. José Suárez Rivas.
Education, Dr. Jorge García Montes.
Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Carlos Salas Humara.

Communications, Sr. Ramón Vasconcelos Maragliano.
National Defence, Dr. Santiago Verdeja Neyra.
Minister without Portfolio in Charge of Transport, Sr. Mario Cobas Reyes.
Secretary of the Presidency and of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo.
Ministers without Portfolio, Dr. Jorge Barroso Piñar; Sr. José Pérez González; Dra. Julia E. Consuegra Rodríguez; Ingeniero Amadeo López Castro; Dr. Gustavo Gutiérrez Sánchez (*President of the National Economic Council*); Dr. José Pardo Jiménez (*President of the National Housing Commission*); Dra. Zoila Mulet Vinda de Fernández Concheso.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Flat 1, 18 Westbourne Street, W.2.
[Ambassador: 8264.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Roberto Gonzalez Mendoza y de La Torre.
Consul-General, Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann (329, High Holborn, W.C.1).
Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor Eusebio Román.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762–1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1956) 4,600,557 Spanish long tons; tobacco crop (1956) 80,486,000 lb.; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The estimated livestock figures include (1955) 4,500,000 cattle and 400,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

11,256 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,677; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 7,579) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 8,291 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

	1955	1956
Revenue (Estimated)	$301,048,903	$337,373,758*
Expenditure (Estd.)	291,535,000	307,803,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	581,797,842	702,517,000

* Actual.

Nominally $=U.S.$1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1956	$610,000,000
Exports, 1956	663,000,000
Imports from U.K., 1957	£8,016,229
Exports to U.K., 1957	25,869,245

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Ψ Havana (pop., Census 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holguin (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1956) £2,700
1st Secretary, P. R. Oliver.
2nd Secretary and Consul, R. H. F. Smith.
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), M. D. W. McCann.
3rd Secretary (*Commercial*) *and Vice-Consul*, E. A. Arnoux.
Military Attaché (*Resident at Mexico City*), Col. V. D'O. Harmar.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Havana*, *Camagüey* and *Santiago de Cuba*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Republika.)

President, Antonín Novotný, *born* December 10, 1904, *elected* November 19, 1957.

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.
First Vice Premier, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský.

Vice Premiers, Václav Kopecky; Karel Polacek; Ludmila Jankovcova.
Agriculture and Forestry, Michal Bakula.
State Control, Josef Krosnar.
Heavy Engineering, Josef Reitmayer.
Consumer Goods Industry, Mme. Bozena Machacova-Dostalova.
State Committee for Construction, Dr. Emanuel Slechta.
Automobile Industry and Agricultural Machinery, Emil Zatloukal.
Finance, Julius Duris.
Justice, Dr. Václav Skoda.
National Defence, Gen. Bohumir Lomsky.
Communications, Dr. Alois Neuman.
Internal Trade, František Krajcir.
Interior, Rudolf Barak.
Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.
Building, Oldrich Beran.
Food Industry, Jindrich Uher.
Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.
Foreign Trade, Richard Dvořak.
Fuel, Josef Jonas.
Power, Antonin Pospisil.
Precision Engineering, Václav Ouzky.
Foundries and Ore Mines, Václav Cerny.
Chemical Industry, Josef Pucik.
Local Economy, Dr. Jozef Kysely.
Foreign Affairs, Václav David.
Planning, Otakar Simunek.
Transport, Dr. František Vlasak.
Without Portfolio, Dr. Zdenek Nejedly.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.
6–7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
[Bayswater: 9191.]

Czechoslovak Ambassador in London, His Excellency Miroslav Galuška (1958).
Counsellor, Dr. Jiří Pinkava.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Oldřich Přibyl.
Commercial Counsellor, Oldrich Nový.
Commercial Attaché, Voitech Homola.
1st Secretary, Rudolf Popp.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Zdeněk Jodas.
3rd Secs., Pavel Džunda; Vladimir Koudelka; Jiří Sobotka; Václav Táborský.
Attachés, Jan Mrázek; Jaroslav Kazbal; Zdenek Dobes.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939–45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the expulsion of the Sudeten German minority sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference has been completed and the latest estimate of the population (Dec. 1, 1957) is 13,409,684.

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist": a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benés.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benés and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak *émigré* movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Kosice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Kosice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December 1953 was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It is officially claimed that production doubled during the plan, but it is also admitted that the economy has been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production. The second Five-Year plan began on Jan. 1, 1956 after two interim years (1954 and 1955) devoted to correcting these faults.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarising the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592–1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860–1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860–1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871–1936), Viktor Dyk (1877–1931), Arnost Dvorák (1880–1933), Ivan Olbracht (*b.* 1882), K. Capek (1890–1938), and Vladimír Vancura (1891–1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 25, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow

the party line and a number of publications were banned. On July 1 serious cuts were made in internal print distribution, causing a further decline in the number of papers and periodicals available.

Education.—In 1956-57 the number of pupils in general (primary and secondary) schools was given as 1,952,171. In addition there were 200,274 pupils at technical schools. The Czech University of Prague was founded in 1348. There is also a university at Brno and additional universities are being instituted in other important towns. The number of students is now several times the pre-war figure. In the 16th century there was a University at Olomouc which was closed by the Hapsburgs at the end of the Thirty-Years' War. In 1947, President Benés opened a new University at Olomouc. Slovakia has its own university at Bratislava.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak *Koruna* (Kcs=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 *heller*. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was Kcs. 139·58=£1. From June 1, 1953 the rate has been Kcs. 20·16=£1. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of Kcs. 1·00 of the new currency for Kcs. 5·00 of the old. The new foreign exchange rate represents an appreciation of the new crown by 38·94 per cent. The Budget estimates for 1958 total Kcs. 94,725,000,000 for expenditure and Kcs. 94,530,000,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K., 1957: Imports, £4,187,917; Exports to U.K., £8,261,202.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1957) of 978,634. Other towns are Brno (Brunn), capital of Moravia (306,371), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (246,695), Ostrava (199,206) and Plzen (Pilsen) (134,273).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague III.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Francis Grey, C.M.G. (1957) £3,400

1st Secretary, E. J. F. Scott.
2nd Secretary, P. H. Moberly.
Consul and 1st Secretary (Commercial), P. H. Laurence, M.C.
Vice Consul, P. Kinsella.
3rd Secretary, Miss M. McConachie.
Military Attaché, Col. J. L. Nicholls, M.B.E.
Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. M. G. Gordon-Smith.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. L. T. Bryant-Fenn, O.B.E., D.F.C.
Administrative Officer, G. Ellis.

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, *born* March 11, 1899; *suc.* April 20, 1947; *married* May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, *born* April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), Princess Benedikte, *born* April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, *born* Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.
(February 1, 1955.)

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, H. C. Hansen.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Viggo Starcke.
Finance, Viggo Kampmann.
Interior, Soren Olesen.
Public Works and Greenland, Kaj Lindberg.
Social Affairs, Julius Bomholt.
Fisheries, Oluf Pedersen.
Defence, Poul Hansen.
Agriculture, Karl Skytte.
Labour and Housing, Kai Bundvad.
Education, Jorgen Jorgensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mrs. Bodil Koch.
Commerce, Handicrafts, Industry and Shipping, Prof. Kjeld Philp.
Justice, Hans Hækkerup.
Economic and Nordic Affairs, Bertel Dahlgaard.
Foreign Economic Affairs, J. O. Krag.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.
29 Pont Street, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9892.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Vincens de Steensen-Leth, G.C.V.O. (1954).
Counsellor, Birger Kronmann.
Secretary, Hans von Haffner.
Attaché, Mogens Prehn.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. T. Solling.
Air Attaché Lt.-Col. Jens Børge Danielsen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.
Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, A. V. Pedersen.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.
Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, J. Benzon.
Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.
Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656.]
Consul-General, Aksel Christiansen (*Commercial Counsellor*).
Consul, Erik Wagtmann (*Commercial Secretary*).
Vice-Consul, Hans Jespersen (*Commercial Secretary*).
Vice-Consul, C. Jacobsen.
Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54 34′–57° 45′ N. lat., and 8° 5′–15° 12′ E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (October, 1955) at 4,448,000. In 1957 there were 75,169 births, 41,545 deaths and 34,341 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Faröe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 23 years. In the 1957 elections the Social Democrats obtained 70 seats; Venstre 45; Conservatives 30; Radicals 14; Single Tax Party 9; Communists 6; Faröe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Soeren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georges Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945.

Over 200 newspapers are published in Denmark; 12 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-four per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1957) 709 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,963,000. In 1957 there were 4,821 kilometres of railway and 976,337 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE	1958–59
Revenue (*Budget estimate*)	*Kr.* 5,588,000,000
Expenditure (*Budget estimate*)	4,998,000,000
Government Debt (March 31, 1957):—	
Internal	7,740,000,000
External	1,172,000,000

Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19·36 = £1 (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE	1957
Total Imports	*Kr.*9,348,100,000
Total Exports	7,982,100,000
	1956 1957
Imports from U.K.	£82,284,984 £85,737,973
Exports to U.K.	122,357,061 114,629,187

The principal imports are solid and liquid fuels, pulp, paper and cardboard; wood and cork, fertilizers, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, food and feeding-stuffs. The chief exports are agricultural produce, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL, ΨCopenhagen. Population (1955), 960,319. Other centres are ΨAarhus, 118,943; ΨAalborg 83,210; ΨOdense, 105,915; ΨHorsens, 36,567; ΨRanders, 41,720; ΨEsbjerg, 50,921; ΨFredericia 27,910; ΨKolding, 33,169; ΨVejle, 30,758 and Roskilde 28,878.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Roderick Edward Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956) £3,600

Counsellor, R. W. Selby.

Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O.

1st Secretaries, J. Oates (*Labour Attaché*) (*Resident in Stockholm*); C. de Salis; Dr. C. G. Thornton, M.V.O. (*H.M. Consul*); M. Whalley Taylor (*Agricultural and Food Attaché*); G. H. Greenhalgh (*Scientific Attaché*) (*Resident in Stockholm*); A. W. D. Eves (*Information*).

2nd Secretaries, M. E. Heath; D. R. Collard.

3rd Secretary, Major C. L. Bayliss.

Naval and Military Attaché, Cmdr. J. L. Buckeridge, M.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. H. Docherty. (*Resident in Stockholm*).

Air Attaché, Wing Cmdr. P. J. Simpson, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Chaplain, Rev. M. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also Vice-Consulates at *Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Esbjerg* and *Odense*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Kastelsvej 40, Copenhagen. *Representative*, O. M. Williams, M.B.E.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1950) 31,667), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Faröe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Faröe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Faröese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. Trade with U.K. in 1957 totalled: Imports, £536,169; Exports, £95,825. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m. population, Dec. 31, 1952, 24,768), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). West Greenland (capital Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1957), £131,210. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, General Hector B. Trujillo Molina, *assumed office* Aug. 16, 1952.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

37 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6727]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, Dr. Luis Thomen (1954).

Consulate-General

Flat 2, Colette Court, 126 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 5321]

Consul-General, Señorita Maria Perdomo.

There are also Consular Offices at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow* and *Belfast*.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continued to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provided for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 23 members, elected for 5 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 58 members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 2,703,656 (July 1957). The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. According to local classification there are 1,289 miles of first class and 1,412 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey to be made in one day. There are about 80 miles (Sánchez–La Vega) of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic. The Dirección General de Comunicaciones, All American Cables and Radio Corporation of America maintain an efficient telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are 28 commercial broadcasting stations and there is a television station operated by La Voz Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides reception of its programmes throughout the Republic.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing sisal bags and rope, glass products, cotton textiles, matches, peanut oil and other products.

The Republic is served by seven airlines, Pan-American, KLM, Caribair, Delta Air Lines, Compania Brasileina de Aviacion (VARIG), Compania Cubana de Aviacion, and the Compania Dominicana de Aviacion, all using the General Andrews Field at Ciudad Trujillo.

FINANCE

	1957	1958†
Revenue	$131,525,000	$150,316,250
Expenditure	129.800 048	147,081,278

† Estimated.

One *Dominican Peso* = $1·00 U.S. (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE

	1956	1957
Imports	$108,277,932	$116,478,309
Exports	124,559,106	161,018,032
Imports from U.K.	£1.159.738	£1.746,712
Exports to U.K.	12,838,299	21,055,015

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and molasses.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), population (estimated Dec., 1956), 272,769. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (62,905); San Pedro de Macoris (22,106); San Francisco de Macoris (17,888) Ψ Puerto Plata (16,509); Barahoua (16,298); La Vega (15,793) and La Romana (15,653).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 54, Ciudad Trujillo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Wilfred Wolters McVittie, C.M.G. (1958).

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, C. R. Wrigley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Ciudad Trujillo*, *Puerto Plata* and *San Pedro de Macoris*.

ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. Camilo Ponce Enriquez, *elected* June 3, 1956; *assumed office*, Sept. 1, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, Major Don Leonidas Plaza (1957).

Counsellor, Señor Don Juan Chiriboga.

Naval Attaché, Capitán Don Carlos Saavedra.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Gonzalo Vela.

Consuls at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham* and *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 4° 50′ S., and between 75° 20′ and 81° W. long., comprising an area, reduced by boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Peru, to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 18 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (June, 1957) at 3,906,907, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Cariahuairazo (16,515 ft.); Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands*, forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,687. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano and orchilla moss. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part

of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946. Elections were held on June 3, 1956 and Señor Ponce Enriquez was elected President.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The laying of a new track from Ibarra to San Lorenzo has now been completed. Seven commercial airlines (Panagra, Area, Braniff, K.L.M., Avianca, Tan, Air France, Lanica and A.P.A.) operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1956–57 there were 490,277 pupils at the 4,525 primary schools and 48,253 pupils at the 232 High Schools. The 6 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) had 6,129 students in the same year.

FINANCE	1955
Revenue (*Budget Estimates*) ...	*Sucres* 935,300,000
Expenditure (*Budget Estimates*) .	935,300,000
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1957) .	640,476,000
External Debt (do.)	$U.S.24,822,000
Official rate of Exchange: (*See also* p. 84.)	*Sucres* 47=£1.

As from Jan. 1, 1954, imports were classified under two headings. List I contains essential and semi-essential items which are payable at the official rate of exchange. List II contains luxuries and semi-luxuries which are payable at the free rate of exchange (*Sucres* 49=£1, approx.). Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE	1956	1957
Imports.....	U.S. $80,168,000	U.S. $91,880,890
Exports.....	93,613,000	98,636,448
Imports from U.K...	£2,411,683	£2,648,114
Exports to U.K.....	771,832	765,268

In 1957 the United States sent about 52 per cent. of Ecuadorean imports and received about 58 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable, ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1954), 229,949. ΨGuayaquil (287,266) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Riobamba (34,268).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Plaza 170 (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Frederick Herbert Gamble, C.M.G. (1954)..... £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, R. C. Hope-Jones.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, B. T. Holmes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

British Consular Offices are at *Quito* and *Guayaquil*.

EGYPT. *See* United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Hailé Selassié I, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Hara; *born* July 23, 1892; *married in* July, 1911, Waizero (*Lady*) Manen, daughter of Degazmatch Asfau Mikael, son of Negus (*King*) Mikael of Wollo; *crowned as Negus* Oct., 1928; *proclaimed Emperor* April 2, 1930; *crowned as Emperor* Nov. 2, 1930; *in exile* 1936–1940; *led his patriot army* 1940–41; *returned to his capital* May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, *born* July 27, 1916; *married* May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferiash Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador, H.E. Ato Emmanuel Abraham (1956).
Counseller, Ato Addiman Tesemma.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Jacob Gabré-Léoul.
1st Secretary (Press), Ato Kebbede Abbebe.
2nd Secretary, Ato Ghebatchew Tadesse.
3rd Secretary, Miss K. Makonnen.
Cultural Attaché, Ato Bekele Yilma.

Position and Extent.—Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is an inland country in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the North by the former Italian Colony of Eritrea, which was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown in September, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of Dec. 2, 1950; on the South by Kenya; on the West by the Sudan; and on the East by French and British Somaliland, and the former Italian portion of Somaliland, which is now being administered by Italy as a Trusteeship territory. The area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 16,000,000 of whom fewer than one-half are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateau there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is

the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1950 Bishops have, however, been appointed by the local Metropolitan Bishop, without direct recourse to Alexandria. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

Government.—On the basis of the 1955 Constitution, elections were held in 1957 and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the past Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish: in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided 52·4 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1955–56. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *viâ* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara in Eritrea, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Ethiopia has access to the Red Sea at Massawa and Assab, ports being a federal responsibility. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekemti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and British Somaliland. In September, 1950, Ethiopia was granted a loan of U.S. $5,000,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the extension and repair of the highway system. A further loan of $Eth. 15,000,000 was granted in 1957. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to Jimma, Gore and Gambela; Dabra Markos, Gondar and Asmara; Dire-Dawa; and certain other provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibouti, Aden, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Athens and Frankfurt.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army which includes the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. The Imperial Bodyguard consists of infantry, with some artillery and armoured cars. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of Defence. There is now a military academy at Harar. The Imperial Air Force comprises three attack squadrons and a flying training school. The aircraft are of British and Swedish manufacture and the training staff is Swedish.

The Imperial Navy, which has been started with the formation of a Naval School at Massawa with Norwegian instructors, has one patrol craft presented by the United States.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination, by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are several secondary schools, a university college, a technical school, an agricultural school, a theological college, commercial school, and a teacher-training college; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Schools of higher grade than elementary are also to be found in some of the provincial capitals. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

	1954–55	1955–56
Revenue	£17,130,000	£16,430,000
Expenditure	16,814,000	18,630,000

Currency.—A new Ethiopian currency was issued by the State Bank of Ethiopia in July, 1945, at an exchange rate of Ethiopian $10=£1, backed almost entirely by sterling securities. The East African shilling remained legal tender temporarily but not the Maria Theresa dollar, although it continued to be widely used in the Provinces. In November, 1946, a Proclamation was issued by which the use and possession of Maria Theresa dollars were forbidden, and all coins had to be surrendered to the Ethiopian authorities at a rate of two Maria Theresa dollars to three Ethiopian dollars. Ethiopia did not devalue her currency in line with sterling in September, 1949, and a rate of E$7=£1 has been maintained since that date.

TRADE

	1956
Total Imports	£22,436,000
Total Exports	21,622,000
Imports from U.K., 1957	2,255,651
Exports to U.K., 1957	1,041,530

The chief imports by value are cottons, petroleum products, machinery, motor vehicles and parts; the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, cereals and pulses.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (estimated population 400,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekemti (Wallega), Goré (Ilubbabor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Besides these, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, and Aduwa are towns of some importance. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red.

ERITREA

A former colony of Italy, Eritrea extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 12° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogsback interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 123,000, 11,000 Italians), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area, 48,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom about 20,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half are Moslems.

Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea, drawn up by the U.N. Commissioner, and approved by the Eritrean Constituent Assembly, was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassié on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassié on September 11, 1952, and came into effect with the final handing over of authority by the British Administration at midnight on September 15, 1952.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Chief Executive of Eritrea, Dejasmach Asfeha Welde Mikael, *appointed* 1955.

Ψ Massowa (pop. 27,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (10,000), Decamere (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessenei. A railway from Massowa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador, His Excellency Geoffrey Warren Furlonge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)..... £3,400

1st Secretary, R. A. Clinton-Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Addis Ababa*, *Asmara*, *Harar* and *Mega*.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, *born* 1900, *elected* Feb. 15, 1956 for term of six years.

CABINET

(Aug. 29, 1958.)

Prime Minister, K. A. Fagerholm (*Social Democrat*).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. Virolainen (*Agrarian*).
Minister of the Interior, A. Pakkanen (*Agrarian*).
Justice, S. Hogstrom (*Swedish People's Party*).
Finance, P. Hetemaki (*Conservative*).
Defence, T. Viherheimo (*Conservative*).
Social Affairs, V. Leskinen (*Social Democrat*).
Trade, O. Hiltunen (*Social Democrat*).
Communications, K. Eskola (*Agrarian*).
Education, K. Kajatsalo (*Finnish People's Party*).
Agriculture, M. Miettunen (*Agrarian*).

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0771]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leo Tuominen (1957).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Dec. 31, 1957) 4,356,000. In 1957 the birth rate was 19·9 per 1,000, death rate 9·4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is 28·1 per 1,000 live births. 96 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1·7 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 2·3 per cent. belong to other religious bodies. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1954) of 21,486 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

The last general election was in July, 1958. The present state of the Parties is as follows: Communists 50, Social Democrats 48, Agrarian 48, Conservatives 29, Swedish People's Party 14, Finnish People's Party 8, Independent Socialists 3.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8–11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1951–52 there were 492,000 in attendance at primary schools, with 101,000 in secondary schools and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training. There are 11 Higher Schools with 4,400 students, and in addition to the State University of Helsinki (about 9,000 students) there is a Finnish-speaking University (450 students) and a Swedish-speaking University (550 students) at Turku.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91·2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8·6 Swedish and the remaining 0·2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and forestry are the principal occupations of the people. The cultivated area is small (about 6,400,000 acres in 1957, including 2,900,000 acres under hay). The main crops are hay, oats, wheat, rye, barley and

potatoes. The *Live Stock* (1957) included 263,011 horses, 1,766,902 cattle, 277,681 sheep, 564,154 swine and 5,198,581 poultry. The productive forest area covers 53,500,000 acres and is a great source of wealth, exceeding that of every European country except Russia. The growing stock comprises 48,384,000,000 cu. ft., including bark, of which 45·5 per cent. is pitch pine, 32·2 per cent. spruce, and the rest largely birch. Saw mills, and the manufacture of wood pulp, cellulose, paper, plywood and prefabricated houses provide employment for about 62,000 factory workers. There is no coal, and mineral resources, with the exception of copper and iron ore, are limited.

Communications.—There are 3,700 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot (the Soviet State Airlines) between them maintain a daily service with Moscow. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (April, 1958) consists of 264 steamships (390,000 tons gross), 179 motor vessels (372,000 tons gross), and 108 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (11,000 tons gross).

Finance	1958
Revenue (*Budget*).....	*Marks* 307,544,406,000
Expenditure (*do.*).....	311,810,461 000
Debt (March 1958).....	149,900,000,000

Finnish Mark 898 (approx.) = £1 (*see also* p. 84).

Trade	1957
Total Imports.....	*Marks* 227,392,802,000
Total Exports.....	211,502,389,000

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£46,187,809	£37,207,573
Exports to U.K...	66,571,316	72,989,381

The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL, Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1954) 403,000; other towns are Ψ Turku (Abo), 108,000; Tampere (Tammerfors), 108,000; Lahti, 48,000; Pori (Björneborg), 46,500; Oulu (Uleåborg), 44,500; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 38,500; and Kuopio 36,500.

FLAG: White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, Itäinen Puistotie 8B.
Chancery Offices, E. Esplanaadikatu 18.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Douglas Laird Busk, C.M.G., (1958) £3,400
1st Secretary, A. B. Horn,
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. R. B. Newton, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. R. Mortimer.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. M. J. Gray, D.F.C.
1st Secretary (Labour), H. Atkin.
2nd Secretary, J. B. Jenson.
3rd Secretary, P. H. Towers-Picton.
1st Secretary (Commercial), W. N. R. Maxwell.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. H. Grey.
3rd Secretary (Commercial), D. H. Bevan.
2nd Secretary and Consul, R. A. Noakes.
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. S. Batten.
1st Secretary (Information), R. E. Gamble.

There are British Consular offices at *Helsinki*, *Tampere*, *Turku*, *Pori*, *Kotka*, *Oulu*, *Hamina* and *Vaasa*.

British Council Representative, C. Hentschel, Lasipalatsi Eerikinkatu, 24, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1954–61), Monsieur René Coty, *born* 1882; *elected* Dec. 23, 1953, *assumed office*, Jan. 16, 1954.

CABINET

(June 25, 1958)

Prime Minister, General Charles de Gaulle.
Ministers of State, M. Guy Mollet; M. Pierre Pflimlin; M. Félix Houphouet-Boigny; M. Louis Jacquinot.
Minister of Justice, M. Michel Debré.
Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.
Interior, M. Emile Pelletier.
National Defence, M. Pierre Guillaumat.
Finance, M. Antoine Pinay.
Education, M. Jean Berthoin.
Labour and Social Security, M. Paul Bacon.
Overseas France, M. Bernard Cornut-Gentille.
Sahara, M. Max Lejeune.
Public Works, Transport and Tourism, M. Robert Buron.
Industry and Commerce, M. Edouard Ramonet.
Agriculture, M. Roger Houdet.
Construction, M. Pierre Sudreau.
Ex-Servicemen and War Victims, M. Edmond Michelet.
Postal Services, M. Eugène Thomas.
Public Health, M. Bernard Chenot.
Information, M. Jacques Soustelle.
Ministers Delegate, Mm. André Malraux; André Boulloche.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [Bayswater: 9411]
Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 [Sloane: 3404]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jean Chauvel, G.C.V.O. (1955).
Minister-Counsellor, M. Gontran de Juniac.
1st Counsellor, M. Jacques Tiné.
2nd Counsellors, M. Francis Huré; M. Gérard André, C.V.O.; M. Emmanuel de Casteja.
1st Secretary, M. Jacques de Folin.
2nd Secretaries, M. Emmanuel de Margerie; M. Bernard Dejean de la Bâtie.
3rd Secretary, M. André Baeyens.
Attaché, M. Pierre de Cours de Saint Gervasy.
Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied.
Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Maurice Amman, O.B.E.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette Jean François Gravrand.
Military Attaché, Col. Jean Simon, D.S.O., M.C.
Assistant Military Attachés, Commandant Serge Deverdine; Lt.-Col. Auguste le Man, M.B.E.
Air Attaché, Col. Charles de Loustal.
Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant Paul Chevalier.
Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck (*Minister Plenipotentiary*).
Financial Attaché, M. Philippe Huet.
Assistant Financial Attaché, M. Jacques-Paul Chassepôt.
Commercial Counsellors, M. Georges Libersart (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); M. Jacques Pouchard.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Corentin Kérouédan; M. Georges Lacombe.
Agricultural Attachés, M. Raymond Forestier; M. Robert de Wilde.
Press Counsellor, M. René Trotobas-Thibault.
Press Attaché, M. Georges Egal, O.B.E.
Cultural Counsellor, M. René Varin, C.B.E.
Cultural Attaché, M. Denis Girard.
Counsellor, specially attached, M. Claude Cheysson.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS
(Census of 1954)

Ain	311,941	Lot	147,754
Aisne	487,068	Lot et Garonne	265,549
Allier	372,689	Lozère	82,391
Alpes, Basses	84,335	Maine-et-Loire	518,241
Alpes Hautes	85,067	Manche	446,860
Alpes Maritimes	515,484	Marne	415,141
Ardèche	249,077	Marne, Haute	197,147
Ardennes	280,490	Mayenne	251,522
Ariège	140,010	Meurthe-et-Moselle	607,022
Aube	240,797	Meuse	207,106
Aude	268,254	Morbihan	520,978
Aveyron	292,727	Moselle (*a*)	769,388
Belfort	99,427	Nièvre	240,078
Bouches du Rhône	1,048,762	Nord	2,098,545
Calvados	442,991	Oise	435,303
Cantal	177,065	Orne	274,862
Charente	313,635	Pas-de-Calais	1,276,833
Charente-Maritime	447,973	Puy-de-Dome	481,380
Cher	284,376	Pyrénées, Basses	420,019
Corrèze	242,798	Pyrénées, Hautes	203,544
Corse	244,266	Pyrénées Orientales	230,285
Côte d'Or	356,839	Rhin, Bas (*b*)	707,934
Côtes du Nord	503,178	Rhin, Haut (*c*)	509,647
Creuse	172,702	Rhône	966,782
Dordogne	377,870	Saône, Haute	209,303
Doubs	327,187	Saône-et-Loire	511,182
Drôme	275,280	Sarthe	420,393
Eure	332,514	Savoie	252,192
Eure-et-Loir	261,035	Savoie, Haute	293,852
Finistère	727,847	Seine	5,754,834
Gard	396,742	Seine-Inférieure	941,684
Garonne, Haute	525,669	Seine-et-Marne	453,438
Gers	185,111	Seine-et-Oise	1,708,791
Gironde	896,527	Sèvres, Deux	312,842
Hérault	471,429	Somme	464,153
Ille-et-Vilaine	586,812	Tarn	308,197
Indre	247,436	Tarn-et-Garonne	172,379
Indre-et-Loire	364,706	Var	413,012
Isère	626,116	Vaucluse	268,318
Jura	220,202	Vendeé	395,641
Landes	248,943	Vienne	319,208
Loir-et-Cher	239,824	Vienne, Haute	324,429
Loire	654,482	Vosges	372,523
Loire, Haute	215,577	Yonne	366,410
Loire-Atlantique	733,575		
Loiret	360,523		

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the 1939 area of France (exclusive of Algéria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of May, 1954) of 42,731,445, of whom 1,451,752 were foreigners. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1957, was estimated at 43,853,700 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1956 there were 804,000 live births, 542,000 deaths and 294,000 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies (numbering 618 in 1940) elected for 4 years, and a Senate (numbering 314 in 1940) elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every 3 years. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress. The President of the Republic selected a President of the Council of Ministers from among the leaders of the various political groups and confirmed his choice of colleagues.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the United Nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 23, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the United Nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following the Referendum of Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution.

Under the new Constitution, adopted by a majority of 1,132,011 in a National Referendum on Oct. 13, 1946, the Legislature consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Both Chambers are elected on a territorial basis, the National Assembly by universal direct suffrage and the Council of the Republic by the communal and departmental Councils through universal indirect suffrage. The Constitution was revised in November, 1954 and now provides that legislation (except financial bills, which must be introduced in the National Assembly) can be initiated by either

house. Before a bill can become law it must be adopted in the same form by both houses. In the event of failure to agree after a limited period of time the text adopted by the National Assembly prevails.

In January, 1956, a General Election was held, and the resulting composition of the National Assembly was:—

Party	Seats
Communists	150
Socialists	94
Radicals	70
M.R.P.	72
Moderates	96
Gaullists	22
Poujadists	52
Others	38
Total	594

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1956 (a bad year for wheat) was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat	56,826,500
Oats	46,041,700
Barley	64,130,200
Rye	4,711,400
Maize	17,376,900

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1956 (excluding Algeria) was 50,452,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1956) included 17,692,700 cattle, 8,402,500 sheep and lambs, 7,759,200 pigs, 2,064,400 horses and 1,269,900 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, bauxite, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. 57,381,000 tons of coal were mined in 1956 (excluding the Saar production). The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 8 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du. Gard (1937), André Gide (1947) and François Mauriac (1952).

DEFENCE.—The *personnel* of the Defence Forces in mid-1956, was—*Army* 860,000 (including *Gendarmerie* of 63,000); *Navy* 73,000; *Air Force* 147,000. The French Navy included 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 4 cruisers, 32 destroyers and 16 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. (i.) *Primary* education is secular, compulsory and free, the school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern: (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432) Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyon (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735) Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of other roads 382,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length of 8,000 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1957 was 43,086 km., of which 5,520 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept. 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1956 totalled 30,800,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 50,200,000,000 ton-kilometres.

Civil Aviation.—In 1956 passenger/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 3,796,897, of which 2,804,631 were by *Air France*.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1957, consisted of 725 ships of 3,766,900 tons gross, of which 73 were passenger vessels

(728,700 tons) 132 tankers (1,276,300 tons) and 520 cargo vessels (1,761,900 tons).

FINANCE

	1956
Total revenue (*Budget*).....	*Frs.* 3,877·8 milliard
Ordinary expenditure (*do.*).	4,642·8 milliard

The *Public Debt*, on December 31, 1956, amounted to *Frs.* 6,494·8 milliard, of which the external debt accounted for *Frs.* 953·7 milliard.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 *centimes*. On August 11, 1957, a system of exchange rates was introduced which amounted to a devaluation of the franc by 20 per cent. in certain sectors. This devaluation was made general on October 26, 1957. The franc is now officially quoted at *Frs.* 420 = $1 U.S. (*Frs.* 1,176 = £1).

COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

	1957
	Francs
Imports.....	2,265·5 milliard
Export.....	1,889·3 milliard
	1956 1957
Imports from U.K...	£88,777,413 £87,961 147
Exports to U.K.....	112,206,799 110,513,399

ALGERIA

Algeria.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. Since 1881 the three northern departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—have formed an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 15 official members and a Superior Council of 60 members. Algeria sends 14 Senators and 30 Deputies to Paris. Algeria lies between 8° 45′ W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit about 19° N., covering an area estimated at 855,900 square miles, with a population (estimated 1957) of 10,010,000, including 1,250,000 Europeans, mostly French. The total value of imports in 1957 was *frs.* 395·8 milliard and of the exports *frs.* 171·8 milliard. The bulk of trade is with France. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1957 was valued at: imports, £2,674,511; Exports to U.K., £12,300,696. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1954 there were 2,774 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1956 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 5,257. 22,965 commercial aircraft arrived at or departed from Algerian airports in 1956. The principal town is ΨAlgiers, the capital (municipal population, Census, 1954, 361,300), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are ΨOran (299,000), Constantine (148,700), ΨBone (114,100), Sidi bel Abbès (80,600), Tizi Ouzou (27,897), ΨPhilippeville (70,400), Mascara (57,500), Tlemcen (73,400), ΨBougie (52,283), and ΨMostaganem (60,200).

Southern Algeria, consisting of the Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases, was formed into a separate colony on Dec. 24, 1902. The population of Southern Algeria was approximately 1,000,000 in 1954 (included in the figure given above).

Minister Resident and Governor-General, M. Robert Lacoste.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (*Paris ville*) 2,850,189. The population of Greater Paris (within 15-mile radius) is approximately 6,600,000. Twenty-three other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1954—ΨMarseilles (661,492), ΨLyons (553,039), Toulouse (268,863), ΨBordeaux (257,946), ΨNice (244,360), ΨNantes (222,790), Strasbourg (200,921), Lille (194,616), St. Etienne (181,730), ΨToulon (141,117), ΨLe Havre (139,810), Nancy (124,797), Rennes (124,122), Reims (121,145), ΨRouen (116,540), Grenoble (116,440), Clermont Ferrand (113,391), Dijon (112 844), Le Mans (111,891), ΨBrest (110,713), Roubaix (110,067), Limôges (105,990) and Angers (102,142).

The chief towns of Corsica are ΨAjaccio 32,997 and ΨBastia 42,729.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 *hr.* 10 *mins.*

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., C.B. (March, 1954)..... £6,000

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Young, Bt., C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.

Consul-General, Sir Edward Lambert, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Counsellors, J. G. S. Beith; C. L. G. Philpotts, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Press), E. E. Tomkins, C.V.O.

Counsellor (Labour), J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, C. M. Maclehose, M.B.E.; J. Murray; A. M. Palliser; J. Dawson; P. C. Pell; G. Stow; R. S. Faber.

2nd Secretaries, S. Hastings; J. H. Leahy; C. W. M. Wilson; P. G. L. Gould; Miss A. E. H. Button; H. A. Chambers; R. B. Hammond; G. W. Harding; J. D. Lewis; J. F. D. Slater.

3rd Secretary, P. M. Laver.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. K. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Condr. I. F. Pearson, M.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier J. A. F. Mitchell, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Flower; Lt.-Col. S. N. S. Hutchins, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore C. S. Lockett.

Asst. do., Wing-Cdr. B. E. de Iongh.

Civil Air Attaché, P. A. Robinson.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at *Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, St. Malo* and *Strasbourg*.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, J. Mordan.

Vice-Presidents, A. Scott; C. Kirk.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, Miss E. D. McLeod, C.B.E., 28 Avenue des Champs Elysées Paris, VIII.

THE FRENCH UNION

The French overseas territories have a total area of approximately 3,750,000 sq. miles with an estimated population (1947) of 63,000,000.

INDOCHINA

The area previously known as French Indo-China now comprises the three independent states of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, associated with France within the French Union.

Cambodia

(Kampuchea)

King, His Majesty Norodom Suramarit, *succeeded* his son, King Norodom Sihanouk, in March, 1955; *crowned* March, 1956.

CABINET

(April 24, 1958)

Prime Minister and National Defence, Sim Var.
Vice-Premier, Planning, Production and Economic Affairs, Nhiek Tioulong.
Labour and Social Action, Pho Proeung.
Reforms, Chea Chinkoc.
Finance, Touch Kim.
Foreign Affairs, Truong Cang.
Justice, Oum Sam.
Interior and Surface Defence, Tim Nguon.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

24, Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

[Western: 4354.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Sam Sary.
1st Secretary, Dr. Khong Roeum Wongsanith.
3rd Secretary, Lim Say.
Attachés, Kim Xuen; Mlle. Nhem Somaly.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

HISTORY.—Once a powerful kingdom, which as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. The present Government is drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March 1955 in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak. The Community holds all 61 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in March 1958.

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Seventy-five per cent. of the total land area is virgin forest abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a third are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border, where it connects with the Thai railway system. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. A deep water port is under construction at Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam and this will be linked by road to Phnom-Penh. There is as yet no large-scale industry. A Two Year Plan for economic development was published in January, 1955, and the country is receiving substantial aid from various foreign countries.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services with Air Vietnam and Thai Airways between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and Bangkok, and with Cathay Pacific Airways between Phnom-Penh and Hong Kong. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION.—Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (300,000) and Vietnamese (400,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University was recently inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Medicine and Law. A residential teachers' training college is now in operation.

The official rate of exchange in 1957–58 averaged 98 *riels* = £1.

Trade with U.K.—Total imports from U.K. in 1957 were valued at £235,900; exports to U.K., £41,470.

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1958), 550,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Frederic Francis Garner (1958) £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, R. L. Seconde, M.V.O.
2nd Secretaries, A. H. Wyatt (*Information*); J. B. S. Pedler; T. Empson (*Commercial*).

Laos

EMBASSY IN LONDON

5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Tiao Khampan (1955).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassac, now united under King Sisavang Vong (born 1885) of the House of Luang Prabang. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles. In 1948, the population was given as 1,500,000: it is now probably slightly over 2,000,000. The administrative capital is Vientiane (estimated population, 30,000–40,000). The independence of the kingdom within the French Union was recognized by France in July 1949. This relationship has been amplified and completed by the Treaty of October, 1953. Laos was invaded by the Communist Viet Minh in the spring of 1953. Under the terms of the Geneva Armistice Agreements of July, 1954, the Viet Minh troops were to

evacuate Laos by November of that year. The two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly remained however under the effective control of the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces until November 1957.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Anthony Handley Lincoln, C.V.O. (1958).

1st Secretary, R. E. Parsons.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. C. De Cent, O.B.E.

3rd Secretary (Information), C. Curwen.

Vietnam

President of Southern Vietnam, Ngo dinh Diem.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON

12 Victoria Road, W.8

[Western: 3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).

1st Secretaries, Phan Van Thinh; Le Van Ky (*Consular*).

2nd Secretaries, Nguyen Trieu Dan; Pham Huy Ty; Dao Huu Tuong (*Press*); Le Van Loi (*Economic*).

3rd Secretary, Tranh Manh Phuc (*Cultural*).

Attaché, Le Dinh Phuoc (*Administration*).

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954 Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1956 at 12,500,000. The capital is ΨSaigon (1957 population of Saigon-Cholon: 1,779,400). Other principal towns are Hué (1956 population: 100,000) and ΨTourane (1956 population: 57,400). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Total trade in 1957 was: Imports £101,000,000; Exports £28,000,000. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1957 was valued at: Imports from U.K., £2,173,432; Exports to U.K., £305,181.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly, after two months' deliberation, set up a democratic Constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956. This constituent assembly, on the date of the promulgation of the Constitution became the First Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Roderick Wallis Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957) £3,400

The Northern Zone has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1957 at about 13,500,000. The capital is Hanoi (1957 population: 445,000) and the chief port is ΨHaiphong (est. population: 180,000). Coal and cement are the chief products, apart from rice in which the territory is almost self-sufficient. The title by which the Northern authorities style themselves is the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The President of the Republic is Ho chi Minh. The effective power is the Lao Dong (or Workers') Party which manipulates the Fatherland Front, successor to the Viet Minh. The Party is avowedly Communist and the authorities in the Northern Zone are recognized by the U.S.S.R., China, and most of the satellite states as the government of Vietnam.

There is a British Consulate General at *Hanoi* and a Vice-Consulate at *Haiphong*.

FEDERATION OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA

The Federation of French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,799,159 square miles and a population (estimated 1957) of 18,930,000 (French and foreign stock, 88,200). The capital of the Federation is ΨDakar (Senegal), which had a population (1955) of about 234,500. The trade of the Federation of French West Africa in 1956 (excluding Togoland) was valued at *Fr.* 133,460,000,000 for imports and *Fr.* 120,042,000,000 for exports, the principal exports being ground-nuts (almost entirely from Senegal), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, cabinet woods, bananas, gold and cattle. Trade with U.K. in 1957 totalled: Imports £5,205,771; Exports, £5,597,967. French West Africa consists of:—

	Area sq. miles	Population (1957)	Capital
Senegal	77,814	2,269,000	St. Louis
Mauritania .	32,244	624,000	(39,100)
Fr. Guinea .	96,865	2,492,000	Conakry (53,000)
Ivory Coast.	189,029	2,483,000	Abidjan (125,700)
Dahomey ..	47,144	1,713,000	Porto Novo (30,800)
Fr. Sudan ..	582,437	3,708,000	Bamako (68,600)
Niger		2,415,000	Niamey(18,100)
Upper Volta	100,000	3,226,000	Ouagadougou (32,100)

Populations of territories above are official estimates for Jan. 1, 1957 and for capitals, estimates for 1955.

High Commissioner for French West Africa, M. P. Messmer.

Trustee Territories.—Between Dahomey and the Gold Coast Colony lies the French sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (20,404 sq. miles, pop. 1,085,200); capital, Lomé (39,200); and between (British) Nigeria and the French Congo the French sphere of the former German colony of *Kamerun* (143,415 sq. miles with a population of 3,187,000). Capital, Yaoundé (32,000); Douala (119,100). *High Commissioner of French Cameroon*, M. Xavier Torre.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa (capital, Brazzaville), consists of the *Gaboon* (101,400 sq. miles, pop. 404,000), capital, ΨLibreville (pop. 16,700); *Middle Congo* (129,960 sq. miles, pop. 759,000), capital, Brazzaville (pop. 105,200); connected by railway with ΨPointe Noire (29,000); *Ubanghi Shari* (234,460 sq. miles, pop. 1,135,000), capital, Bangui (pop. 82,300) and *Chad* (487,920 sq. miles, pop. 2,581,000), capital, Fort Lamy (pop. 45,600).

High Commissioner for French Equatorial Africa, M. Y. Bourges.

FRENCH EAST AFRICA

French East Africa consists of *French Somaliland* (9,000 sq. miles, pop. 67,000, including 4,400 of French and foreign stock). Capital, ΨJibuti (pop. 17,000). French Somaliland is separated from the Aden Protectorate by the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and occupies the coast of N.E. Africa round the Gulf of Tajura, extending about 80 miles inland (Ethiopia).

A railway from Jibuti crosses the S. boundary and runs *viâ* Diredawa to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

MADAGASCAR

Area, 228,000 square miles, pop. (1956) 4,913,000, Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa, and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French Protectorate in 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed, the administration being entrusted to a Governor-General. Important constitutional reforms were implemented in 1957 giving the island internal autonomy within the framework of the French Union. A Council of Government composed of eight elected Ministers is responsible for the administration of the island and its dependencies under the chairmanship of the French High Commissioner, the Vice-President of the Council being elected.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, graphite and mica. Trade of Madagascar in the year 1957, in millions of *francs CFA*, was:—

Imports		Exports	
Cotton textiles	1,575	Coffee	6,891
Vehicles, etc.	2,910	Tobacco	1,998
Machinery	1,749	Cloves	1,460
Chemical products	2,186	Vanilla	1,047
Metal goods	2,864	Rice	956
Iron bars, etc.	1,365	Clove essence	194
Wines and spirits	1,311	Raphia	436
Petroleum products	1,031	Sisal	355
Made-up textiles	1,762	Graphite	354
Electrical goods	895	Canned meat	384
Cement	846	Butter beans	433
Wheat flour	459	Ground nuts	447

The capital Tananarive (*formerly* Antananarivo), has a population of 193,476; other towns are ΨMajunga 48,274, ΨTamatave (the chief port) 46,272, ΨDiégo Suarez, 38,305, Fianarantsoa, 22,651, and ΨTuléar, 25,307. The trade of Madagascar (1957) —Imports, *Fr. CFA* 26,157,400,000; Exports, *Fr. CFA* 16,235,100,000. Trade with the United Kingdom (1957).—Imports, £682,525; Exports to U.K., £1,191,175. *Fr. High Commissioner*, M. Soucadaux (1954).

The *Comoro Archipelago* (capital, Dzaoudzi), consists of the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and of certain islets, the total area being about 800 sq. miles, with a population (1957) of 177,000. The Comores Islands are administered as a separate entity independent of Madagascar, with which they are only linked for defence purposes. Dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel are Juan de Nova, Europe Island and Bassas da India, the last being uninhabited. *La Réunion* (formerly Ile de Bourbon), about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, has been in occupation since 1643, and has had the status of an overseas department. Area about 1,000 sq. miles, population (1957), 301,000; capital, St. Denis (41,863). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of *St. Paul* (3 sq. miles), *New Amsterdam* (27 sq. miles) and *Kerguelen* containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The *Crozet Islands* (200 sq. miles) and *Adélie Land* (*see* p. 722), in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

In AMERICA.—Off the south coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon, population (estimated 1957), 4,900. In the West Indies is Martinique, population (est. 1957), 255,600, (capital ΨFort de France, pop. 60,600, with ΨTrinité, 39,173 and ΨMarin 31,369) and Guadeloupe (capital, ΨPointe à Pitre, 26,200, ΨBasse Terre, pop. 13,638), with Marie Galante (ΨGrand Bourg, 12,827), Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin. In South America, is French Guiana, population (est. 1957), 29,000 (capital ΨCayenne, 13,300). Included in French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diable) known as Iles du Salut. On *Devil's Isle*, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894–1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 588,000.

Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion and French Guiana were raised to the status of *Départements* of France, as from Jan. 1, 1947.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. miles, population, census 1956, 68,000, capital, ΨNoumea) is a large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland, with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands and Futuna and Alofis. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France eighty years later; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

French Polynesia has a total area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a total population (estimated 1956) of 77,000. It consists of the following groups of islands: the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, &c. Capital, Papeete), an archipelago in the South Pacific, have an area of about 650 sq. miles, and a population of about 63,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, &c.), 500 sq. miles, pop. 3,000; Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivivae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island). The largest population is that of Tahiti—30,466 at the 1951 census.

GERMANY

★ Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863–1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire (Deutsches Reich) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

★ Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Dritte Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or *Nazis*) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939–1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark (April, 1940), Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (May, 1940); France was then attacked and sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but retained political autonomy. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Theodor Heuss, elected for five years, Sept. 12, 1949, re-elected for second term of five years, July 17, 1954.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.).
Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano (C.D.U.).
Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (C.D.U.).
Justice, Fritz Schäffer.
Finance, Franz Etzel (C.D.U.).
Defence, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).
Labour, Anton Storch (C.D.U.).
Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz.
Housing, Paul Lücke (C.D.U.).
Agriculture, Dr. Heinrich Lübke (C.D.U.).
All-German Affairs, Ernst Lemmer (C.D.U.).
Refugees, Prof. Theodor Oberländer (C.D.U.).
Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (D.P.).
Posts and Telegraphs, Richard Stücklen (C.S.U.).
Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Josef Würmeling (C.D.U.).
Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hermann Lindrath.
Atomic Matters, Prof. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.).

C.D.U. = Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U. = Christian Social Union; D.P. = German Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hans von Herwarth (1955).

Minister, Dr. Joachim Friedrich Ritter.
Counsellors, Dr. Gerhard Mottmann; Dr. Fritz Caspari.

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic (including the Saarland, incorporated

Jan. 1, 1957) is approximately 95,725 sq. miles. The population (excluding the Saarland) estimated (1956) 50,594,500, compared with 39,338,000 in Sept., 1939. The increase is largely due to the influx of refugees. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in June, 1956 was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	2,271,000
Hamburg	1,793,000
Lower Saxony	6,541,000
North Rhine Westphalia	14,990,000
Bremen	649,000
Hessen	4,603,000
Bavaria	9,192,000
Baden-Württemberg	7,232,000
Rhineland Palatinate	3,325,000
The estimated population of the Saarland is	1,000,500

Western Berlin with a population of 2,204,400 (June, 1956) is represented in the Federal Parliament and is treated as a *Land* for the purposes of finance, but has no voting rights.

Population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic (June, 1956):—

Hamburg	1,786,775	Karlsruhe	228,157
Munich	1,001,825	Augsburg	202,519
Cologne	739,660	Krefeld	201,469
Essen	715,367	Kassel	196,060
Düsseldorf	676,013	Hagen	184,363
Frankfurt	639,288	Bielefeld	174,312
Dortmund	625,205	Mülheim (Ruhr)	175,703
Stuttgart	614,763	Solingen	164,372
Hanover	554,935	Münster	164,228
Bremen	529,479	Aachen	157,474
Duisburg	491,328	Ludwigshafen	153,169
Nürnberg	434,398	M. Gladbach	149,494
Gelsenkirchen	385,328	Bonn	138,361
Bochum	355,384	Bremerhaven	134,619
Mannheim	294,238	Freiburg	132,918
Kiel	260,868	Heidelberg	125,361
Wiesbaden	249,856	Osnabrück	131,688
Brunswick	243,165	Regensburg	120,891
Oberhausen	250,991	Saarbrücken	126,615
Lübeck	230,061	Recklinghausen	127,000

Vital Statistics.—There were 15·7 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1955, compared with 19·8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was excess of live births over deaths in 1955 of 4·9 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8·4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, and for two houses, with a four-year-term of office, the lower elected by direct universal suffrage and the upper composed of delegates of the *Länder*. The results of the election for the lower house (*Bundestag*) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	*Numbers*
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	243
Social Democrats	151
Free Democrats	48
Refugee Party	27
German Party	15
Independents	3
Total	487

In July 1955, 7 Refugee Party members seceded and subsequently joined the Christian Democrats. In April, 1956, 14 Free Democrats seceded to form a new party, the Free Peoples' Party. In January, 1957, 10 new Saar members joined the Bundestag. The D.P. and F.V.P. have now formed a joint party. The figures after the election of Sept. 15, 1957, were:

Party	*Numbers*
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	270
Social Democrats	169
Free Democrats	41
German Party (German Party/Free People's Party)	17
Total	497

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of *Länder* governments in September, 1958, were:—

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Dr. Gebhard Müller.
Bavaria.—Dr. Hanns Seidel.
Berlin.—Willy Brandt (*Lord Mayor*).
Bremen.—Wilhelm Kaisen.
Hamburg.—Max Brauer.
Hessen.—Dr. Georg-August Heissen.
North Rhine-Westphalia.—Fritz Steinhoff.
Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeier.
Saarland.—Hans Egon Reinert.
Lower Saxony.—Heinrich Hellwege.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Kai Uwe von Hassel.

Economic Position.—The division of the country gave rise to serious economic problems. The main areas of surplus food production were transferred to Poland and some of the principal centres of light industry (Berlin, Thuringia and Saxony) were lost to the Soviet zone. As the lost food could not be replaced from West German sources the Republic is therefore more dependent on food imports than was the pre-war *Reich*, but most of the light industries have been rebuilt in the west. With United States and British help, economic recovery became unexpectedly rapid after the currency reform of 1948. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1957 is estimated at *DM.* 209·6 milliard, an increase of *DM.* 26·2 milliard or 8·4 per cent. over 1956.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area (end of 1956) amounted to 14,285,900 hectares, of which 8,091,100 hectares were under plough. The forest area is about 7,000,000 hectares. The 1957 harvest yielded 7,838,000 metric tons of bread grains, 5,646,000 metric tons of feeding and industrial grains and 26,289,000 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1956 included 11,814,600 cattle, 1,024,900 horses, 1,145,500 sheep and 14,407,500 pigs.

Industry.—The highly developed and diversified secondary industries are based on the great coal and steel industries of the Ruhr. The monthly average index of industrial production has developed as follows (1936 = 100):

	1956	1957
Mining	146·8	150·4
Manufacturing industry	213·9	225·6
(i) Basic materials	192·3	202·3
(ii) Capital goods	271·3	281·2
(iii) Consumer goods	197·4	208·5
(iv) Foodstuffs	189·8	207·4
Power	343·4	366·4
Total industry (including building)	211·2	222·0

Hard coal production fell from 134·4 million tons in 1956 to 133·2 million tons in 1957; brown coal rose from 95·2 million tons to 96·8 million tons; pig iron from 17·6 million tons to 18·4 million tons; crude steel from 23·2 million tons to 24·5 million tons and rolled steel products from 15·6 million tons to 16·4 million tons. An average of 79,914 passenger vehicles a month were produced in 1957 (1956 = 70,652), 13,840 commercial vehicles (1956 = 13,291), 185,000 tons of sulphuric acid (1956 = 172,000), 43,353 tons of chlorine (1956 = 38,462), 34,820 tons of cotton yarn (1956 = 33,019) and 10,330 tons of woollen yarn (1956 = 9,822). 512,356 new dwellings were completed in 1957.

Labour.—Of the average of 18,611,000 employed in 1957, 12,326,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 667,500, of whom 396,000 were men. In 1957, an average of 7,221,000 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 584,991; metallurgy, 259,000; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 1,142,300; chemicals, 403,200; and textiles and clothing, 966,486. Productivity of labour in the manufacturing industries in 1957 reached 204 per cent. of the 1950 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities.

The pattern of budgetary expenditure in 1958–59 was expected to be as follows:

Social expenditure (including housing and welfare), *DM.* 15·5 milliard (about 40 per cent.); Defence (including the amount spent on foreign troops in the Federal Republic), *DM.* 10·7 milliard (about 27 per cent.); Agriculture and food, *DM.* 2·4 milliard (about 6 per cent.); Transport, *DM.* 2·5 milliard (about 6 per cent.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to *DM*3·5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1957, imports (including Western sector of Berlin) were valued at *DM.* 31,697,000,000; and exports at *DM.* 35,968,000,000. 31·5 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 29·6 per cent. of raw materials; 28·5 per cent. came from the dollar area and 57·6 per cent. from the European Payments Union countries. The dollar area took 14·3 per cent. of all exports and the E.P.U. area 70·2 per cent. Value of imports from the U.K. amounted to £1,105,055,780 in 1957 and exports to U.K. to £1,124,404,575.

Communications.—The railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,950 miles and the classified roads 47,038 miles. In 1955 the railways handled 288,509,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 124,612,000 tons. Railway rolling stock included, in 1956, 9,511 steam locomotives, 525 electric locomotives, 22,318 passenger coaches and 244,679 goods waggons. On Jan. 1, 1958 there were 2,600,000 passenger cars and 620,000 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1955, amounted to 2,898,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the third and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now over 1,200 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1954–55 there were 29,702 elementary schools, with 132,000 teachers and 5,850,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. In addition there were 720 intermediate schools with 292,700 pupils and 9,125 teachers, 1,804 secondary schools with 715,290 pupils and 32,801 teachers, 890 *Einheitsschulen* (combined elementary and secondary schools in Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin) with 549,685 pupils and 17,030 teachers, and 909 special schools for backward children. In the summer term of 1957 the 18 universities, 8 technical universities, and 28 other institutions of university status in the Federal Republic registered a total of 145,778 students. The largest universities are in Munich, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, Münster, Bonn, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Göttingen.

Religion.—According to the 1950 census there were 24,400,000 Protestants in the Republic, 21,600,000 Roman Catholics and 1,500,000 others.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 138,361. Bonn is a cathedral and university town.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Berlin, 3 *hrs.* 20 *mins.*; Cologne, 1 *hr.* 50 *mins.*; Düsseldorf, 1 *hr.* 25 *mins.*; Frankfurt, 1 *hr.* 50 *mins.*; Hamburg, 2 *hrs.*; Hanover, 3 *hrs.* 20 *mins.*; Munich, 2 *hrs.* 20 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee, 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Christopher Eden Steel, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1957) £6,000

Minister, M. S. Williams, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Head of Chancery), P. A. Wilkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, F. W. Marten, M.C.; G. G. Arthur; H. A. H. Cortazzi; L. M. Sinclair; J. E. Jack-

son; A. C. Buxton; R. F. Stretton; P. N. Lunn.
2nd Secretaries, C. R. E. Brooke; J. K. Hanna.
Minister (Economic), J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries (Commercial), N. Statham; R. A. Farquharson; G. R. Denman; A. G. Elgar.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), Miss D. A. Pearce.
Counsellor (Information), J. M. Fisher.
Counsellor (Cultural), R. Cecil.
1st Secretary (Cultural), J. McDonaugh.
Counsellor (Labour), G. W. J. Cole.
Asst. Labour Attaché, F. Kenny, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. F. Hamilton-Meikle, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. G. V. Britten, C.B.E.
Asst. (do.), Maj. M. J. Filby, M.C.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore. G. F. A. Skelton, O.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché, J. Banfield.
Scientific Attaché, Brig. C. F. C. Spedding (*ret.*).
Supply Attaché, C. F. McFarlane.
Asst. do., J. G. M. Thexton.
Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), D. G. Barr.
Counsellor (Administration), C. Whitworth, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Administration), E. G. Harman.
Chaplain, Rev. H. F. Daniels, T.D.
Archivist, Miss E. M. Warren.
Accountant, J. G. W. Priestwood.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. F. D. Rome, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Commandant, E. H. Peck, C.M.G.
Administrative Officer, R. J. Molland.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Liaison Officer, G. L. Hitchcock, *Düsseldorf*.

There are British Consulates at *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, *Hanover*, *Düsseldorf*, *Bremen*, *Kiel*, *Frankfurt*, *Munich* and *Stuttgart*.

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional *Land* Chamber was established consisting of fifty deputies appointed by the Diets of the *Länder*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms have been introduced since the original constitution was drafted, including the abolition, in July, 1952, of the five *Land* governments and diets. In July, 1954, the main Government posts were held as follows:—

President, Wilhelm Pieck, *born* 1874, *elected* Oct. 11, 1949, *re-elected* Oct. 7, 1953.
Minister-President, Otto Grotewohl.
Deputy Minister-Presidents, W. Ulbricht; H. Rau; H. Loch; L. Bolz; P. Scholz.
Chairman, State Planning Commission, B. Leuschner.
Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. In September, 1953, the post of High Commissioner was combined with that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1946, was 17,300,000:—

Saxony-Anhalt	4,200,000	Saxony	5,600,000
Brandenburg	2,500,000	Thuringia	2,900,000
Mecklenburg	2,100,000		

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

Land	*Bezirke*
Mecklenburg	Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.
Brandenburg	Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony	Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt	Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia	Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirkstag* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of $(1938)10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war. Ties with the other satellites have been strengthened; over 80 per cent. of the zone's foreign trade is now with the East, and in 1950 the zone became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.).

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£994,142	£1,426,122
Exports to U.K.	2,408,883	2,771,725

Religions.—At the census of 1946, Eastern Germany had 14,132,174 Protestants, 2,110,507 Roman Catholics and 75,578 others.

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, *born* Dec. 14, 1901; *acceded* (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; *married* Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (*born* April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

(i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, *born* June 2, 1940.
(ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia *born* Nov. 2, 1938
(iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, *born* May 11, 1942

CABINET

(June, 1956)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.
Minister of Co-ordination, A. Protopapadakis.

Foreign Minister, E. Averoff-Tositsas.
Minister to the Prime Minister, C. Tsatos.
Justice, C. Kallias.
Interior, D. Makris.
Education and Cults, G. Voyadjis.
Finance, C. Papaconstantinou.
Commerce, L. Dertilis.
Industry, N. Martis.
Communications and Public Works, General Solon Ghikas.
Agriculture, C. Adamopoulos.
Minister of Social Welfare, A. Stratos.
Merchant Shipping, G. Andrianopoulos.
Labour, A. Dimitratos.
Minister for Northern Greece, A. Theologitis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON
5a Upper Brook Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur George Séfériadis (1957).
Counsellors, M. Delivanis; J. Cambiotis.
3rd Secretary, D. Frantzeskakis.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Captain H. Dedes.
Commercial Counsellor, N. Pierracos.
Hon. Cultural Counsellor, P. Argenti.
Hon. Attaché, S. X. Constantinidi.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 34 Hyde Park Square, W.2.

There are Honorary Consulates at *Birmingham*, *Bradford*, *Bristol*, *Dover*, *Falmouth*, *Hull*, *Immingham*, *Liverpool*, *Middlesbrough*, *Milford Haven*, *Newcastle*, *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheffield*, *Southampton* and *Yarmouth*, *Swansea*, *Glasgow*, *Dundee* and *Leith*, and at *Belfast*.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,180 sq. miles. A census was held throughout the country on April 7, 1951, which estimated the population at approximately 7,600,000, including the population of the Dodecanese (126,000).

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: *Macedonia* (which includes Mt. Athos), *Thrace*, *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Continental Greece* (which includes the island of *Euboea* and the *Sporades*, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is *Skyros*), the *Peloponnese* (or *Morea*), the *Dodecanese* or *Southern Sporades* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Simi, Khalki and Kastellorizo, the *Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the *Ionian Islands* (Cephallonia, Corfu, Lefkas, Ithaki, and Zante), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos and Samos). In *Crete* there was for over 1,000 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194–1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25, 1821, and was ratified by the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 12, 1829) and the *Convention of London* (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. After a succession of rulers of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) and Glucksburg (Danish) dynasties the Kingdom was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plebiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King George II. On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December–January, 1944–5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. After a plebiscite held on Sept. 1, 1946, King George II was recalled. In 1947, Communist guerilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with the help of the Foreign Operations Administration (formerly E.C.A.), Greece has been tackling the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction after ten troubled years. Greece acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty in Feb. 1952. In the economic field the country has made steady, if slow, progress, despite political instability, and the diversion of public attention away from Greece's more urgent problems by the fomenting of the Cyprus issue, which has led to a sharp deterioration in relations with the United Kingdom. The interim Government of M. Karamanlis was confirmed in office by the General Election of February 1956. At a general election held on May 11, 1958 under a new electoral system, the National Radical Union Party of M. Karamanlis slightly increased its majority in the Chamber, obtaining 172 seats, though this party secured a smaller proportion of the votes, and a new Government was formed by M. Karamanlis on May 17. At this election the extreme Left Wing party, E.D.A., emerged as the leading Opposition party with 79 seats in the Chamber.

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, about half of which are on loan from Britain. The strength of the Army is 109,000. The Air Force consists of 18,000 men, ten offensive squadrons, two transport squadrons and a training organisation. In April, 1952, the British Military Mission and R.A.F. delegation left after seven years' service in Greece. The British Naval Mission left in December, 1955.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which accounts for nearly half the value of total exports of Greece. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. Currants were originally grown round Corinth and were known as *raisins de Corauntz*, anglicized as currants. In the past seven years the production of cotton, rice and wheat has been greatly increased, mainly

in an attempt to replace tobacco. The principal minerals mined are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery. The chief manufactures are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, footwear and carpets. There are also metallurgical and ship-repairing industries. Various important projects are being carried out with the aid of the American I.C.A. Mission. These include development of the electric power system, irrigation and land reclamation, the establishment of new industries and the development of lignite mining and its use for fuel and industrial purposes. An oil refinery, the first in Greece, was completed early in 1958.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways were all restored by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerilla bands. All are now owned by the Greek State, with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens into the Peloponnese is metre gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*vid* Belgrade, Trieste, and Lausanne), Ostend (*viâ* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total 30,150 km., of which somewhat over half are classified as national highways, while 3,584 km. are asphalt and 13,615 km. oil-coated, macadam or gravel. In January 1957, Greek ships of more than 500 tons totalled 346 (1,444,904 tons) and Greek owned ships under foreign flags totalled 1,425 (10,425,813 tons). The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, flies various internal and external services, and it and other airlines connect Athens directly with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 96 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Greek church recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities, Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The *spoken* language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevusa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748–1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854–1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas and Cavafis have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84 = £1 sterling and 30 = U.S. $1.

(*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1956 $ U.S.	1957 $ U.S.
Total imports	463,723,000	524,939,000
Total exports	189,944,000	219,513,000
Imports from U.K.	£24,354,065	£28,929,409
Exports to U.K.	7,500,603	8,123,238

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus) 1,200,000 Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (310,000), Ψ Patras (109,000), Ψ Volo (67,100), and Ψ Cavalla (44,000); in Crete—Ψ Heraklion or Candia (53,000), Ψ Canea (27,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands—Ψ Corfu (35,000), Ψ Zanté (13,000), and Ψ Argostolion (10,000); in the Cyclades—Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos—Ψ Mitylene (32,000); in Chios—Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Athens (1,501 miles), 6 *hrs.* 45 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

(2 Odos Loukianou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957). £3,600

Counsellor (Commercial), J. O. May, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. Y. Mackenzie; J. E. Powell-Jones; C. N. Haikias, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Hare (*Information*); Hon. A. V. Hare.

2nd Secretaries, A. K. Kettles; L. P. Biggie (*Consul*); J. McNab; R. G. Bertley (*Commercial*); Miss B. McBride (*Information*).

3rd Secretary, G. H. Kingston (*Visa*).

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. J. R. Johnson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. (do.), Capt. K. D. Jago.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore F. F. Rainsford, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Attaché (Archivist), N. F. J. Mercer.

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. Canon D. A. Duncan, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, M. S. F. Hood (*Director, British School of Archæology*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Patras, Heraklion, Corfu* and *Samos*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, F. J. R. Bottrall, O.B.E., 17 Philikis Etairias, Athens.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

PRESIDENT

Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, *assumed office* March 1, 1958.

LEGATION IN LONDON

30 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5

[Fremantle: 7463]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant).

There is a Consulate-General at *Liverpool* and Consuls at *Glasgow* and *Belfast*.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′ 43″, and comprises an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 11 of whom 10 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarious near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the

capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Santo Tomás and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE

	1958–59
Estimated Revenue ..... *Quetzales*	122,427,529
Estimated Expenditure ..... „	122,427,529

At par 1 *Quetzal* = $1 U.S. Exchange rate 2·80 Q = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1956
Imports ..... *Quetzales*	104,316,139
Exports ..... „	98,699,918

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£1,635,873	£2,181,983
Exports to U.K.	291,886	204,854

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Mazatenango (11,032), Antigua (10,744) and ΨPuerto Barrios (15,332).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(P.O. Box No. 8, 11 Calle No. 3–27, Zona 1, Guatemala City)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Thomas Wikeley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957) £2,700

1st Secretary, R. A. Hibbert.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Guatemala City* and *Bonanera* (*Izabal*).

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, *installed* Oct. 22, 1957.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
22 Hans Road, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Jean Lafontant.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Santo Domingo, formerly known as Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,500 sq. miles with a population (1950 census) of 3,111,973, negroes being in the great majority. There are, however, many mulattoes and others with varying admixture of white blood, especially in the towns. About 1,000 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1804. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1803, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name of Haiti was adopted. It is an aboriginal Indian word meaning mountainous. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The 1950 constitution provided for a Senate of 21 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. The President is elected by popular franchise for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. Women were granted full political rights in Jan. 1957. A new constitution approved in 1957 provides for the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a one-chamber legislative assembly with 67 deputies. This will not take place, however, until 1963.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of acute political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank has approved a loan of $27,000,000. Work on the final stages of the main barrage at Peligne is not yet completed and no forecast of its completion date can be given owing to the economic situation and political instability. The principal products are coffee, bananas, log-wood, cocoa, cotton, sisal, sugar and molasses and essential oils. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and copper mines in the Terre Neuve area will be brought into production in the near future. Lignite is known to exist in commercial quantities and a contract has been signed with a Haitian/Canadian company for its exploitation. Exploration is going on in the country for the above-mentioned minerals and also for manganese, oil and iron. Gold, silver and tin exist, but not in significant quantities. Manufactures have increased during the last five years. The tourist trade is expanding rapidly and is now an important source of income, but has fallen off considerably since Dec. 1956, owing to political upheavals.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. A loan of $2,600,000 has been obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance an improved road maintenance and repair organization, but political confusion and lack of funds have continued to delay effective progress. Railway communications are negligible, the only passenger route being from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes *viâ* St. Marc. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army, which operates a civil incorporated company. The principal towns and villages are connected by tele-

phone and/or telegraph. The complete telephone, telegraph and internal radio communications system is now being renewed by a United Kingdom firm; the work has been stopped temporarily owing to the economic crisis.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways and other airlines are regular and frequent, and there are fortnightly sailings for passengers and freight for New York and Panama by the Panama Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 3–4 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 95 per cent. In 1954 there were 6 principal French daily newspapers published at Port-au-Prince and 1 English weekly.

	1955–56 *Gourdes*	1956–57 *Gourdes*
Revenue	208,600,000	172,900,000
Expenditure	260,000,000	171,100,000
Total Debt (Sept.)	255,500,000	256,500,000

5 *Gourdes* = $1 (U.S.). (*See also* p. 84.)

	1955–56 *Gourdes*	1956–57 *Gourdes*
Total Imports	231,517,924	195,500,000
Total Exports	232,638,483	162,800,000
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£1,014,288	£661,308
Exports to U.K.	119,175	451,893

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, ΨPort-au-Prince, Population (1950 census), 195,672. Other centres are: ΨCap Haitien (24,957); ΨLes Cayes (11,835); ΨGonaives (13,534); ΨJacmel (8,545); ΨSt. Marc (10,485); ΨPort de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Sidney Simmonds, C.B.E. (1955)

(*plus allowances*) £1,500 to £2,000

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, L. A. P. Barker.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C. (*resident in Caracas*).

HEJAZ, *see* Arabia

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

President, Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales (Dec. 21, 1957).

HONDUREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Mount Street, W.1.

[Park: 3737]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (1958).

Consulate-General in London, 15 Union Court, E.C.2.

Vice-Consul (in charge), Herbert C. Cock.

There are Consulates General in *Liverpool* and *Manchester*, and Consular Offices at *Birmingham*, *Newcastle* and *Glasgow*.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30′ N. and long. 83° and 89° 41′ west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,750,000 (estimate of Dec. 31, 1957) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1957, the Legislature consists of a single Congress of 58 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of approximately one per 30,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Cabinet of nine Ministers. The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the largest and newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

1,008 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1957, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 1,800, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and two domestic air services (SAHSA and ANHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephone lines 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

ΨThe chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE	1958
Revenue	*Lempiras* 75,490,000
Expenditure	„ 92,390,000
Loans	„ 16,900,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1959) *Lps.* 5·60 to the £. (*See also* p. 84.)

The Public Debt amounted at the end of February, 1958, to U.S. $3,800,000 (external) and U.S. $12,100,000 (internal).

TRADE	1956
Imports	*Lempiras* 117,243,433
Exports	,, 135,955,804
Imports from U.K., 1957....	£594,040
Exports to U.K., 1957.....	389,728

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1954), 99,948 (including the contiguous town of Comayagueia); other towns are San Pedro Sula (54,268), Ψ La Ceiba (20,949), Ψ Tela (16,000), Ψ Puerto Cortes (10,636), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Geoffrey Holt Seymour Jackson (1957).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. E. T. Thorne.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cmdr. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C. (*resident in Caracas*).
Labour Attaché, C. A. Bryer, M.B.E. (*resident in Mexico City*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Tegucigalpa*, *San Pedro Sula*, *Tela* and *Trujillo*.

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, *viâ* New York, 14 days; *viâ* Panama 20 days. By air *viâ* New York 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dobi, *re-elected* July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Jan. 27, 1958)

President of the Council, Dr. Ferenc Münnich.
First Vice-President, Antál Apró.
Ministers of State, János Kádár; Gyula Kállai; György Marosán.
Interior, Béla Biszku.
Foreign Affairs, Endre Sik.
National Defence, Géza Révész.
Finance, István Antos.
Justice, Ferenc Nezvál.
Metallurgy and Machine Industry, János Csergö.
Heavy Industry, Sándor Czottner.
Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.
Foreign Trade, Jenö Incze.
Internal Trade, János Tausz.
Agriculture, Imre Dögei.
Health, Dr. Frigyes Doleschall.
Culture, Valéria Benke.
Food, Imre Kovács.
Construction, Rezsö Trautmann.
Labour, Odön Kishazi.
Communications and Postal Affairs, István Kossa.
President, National Planning Bureau, Arpád Kiss.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Sloane: 4048]

Minister in London, Pal Földes (1957).
Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Sloane: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated at approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (April, 1958) of 9,845,000.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939–45 War on the side of Germany. On Jan. 20, 1945, a Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice with the United Nations under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalised. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95·6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivise agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialised."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955 Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerö, who had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerö's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. This Government has been in power ever since, backed by the presence of Soviet troops. It has branded the revolution as a "counter-revolution" and has suppressed all attempts at resistance. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last

decade, agriculture still occupies a predominant position in the Hungarian economy and more than half the area of Hungary is arable land, much of it very fertile. In March, 1958, 14·5 per cent. of this arable land was owned by state farms and 12 per cent. by co-operative farms. The following are official estimates of production of the more important crops in 1957 (a year of bad harvest): wheat 1,058,800 tons; rye 487,000 tons; barley 968,700 tons; oats 262,900 tons; maize 3,283,700 tons; sugar-beet 1,948,200 tons; potatoes 2,055,000 tons; cattle-turnip 3,118,100 tons; lucerne, 744,900 tons; red clover 571,000 tons; rice 85,000 tons.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, some iron ore and petroleum. Output figures in 1956 were: Coal 21,195,000 tons; bauxite 155,000 tons; cement 989,000 tons; pig-iron 855,000 tons; steel 1,375,000 tons; coke 202,000 tons; crude oil 674,000 tons.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct. 1956 and its aftermath, and regained normal levels only in the second half of 1957, total industrial production for that year being 2 per cent. higher than in 1955.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3–6, general schools 6–14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15–18), secondary schools (15–18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). It is estimated that there were over 40,000 university students in the academic year 1956–57. The teaching of Russian is compulsory in schools for children aged 9 to 18 years. A recent decision of the National Conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (the Hungarian Communist Party) will again make the study of Marxism-Leninism compulsory in all universities and colleges.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteeth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800–1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823–1849), János Arany (1817–1882), Endre Ady (1877–1918), Attila József (1905–1937), Mihály Babits (1883–1941) and Dezsö Kosztolányi (1885–1936).

FINANCE	1958
Revenue.....	*Forints* 49,895,236,000
Expenditure.....	48,785,629,000

The *Forint* (of 100 *Filler*) has an official exchange value of 32·87 *Forints* = £1, but travellers to Hungary are accorded a bonus of 100 per cent. when exchanging sterling and certain other foreign currencies.

TRADE		1957
Imports.....	*Forints*	7,801,300,000
Exports.....		5,831,800,000
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.....	£1,998,386	£2,519,634
Exports to U.K.....	3,278,925	2,332,191

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1957) 1,850,000. The other large towns are: Miskole (150,000); Debrecen (130,000); and Szeged (100,000); there are some 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally).

BRITISH LEGATION

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Leslie Arthur Charles Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) £3,400

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. E. D. Street.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. E. Cable.

2nd Secretary, F. Hoyar-Millar.

Consul, D. V. Morris.

Military Attaché, Col. L. Curtis, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. A. M. Montagu-Smith.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 5 hrs. 5 mins.

ICELAND

(Island)

President, Asgeir Asgeirsson, *elected* Aug. 1, 1952, *re-elected* Aug. 1, 1956.

Prime Minister (July 24, 1956), Hermann Jonasson.

Foreign Affairs, Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 5337]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Kristinn Gudmundsson (1956).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 166,831 in 1957.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of six Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 52 members. The present government is a coalition of the Progressive, Social Democrat and Communist parties, with the Conservatives, the largest single party, forming the Opposition.

Iceland is a member of NATO and a NATO base, manned by the U.S. Defence Services, is established at Keflavik, some 25 miles from Reykjavik.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. In 1952, the Icelandic limits were extended from three to four miles, and at the same time a new method of establishing base-lines across bays and estuaries was introduced. This led to a dispute with the U.K., and the British trawler industry succeeded in imposing a ban on the landing of fish by Icelandic trawlers in England. This dispute was settled in October, 1956, by which time a considerable proportion of the Icelandic fish trade had been diverted to Russia. The failure of the Geneva Conference of April, 1958, on the Law of the Sea, to settle the question of territorial limits led to further difficulties (*see* "Events of the Year").

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware and timber.

The mercantile marine in 1957 consisted of 26 cargo and passenger ships (37,054 tons); 42 trawlers (27,533 tons); 50 fishing vessels of 100 tons or over (7,658 tons); 599 fishing vessels under 100 tons (20,412 tons); 6 life-saving and inspection ships (1,712 tons); 4 oil carriers (13,878 tons); 2 tugboats and 1 dredger; a total of 108,861 tons. There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent.

A regular twice-weekly air service is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik (about five-hour journey). There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A. and Germany. Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

Finance		1956
Revenue	*Krónur*	752,526,000
Expenditure	,,	653,553,000
External Debt	,,	200,919,000
Internal Debt	,,	182,371,000

Trade		1957
Imports	*Krónur*	1,361,947,000
Exports	,,	986,618,000
Imports from U.K.		£3,598,150
Exports to U.K.		1,462,262

In Sept., 1949, the Icelandic *Króna* was fixed at *Krónur* 936·5=$100 U.S., following the devaluation of the £1. On March 19, 1950, a further devaluation took place, the rates being fixed at *Krónur* 1,628·57=$100 U.S.; *Krónur* 45·55=£1. When, on May 29, 1958, changes were made in the system of export and import subsidies and taxes, a tourist exchange rate, 55 per cent. more favourable than the standard rate, was introduced. For sterling it is *Krónur* 70=£1.

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (1957) 66,589.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufasvegur, 49, Reykjavik

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Andrew Graham Gilchrist, C.M.G. (1957) £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, Miss F. M. Young.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Reykjavik*, *Akureyri* and *Westmann Islands*.

INDONESIA
(Republic of Indonesia)

President, Dr. Sukarno, *born* June 6, 1901; *assumed office*, December 17, 1949.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence, Djuanda Kartawidjaja.
First Vice-Premier, Hardi.
Second Vice-Premier, Idham Chalid.
Third Vice-Premier and Acting Minister of Social Affairs, J. Leimena.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Subandrio.
Home Affairs, Sanusi Hardjadinata.
Justice, G. A. Maengkom.
Information, Sudibjo.
Finance, Sutikno Slamet.
Industries, Dr. Ingkiriwang.
Trade, Rachmat Muljomiseno.
Agriculture, Dr. Sadjarwo.
Shipping, Colonel Nazir.
Public Works and Power, Pangeran Mohamad Noor.
Labour, Samjono.
Health, Dr. Abdul Azis Saleh.
Education and Culture, Prof. Prijono.
Agrarian Affairs, Sunarjo.
Communications, Sukardan.
Ministers of State, Chairul Saleh; Ferdinand Tobing; Col. Suprajogi; Nahdiatul Ulama.
Religious Affairs, Kyahi Hadji Iljas.
Social Affairs, Muljadi Djojomartono.
Minister without Portfolio, Prof. Muhammad Yamin; A. M. Hanafih.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
38 Grosvenor Square, W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Sunario (1957).
Counsellor (vacant).
Minister Counsellor (*Economic*), Dr. J. Ismael.
First Secretaries, Dr. J. L. Kwa; Dr. S. Jusuf.
Third Secretaries, A. S. Indrakesuma; S. Hatmosrojo.
Attaché, S. Hadisoemarto.
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), A. Mangunatmodjo.
Attaché (*Commercial*), Mr. Soemono.
Press Attaché, M. J. Ronodipuro.
Cultural Attaché, Dr. R. Moerdowo.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. Adam.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. Siswomihardjo.
Air Attaché, Gp.-Capt. S. Adipoetro.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Celebes Island*, the *Molucca Islands* (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 80,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939–45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. The provisional federal constitution then adopted was on August 15, 1950, changed to a unitary Republic of Indonesia in which the separate provinces were guaranteed broad regional autonomy and on February 13, 1956, the agreement of 1949 with the Netherlands was unilaterally abrogated. As a result of the failure of the parliamentary parties to provide political and

economic stability, President Sukarno as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces proclaimed martial law on March 14, 1957, and appointed a temporary cabinet under a non-party Prime Minister. At the end of the year the Government, in response to popular feeling, took over control of most of the Dutch commercial concerns. The great majority of Dutch citizens left the country during the next few months. On February 15, 1958, regional discontent came to a head with the proclamation of a rival Indonesian Government in West Sumatra and North Celebes under Dr. Sjaffruddin. The Central Government resorted to military action and organized resistance had ceased in Sumatra by May, 1958.

Finance.—The budgetary system in Indonesia has been in deficit for some years now. The note circulation increased from *rupiahs* 8·6 billion to *Rp.* 13·8 billion during 1957 and to *Rp.*15·25 billion by June, 1958. Gold and foreign currency cover for the currency declined from 21·9 per cent. (Jan., 1957) to 8·5 per cent. (June, 1958).

In February, 1953, the value of the Indonesian *rupiah* was fixed at Rp. 31·74 = £1, but in June, 1957, a new system of moving and half-free rates was introduced. The *rupiah* has been by this means progressively reduced in value, until in June, 1958, it stood for trading purposes at approximately *Rp.* 83 = £1.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Trade.—Commodities valued at £10,054,000 were sold to the United Kingdom in 1957, the principal items being rubber, tea, petrolcum and sugar. The value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1957, mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread, was £13,311,541.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an inland line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems. A number of new diesel tractor engines and some rolling stock have been bought recently from Germany and U.S.A. and have improved services.

Sea communications in the archipelago were maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line but in December, 1956, this ceased to operate and the resulting dislocation of shipping services among the islands is only gradually being mitigated by the endeavours of the Government Shipping Board to acquire ships for various national shipping companies. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta (estimated population, 260,000) and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjeribon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekesan (15,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (50,000), Medan (80,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (20,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjermasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Singaradja (9,500); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG: Red and white. LANGUAGE: The official language of Indonesia is the Indonesian Language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). NATIONAL ANTHEM: *Indonesia Raya.* August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Djakarta

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dermot Francis MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1956) £3,400
Counsellor, R. M. Saner, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Commercial), J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Djakarta, Surabaya, Medan* and *Macassar.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, N. N. Tett, D.E.N.I.S. Building, Djalan Braga 14/11, Bandung, Java.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

Council of Sovereignty (exercising presidential powers), General Najim Rubai (*Chairman*); Mohammed Mahdi Kubba; Khalid Nakhshabandi (*assumed office,* July, 1958).

CABINET
(July 15, 1958)

Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Defence, Brigadier Abdul Karim Kasseur.
Deputy Prime Minister, Col. Abdul Salam Aref.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdel Jumar.
Finance, Mohammed Hadid.
Justice, Dr. Mustafa Ali.
Economics, Dr. Ibrahim Kubba.
Education, Dr. Jabir Omar.
Works and Communications, Baba Ali.
Social Affairs, Brigadier Naguib Taleb.
Agriculture and Health, Rashid Mahmoud.
Development, Fuad Rikabi.
Information and Press, Siddiq Shansal.

IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON
21–22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7
[Knightsbridge: 7141]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, A. M. al-Zaibak.
3rd Secretaries, A. M. El-Khatib; F. A. Al-Qaisi; S. A. Majid.
Special Attaché, Nadhim Al-Zahawi.
Special Attaché (Information), Abdul Aziz Al-Mudhaffer, O.B.E.
Financial Attaché, Khalid Hamdi.
Military Attaché, Col. Sadiq Haj Ali, C.V.O.
Senior Asst. Military Attaché, Col. A. K. Faik.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Hussein Abdul Jabbar.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Mahmour Shakir.
Cultural Attaché, Dr. Mohammed Badi Sharif.
Asst. Cultural Attaché, Alauddin Hammoudi.

Area, etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and

S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1957 census):—

	Males	*Females*	*Totals*
Baghdad	670,161	636,443	1,306,604
Hillah	177,543	176,071	353,614
Diyalah	166,506	163,307	329,813
Diwaniyah	246,467	261,081	507,548
Dulaim	119,306	114,956	234,262
Karbalah	105,347	111,668	217,015
Kut	137,432	152,638	290,070
Basra	252,382	250,502	502,884
Amarah	162,188	167,459	329,647
Muntafik	210,654	244,990	455,644
Mosul	363,331	354,169	717,500
Arbil	137,602	134,924	272,526
Kirkuk	196,548	192,364	388,912
Sulaimaniyah	156,165	143,813	299,978
Deserts	37,059	31,503	68,562
Iraqi communities abroad	30,750	11,714	42,464
Delayed registrations	124,632	96,434	221,066
	3,294,073	3,244,036	6,538,109

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1947: Moslems 4,226,974 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 141,664, Jews 116,836, and other religions, 38,862 (Mandaeans Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (375 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq.

In 1939 King Faisal II, grandson of Feisal I, acceded to the throne at the age of 3 on the death of his father, King Ghazi, and until 1953, when Feisal II ascended the throne, Iraq was ruled by Prince Abdulilah as Regent. Faisal II, together with Prince Abdulilah, other members of the Royal family and the then Prime Minister, Gen. Nuri es-Said, was assassinated in Baghdad in July, 1958, during a *coup d'état* resulting in the formation of a republican form of government. (*See* Events of the Year.) The monarchy was succeeded by a three-man Council of Sovereignty exercising presidential powers and a republican cabinet formed by Brigadier Kassem.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. The Iraq Petroleum Company's crude oil production for 1951–56 was:—

	Long Tons		Long Tons
1951	8,114,000	1954	29,606,747
1952	18,061,000	1955	32,716,660
1953	27,220,000	1956	30,603,078

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel furniture, tanning and textiles.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The expenditure of 70 per cent. of all oil royalties received (a minimum of £25,000,000 oil royalties per annum is guaranteed, but the Iraq Government is at present receiving about £70,000,000 per annum) is directed by a Development Board set up in 1950, with six Iraqi members, one British and one American. The first five year development programme of public works has been completed and the second one is under way, including flood control, dams and irrigation, roads and bridges, housing, schools and hospitals and the establishment of local industries. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *viâ* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications, but effective flood control works have since been completed, and prevented severe flooding in 1957.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and is used as a staging post by the main international airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. In addition to twice weekly services through Basrah, BOAC provides a daily service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, Jordan, France, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways, run as a department of Iraqi State Railways with BOAC technical advice, operates a daily service to Basra and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Teheran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi State Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Erbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge.

Language, Literature and Archæology.—The language is mainly Arabic (*see* Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahran, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological expedition has been excavating at Nimrud in the same area since 1950.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the *Garden of Eden*. The "*Tree of Knowledge*," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946.

FINANCE

	1955–56	1956–57*
Total revenue.....	ID61,640,000	ID68,404,750
Total expenditure..	74,509,655	70,566,000

*Estimated.

The Iraqi *Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils*=£1 sterling.

TRADE
(Excluding oil)

	1954	1955
Total imports.....	ID74,137,000	ID97,158,961
Total exports.....	17,975,853	25,971,437

Imports from U.K., 1957, £34,412,161. Exports to U.K., £12,237,726.

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and Ψ Basrah, 206,302.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Robert Wright, G.C.M.G. (1955)..... £4,250
Counsellor, R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Counsellor (Commercial), W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.
Counsellor (Oriental), R. A. Beaumont, C.M.G., O.B.E.
H.M. Consul, H. L. B. Coe, M.B.E.
1st Secretaries, A. R. H. Kellas; A. K. Forter; J. McKenzie, M.B.E., Ph.D.; P. Wilkinson (*Commercial*); M. B. Jacomb, M.B.E. (*Information*).
2nd Secretaries, H. W. S. Cornish; R. R. G. B. Smedley (*Vice-Consul*); J. R. C. McGlashan; E. A. Pearson (*Oriental*); R. L. Balfour (*Information*); M. D. Butler; T. C. Barker; P. A. Wilde (*Commercial*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Morgan, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. P. G. Wreford-Brown.
Assistant Military Attaché, Major R. G. Lawson.
Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.
Chaplain, The Ven. C. V. Roberts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Baghdad*, *Basrah*, *Mosul* and *Kirkuk*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Iraq*, J. B. S. Jardine, O.B.E., King Ali Bridge Street, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL
(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Isaac Ben Zvi, *born* Nov. 24, 1884, *elected President of Israel*, December 8, 1952, *re-elected for term of 5 years*, Oct. 28, 1957.

CABINET
(November 2, 1955)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (*Mapai*).
Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir (*Mapai*).
Agriculture, Kadish Looz (*Mapai*).
Labour, Mordecai Namir (*Mapai*).
Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).
Education and Culture, Zalman Aranne (*Mapai*).
Justice, Pinhas Rosen (*Progressive*).
Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (*Mapai*).
Interior, Israel Bar Yehuda (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).
Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (*Mapai*).
Transport and Communications, Moshe Carmel (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).
Development, Mordechai Bentov (*Mapam*).
Health, Israel Barzilai (*Mapam*).
Minister of State, Peretz Naphtali (*Mapai*).

NOTE:—*Mapai*=Labour Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eliahu Elath (1952).
Consulate, 2A Palace Green, W. 8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30′–33° 15′ N. and long. 34° 15′–35° 40′ E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 8,050 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Dec., 1957) at 1,976,000, of whom 1,763,000 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (*a*) the hill country of Galilee and Judæa and Samaria, rising in places to heights of 2,460 to

3,940 ft.; (*b*) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (*c*) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (*d*) parts of the Jordan valley, including Lakes Hula, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from a main source near Banyas at a height of 1,140 feet above sea-level and enters Lake Hula (Waters of Merom) 220 feet above sea-level. Between Lakes Hula and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51·5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinary high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Atzmon, 3,962a feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cænaculum on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory). Ein Kerem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Athlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Islamic Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1917.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as The *Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. For 25 years Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. The present Cabinet is based on a coalition between *Mapai* (Labour), the largest party, and various parties to the left and right excluding the extreme of both and the General Zionists, and has a two-thirds majority in the Knesset: *Mapai* has 40 seats; *Herut* (outgrowth of Irgun Zvai Leumi), 15; General Zionists, 13; National Religious, 11; *Achdut Ha'avoda*, 10; *Mapam* (Left Socialist), 9; Communist, 6; *Poalei Agudat Israel*, 6; Progressives, 5; Arab pro-*Mapai* parties, 5. The National Religious Party is included in the coalition.

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 898,687 immigrants had entered Israel from 50 different countries by Dec. 31, 1957.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 6 to 13 years is compulsory. In the 1956–57 school year the number of pupils was 341,971 in 1,231 elementary and secondary schools, of which about 121 were Arab schools attended by 25,634 pupils. There are about 300 schools of other types. The Hebrew Technical College at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects. The Hebrew University, at Jerusalem, has about 600 professors, lecturers and assistants, with 3,398 students. Tel Aviv University, opened in 1955, provides courses in law, economics, political sciences and auditing. The Weizmann Institute of Sciences at Rehovot is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1956–57 totalled I£770,132,091 while revenue during the same period was I£766,247,282.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 1,000 *prutot*. The effective rate of exchange is I£5·04 = £1 sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In June, 1957, the total railway network amounted to 614 kms. There were approximately 2,793 km. of paved roads. In December, 1957, there were approximately 50,000 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine in 1957 included 34 vessels with a total displacement of

233,000 tons. In 1956, 1,358 ships with a net tonnage of 2,610,852 entered Israel ports. Cargo unloaded during the year amounted to 1,473,120 tons and cargo loaded to 717,153 tons.

The chief ports are ΨHaifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; ΨJaffa and ΨTel Aviv, where there are small craft harbours, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. ΨAcre has an anchorage for small vessels. A port is under construction at Elath, where one or two ships of up to 4,000 tons d.w. may at present berth alongside.

Civil Aviation.—B.E.A. operates five *Viscount* services per week between Lydda and London, two of them *viâ* Nicosia in conjunction with Cyprus Airways. Israel National Airlines (El Al) operate three *Britannia* services per week between Lydda and New York and other services to Istanbul, Paris, Rome and Amsterdam. During 1956 1,592 aircraft arrived at Lydda and Haifa airports, carrying 42,045 passengers and 723,809 kilograms of freight. 44,751 passengers and 515,158 kilograms of freight left through the two airports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1957–58 season was approximately 393,000 tons. Of this total, 298,000 tons were exported, of which about 128,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 19,856 tons in 1956. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is nearly completed. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artincial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE	1957
Imports	I£431,000,000
Exports	139,000,000
Imports from U.K., 1956	£13,396,190
Exports to U.K., 1956	11,231,500

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population (Dec. 31, 1956), 149 440. Other principal towns are ΨTel Aviv-Jaffa (370,000); ΨHaifa and district (160,000); Ramat Gan (65,150).

FLAG: White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Francis Brian Anthony Rundall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957) £3,600

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Dr. P. A. I. Tahourdin, O.B.E., 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giovanni Gronchi, G.C.B., *born* at Pontedera in 1887. *Elected* April 29, 1955.

CABINET

(July 2, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Amintore Fanfani.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Antonio Segni.
Ministers without Portfolio, Giulio Pastore; Camillo Giardina; Dino Del Bo.
Minister of the Budget, Giuseppe Medici.
Interior, Fernando Tambroni.
Justice, Guido Gonella.
Finance, Luigi Preti.
Treasury, Giulio Andreotti.
Education, Aldo Moro.
Public Works, Giuseppe Togni.
Agriculture, Mario Ferrari-Aggradi.
Transport, Armando Angelini.
Posts and Telegraphs, Alberto Simonini.
Industry and Commerce, Giorgio Bo.
Labour, Ezio Vigorelli.
Foreign Trade, Emilio Colombo.
Mercantile Marine, Giuseppe Spataro.
State Investments, Edgardo Lami-Starnuti.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 8200]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Count Vittorio Zoppi (1954).
Minister-Counsellor, Signor Pasquale Prunas.
Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Ludovico Borromeo.
1st Secretaries, Signor Giuseppe Meschinelli; Signor Mario Profili.
2nd Secretaries, Signor Luigi Cottafavi; Signor Umberto La Rocca.
3rd Secretary, Signor Vieri Traxler.
Labour Counsellor, Signor Angelo Macchia.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Clemente Boniver.
Commercial Attaché, Signor Giuseppe Lo Faro.
Assistant Commercial Attaché (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Silvano Brengola.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Comdr. Mario Zampini.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giovanni Gemme.
Air Attaché, Col. Giuseppe Pelosi.
Assistant Air Attaché, Capt. Francesco Carosio.
Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonino Zecchi.
Cultural Attaché, Signor Umberto Morra di Lavriano.
Press Counsellor (vacant).
Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Sloane: 9284).
Consul General, Signor Giangiacomo Di Thiene.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 324,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated April 30, 1958) of 50,023,745.

Births in 1957 (*Jan.–Oct.*) numbered 743,794, deaths 391,788, and marriages 313,657.

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Cæsar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (*born* 1805; *died* 1872), Garibaldi (*born* 1807; *died* 1882) and Cavour (*born* 1810; *died* 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist *régime* was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

As a result of the General Election of April 18, 1948, in which the Christian Democrats were returned as the leading party with a majority in the Chamber, Signor de Gasperi formed a Coalition Government of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and those Right Wing Socialists who had left Nenni. The elections of July, 1953, resulted in a position of deadlock, and after Signor de Gasperi had formed a short-lived minority Government, he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Signor Pella. In February, 1954, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals was formed by Signor Scelba, with the support of the Republican Party. Signor Scelba's Government resigned in June, 1955, and was succeeded in July by a similar coalition headed by Signor Segni. In May, 1957, after the withdrawal from the coalition of the Social Democrats, Signor Segni's Government fell and was replaced in June by a single-party Christian Democrat Government under Signor Zoli. After the general election of May, 1958, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats took office under Signor Fanfani.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced over a large area, notably in Liguria, Tuscany and Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production was greatly stimulated under the Fascist *régime*, and has made further progress since the War. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Fishing is carried on extensively, mainly for domestic consumption, though some tunny is exported. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas in North Italy is likely considerably to reduce the costs of industrial production and the requirements of imported coal. The production of sulphur is important and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. There are promising deposits of oil in Sicily. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayon, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, gloves, motor vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, coral, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* has been reorganized. It consists of about 230,000 men. The *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 46 escorts, 6 submarines and also minesweepers, coastal craft and fleet

auxiliaries. The *Air Force* consists of about 1,000 aircraft, of which about half are operational; approximate strength: officers, 4,500; men, 50,000.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265–1321; Petrarch, 1304–1374; and Boccaccio, 1313–1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474–1533; Machiavelli, 1469–1527; Tasso, 1544–1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785–1873), Carducci (1835–1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864–1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on three occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), and Luigi Pirandello (1934). In 1958, there were 95 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 17 were published in Rome and 11 in Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, and for repairing and building new roads has been carried out, special attention being given to a large-scale development programme for Southern Italy. The Italian Mercantile Marine has been restored to 4,504,330 tons compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

In July, 1958, the Italian *Lira* was quoted at approx. 1,750=£1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE	1957
Imports	*Lire* 2,267,000,000,000
Exports	„ 1,588,000,000,000

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K. ..	£59,575,834	£71,156,047
Exports to U.K.	57,431,557	62,813,021

Imports consist chiefly of iron and steel, coal, cotton, wool, machinery, coffee, timber, wheat, chemicals and crude oil.

The principal exports are citrus and other fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, tinned fruit and vegetables, motor vehicles, machinery, artificial fibres and yarns, chemical fertilizers, pneumatic tyres, rice and oil.

The principal imports from the U.K. in 1957 were machinery, wool, toilet preparations and soaps, metal goods, chemical and scientific instruments; the principal exports to the U.K. in 1957 were fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, woven fabrics, synthetic fibre yarns, chemicals, clothing, machinery and road vehicles.

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1871. Population (1957), 1,853,135. Other towns are Milan (1,370,252), ΨNaples (1,105,230), Turin (869,480) ΨGenoa (731,659), Florence (408,046), Bologna (394,269), ΨVenice (334,603), ΨTrieste (284,492), ΨBari (301,998), Verona (195,909), ΨLivorno or Leghorn (151,483), ΨTaranto (186,371), Brescia (152,794), Ferrara (143,708), ΨReggio di Calabria (148,085), ΨSpezia (116,902), ΨAncona (93,875), ΨRavenna (100,567), ΨSalerno (100,647), ΨSavona (69,703), ΨBrindisi (65,618); in *Sicily*, ΨPalermo (564,225), ΨCatania (340,694), ΨMessina (239,505), ΨTrapani (76,646), ΨSyracuse (77,635), and in *Sardinia* ΨCagliari (157,233).

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 296,229, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

ITALY'S FORMER COLONIES, &c.

The future of the former Italian colonies was determined by the General Assembly in a resolution of November 21, 1949, and subsequent subsidiary resolutions.

For LIBYA *see* separate article.

In Somalia authority was transferred on April 1, 1950, by the United Kingdom to Italy. Somalia is to become an independent and sovereign state on December 2, 1960.

Under a United Nations resolution of December 2, 1950, Eritrea constitutes an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. *See* ETHIOPIA.

Somalia comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of ΨKismayu), transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 1,263,584. The capital is ΨMogadishu, on the Indian Ocean, estimated population (1956), 74,056.

Pantelleria Island (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,000.

The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 3,000.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Ashley Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... £6,000

Minister, H. A. F. Hohler, C.M.G.
Minister (Commercial), K. Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellor, G. G. Hannaford, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, C. M. Le Quesne; K. C. Christofas, M.B.E.; F. G. Burrett; C. F. G. Ransome, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. T. Isolani, M.B.E. (*Information Officer*); F. C. S. Bayliss, M.B.E., T.D.; J. K. F. Bamford; F. Smitherman, M.B.E. (*Head of Consular Section*).
2nd Secretaries, D. M. Day; T. A. E. Shute; H. M. Shone; R. J. Le Sueur; J. D. Blakeway; A. J. Walker.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. E. Scotland, D.S.C., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. (E.) J. B. Rae, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. R. G. Fullerton.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. G. K. Alexander.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. C. L. Barker, C.B.E., D.F.C.
Labour Attaché, D. Taylor.
Chaplain, Rev. D. Wanstall.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Rome*, *Naples*, *Milan*, *Genoa*, *Florence*, *Palermo*, *Turin*, *Venice*, *Trieste* and *Messina*.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. F. S. de Winton, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are *British Council Institutes* at Milan and Naples, and a *Centre* at Bologna. There is also a British Institute at Florence.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (*Nippon Koku Tenno*), His Majesty Hirohito, *born* April 29, 1901; *succeeded* Dec. 25, 1926; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako (*born* March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (*died* Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters.
Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, *born* Dec. 23, 1933.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Nobosuke Kishi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Aiichiro Fujiyama.
Justice, Kiichi Aichi.
Finance, Eisaku Sato.
Education, Hirokichi Nadao.
Welfare, Ryugo Hashimoto.
Agriculture and Forestry, Kunio Miura.
International Trade and Industry, Tatsunosuke Takasaki.
Transportation, Mamoru Nagano.
Postal Services, Yutaka Terao.
Labour, Tadao Kuraishi.
Construction, Saburo Endo.
Chairman, Autonomy Board, and Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, Masashi Aoki.
Director, Defence Agency, Gisen Sato.
Chairman, Economic Planning Board, Director of the Science and Technology Agency and Chairman, Atomic Energy Board, Takeo Miki.
Director, Hokkaido Development Agency and the Administrative Management Agency, Kikuichiro Yamaguchi.
Minister of State, Hayato Ikeda.
Chief Cabinet Secretary, Munenori Akagi.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0776]

Ambassador, Katsumi Ohno.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Toru Nakagawa.
Counsellors, Kikiuchiro Yamamoto (*Financial*); Keiichi Matsumura (*Commercial*); Michiyuki Isurugi (*Financial*).
1st Secretaries, Hideki Masaka (*Press*); Kiyohiko Tsurumi (*General Affairs*); Shunichi Ohkuchi (*Agriculture*); Teiji Hosono (*Labour*); Yoichi Hayashi (*Transportation*); Hideho Tanaka (*Commercial*); Mizuo Kuroda (*General Affairs*); Hiroshi Murata (*Scientific*).
2nd Secretaries, Seiya Nishida; Toshio Yamasaki; Shiro Miyamoto (*Commercial*); Moriyuki Motono (*Commercial*); Tamio Amau (*Protocol*); Kiichi Watanabe (*Financial*).
Attachés, Takeo Iguchi (*Press*); Naohiro Kumagi (*Visa*); Takayoshi Otaki; Tarao Hashimoto; Naoichi Saito.
Consul-General, Kiyohiko Tsurumi.

Area and Population.—The Japanese Empire consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 156° 30′ East and 119° 18′ West, and between latitude 20° 25′ and 50° 55′ North, with a total area of 368,480 square kilometres (142,270 square miles) and a population (Jan. 1958) of 91,250,000.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaido*, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939–45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese Empire has yet to be determined. A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Since that date Japan has restored relations with a number of nations, including the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950, at which date the British Commonwealth Occupation Force was reduced to 3,000 Australians. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure, and the Japan element of the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea at its peak amounted to approximately 6,000 troops. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonweath troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the United States–Japan Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to defend Japan after the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. As Japan's own forces are built up, it is expected that the United States forces will be gradually withdrawn.

Vital Statistics.—In January, 1958, Japan proper contained 91,250,000 inhabitants. The average annual increase between 1950 and 1956 was 1,155,219. The birth rate in 1957 was 17·2 per 1,000 and the death rate 8·3 per 1,000. The *Ainu*, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are still found in the island of Hokkaido.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso

in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "*Meiji Constitution*" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

A general election was held on May 22, 1958, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties at June 9, 1958, was as follows:— Lower House: Liberal Democratic Party, 298; Socialist Party, 167; Communist Party, 1; Independent, 1. Upper House: Liberal Democratic Party, 127: Socialist Party, 78; Green Breeze Society, 27; Independents, 12; Communist Party, 2; vacancies, 4.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1954 over 24,500,000 hectares of forest, which include the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus massoniana, Zelkowa keaki, and Pawlownia imperialis in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1954 there were 5,042,608 hectares under cereals (rice 3,051,176 hectares—60 per cent.). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 9,500,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 173,995 hectares (about a quarter of the pre-war area) and silk is playing a reduced part in Japanese exports.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum and salt, but iron ore and coal are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1957 averaged 43,170,000, about 18,800,000 being paid workers; of the remainder, some 10,940,000 were classed as proprietors, and another 13,420,000 were family workers. Of the total labour force, some 16,330,000 were engaged in agriculture, only 630,000 being paid employees. About 36·2 per cent. of paid industrial workers were organized into trade unions.

Communications.—There were 27,612 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1956. The Japanese mercantile marine reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. By the end of December, 1957, it had been rebuilt to 5,102,000 gross tons of steel vessels (100 tons or over), and it is intended under a new long-range plan covering the period from April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1963, to continue the expansion of the fleet. The target for dry cargo vessels is 5,880,000 deadweight tons and for tankers 2,303,000 deadweight tons compared with 3,324,000 and 911,000 deadweight tons respectively in 1956, the base year for the plan.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Although the present Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000. In March 1954 a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. During 1956, the strength of these forces was increased to 160,000, 22,700 and 10,350 respectively. By April, 1958, the M.S.D.F. consisted of 407 ships, including miscellaneous harbour craft, of 96,337 tons, and a Naval Air Arm of 107 planes of which 72 were for A/S and patrol duties. A further 20 ships of 10,588 tons were under construction or projected. The Japan Air Self Defence Force (J.A.S.D.F.) at the end of 1957 had 140 piston-engined primary trainers, 180 piston-engined advanced trainers, 180 jet-engined advanced trainers, 110 day fighter/ground attack aircraft and 30 troop-carrying aircraft, mostly of U.S. design. Thd authorized strength of the Ground Self Defence Force in April, 1958, was 170,000. Broadly the Force is organized in six light divisions and three combined brigades with a fourth forming. It is equipped with weapons of U.S. manufacture.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and three suffragan bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of

Japan) has 8 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1957, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 503, 93 of which were established and maintained by the State, while 69 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 341 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidō (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Most Japanese who have received school education can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In January, 1958, there were 759 libraries open to the public (34 National Diet libraries, 674 state and 51 private) with 20,448,533 volumes. In addition, there are 528 University libraries with 23,545,819 volumes. In 1956 there were 250 daily newspapers in Japan, of which 15 were published at Tokyo, 11 at Osaka and 13 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 36,373,000 copies and 2·45 per household.

Finance

The Budget for the 1958–59 financial year, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at *Yen* 1,312,131,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account.

The official rate of exchange of *yen* 360=1 U.S.$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. In December, 1957, the spot sterling/*yen* exchange rate, which had been based previously on the middle sterling/dollar rate, was freed, and now reflects more closely the demand and supply position in Japan.

Foreign Trade

	1956
Total Imports	U.S. $4,283,590,028
Total Visible Exports	„ 2,858,068,044
Imports from U.K.	£27,944,875
Exports to U.K.	£24,208,362

There was an adverse balance of U.S. $297,000,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958.

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (rice, wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines and cameras.

Capital of the Japanese Empire, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, population Oct. 1, 1940, 6,778,804. Its population in June, 1958, was 8,774,683. The other chief cities had the following populations in early 1957.

Ψ Osaka, Honshū	2,632,000
Kyoto, Honshū, ancient capital	1,210,107
Ψ Nagoya, Honshū	1,387,019
Ψ Yokohama, Honshū	1,182,209
Ψ Kobé, Honshū	1,012,192

Flag: White, charged with rising sun (red).

British Embassy

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Daniel William Lascelles, K.C.M.G. (1957) £6,000

Minister, W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. W. Muir, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. G. Figgess, O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett, R.A.F.
Counsellor, A. L. Mayall.
Counsellor (Information), H. V. Redman, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Consul, L. Pickles.
Labour Attaché, G. R. Calvert, O.B.E.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobé.—*Consul-General*, R. H. G. Watts.
„ *Consul*, W. C. Butler.
Yokohama.—*Consul*, C. G. Hampden-King.

British Council

Representative, Dr. L. R. Phillips, O.B.E., Maruzen Building, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant from London: transit, by sea, 35 days; by air (B.O.A.C.) 40 hours.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., *born* November 14, 1935, *succeeded* on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, *assumed constitutional powers*, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Samir Rifa'i.

Jordanian Embassy in London

7 Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 3685]

Ambassador (vacant).
Counsellor, Assayed Zuhayr Mufti.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Rashid Arekat.
and Secretary and Consul, Dr. Ahmed Attiyate.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Belqa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 1,400,000 persons, of whom about 500,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (25 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 50 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 160,000 tons were exported in 1955.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country.

Finance	1958–58 (Estimates)
Expenditure	£JD32,511,829
Revenue	19,430,000
Deficit	13,081,829

Trade with U.K.	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.,	£6,270,229	£4,854.933
Exports to U.K.,	21,479	69,376

Capital, Amman. Estimated population, 250,000.

Flag: Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

British Embassy, Amman

Ambassador, His Excellency Charles Hepburn Johnson, C.M.G. (1956) £3,400
Counsellor, R. H. Mason, O.B.E.
Secretaries, L. C. W. Figg; A. R. Newman; J. L. Bullard; C. F. Figures.
Commercial Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. T. Hyslop.
Information Secretary, A. R. Sinclair.

British Council

Representative, R. A. Simcox, M.B.E., Abou Qora Building, Wadi Seer Street, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk.)

Korea is situated between 124° 11″ and 130° 57″ E. long., and between 33° 7″ and 43° 1″ N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,500,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and seri-culture are also practised. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakout from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, *re-elected for 4 years*, May 15, 1956 (*third term*).
Vice-President, Dr. Chang Myon.

KOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
[Kensington : 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Kim Yoo Taik (1958).
Counsellor, Mr. Soo Young Lee.
1st Secretary and Consul, Mr. Ilwoo Lee.
3rd Secretary, Mr. Suck Tai Limb.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. Kyunam Chae.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (Census, 1955) of 21,526,374.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949. In the fourth general elections for the National Assembly held on May 2, 1958, the Liberal Party retained its majority, but the Democratic Party improved its position, winning one-third of the seats.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 700,000 men, organized in 20 divisions and 10 reserve divisions, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties and a small air force.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1958, provides for total expenditure of *Hwan* 323,000,000,000 and revenue of *Hwan* 307,300,000,000; the apparent deficit of *Hwan* 15,700,000,000 being covered by inter-account transfers which require no cash expenditure. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at *Hwan* 124,200,000,000.

The rate of exchange is fixed by bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. at *Hwan* 500 = $1 (1,400 = £1), subject to review.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are non-ferrous metals, iron ore, silk, fish and fish products, agar-agar, kolinsky furs, bristles, and gingseng. Since 1945 imports have greatly exceeded exports; in 1957 imports totalled U.S. $440,699,000 of which U.S. $383,522,000 was financed with foreign aid funds, while exports totalled only U.S. $22,202,000. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1957 was valued at: imports, £3,151,468; exports to U.K. £439,705.

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1955), 1,574,868. Other main centres are ΨPusan (pop. 1,045,183), Taegu (pop. 487,252) and ΨInchon (pop. 317,967). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28–30 feet.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Seoul

Ambassador, His Excellency Hubert John Evans, C.M.G. (1957) £2,700
1st Secretary, J. K. Blackwell.
Military Attaché, Col. A. E. E. Mercer, M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett (*resident in Tokyo*).
2nd Secretary (Commercial), S. Stephenson.
3rd Secretary (Information), M. E. Pike.
Vice-Consul, N. A. Smith.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, in January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, General Fuad Chehab, *elected* July 31, 1958.

CABINET
(Sept. 24, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of Interior, Rashid Karami.
Foreign Affairs, Philippe Takla.
Public Works, Communications and Planning, Farid Brad.
Education and Health, Hamad Safieddin.
Finance, Rasik Naja.
Labour and Justice, Yussef Soda.
Economy and Information, Charles Helou.
Agriculture and Posts and Telegraphs, Fuad Najjar.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)
[Bayswater : 7265]

Ambassador, Ibrahim el-Ahdab (1955).
Counsellor, Albert Nassif.
Attaché, Iwahim Kharma.

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains

have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,430,000 in 1956.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk, cotton, cement, textiles, wines and other alcoholic drinks are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 3 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. One of these companies enjoys the financial support of B.O.A.C. and operates a *Viscount* service.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archæology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains. Baalbek (Heliopolis), contains the ruins of I–III century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple, and the Temple of Bacchus) and nearby is the largest cut stone in the world (60 by 17 by 14 ft.), weighing 1,500 tons.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (*see* Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 150 newspapers and periodicals are registered in Beirut, but only 40 of these appear regularly, of which 30 are printed in Arabic, 5 in French, 4 in Armenian and 1 in English.

Education.—There are three universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University which is a recent foundation and in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

CHIEF TOWNS.—ΨBeirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. ΨTripoli (200,000), Zahlé (40,000), ΨSidon (25,000), ΨTyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1958 (Estimated) £L194,165,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £1 = £L6·19. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L8·83 = £1.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock, wheat, flour, machinery and paper.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, wool, onions, cotton, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K., 1957.—Imports, £12,437,607; Exports to U.K., £3,193,963.

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

LEBANESE FLAG.—Red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Beirut (2,367 miles), 11 *hrs.* 30 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
Beirut

British Ambassador, His Excellency Ponsonby Moor Crosthwaite, C.M.G. (1958).....£3,400
Counsellors, I. D. Scott, C.I.E.; M. Arab, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, G. M. E. Paulson; J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); H. T. A. Overton (*Information*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. K. T. Wheen, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. C. C. Brodie, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Civil Air Attaché, B. G. Barnard.

The British Embassy also houses the Middle East Development Division and the Regional Information Office headed respectively by Sir Fergusson Crawford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Counsellor*) and P. G. D. Adams (*Counsellor*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA
(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, *elected* May 6, 1943; *installed* Jan. 1, 1944; *re-elected*, May 1, 1951, *for period till* Dec. 31, 1955; re-elected May, 1955, *for further 4 years.*
Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.
Secretary of State, M. Dukuly.
Treasury, Charles D. Sherman.
Attorney-General, Joseph Garber.
Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.
Defence, Ernest C. B. Jones.
Education, N. V. Massaquoi.
Interior, Harrison Grigsby.
Public Utilities, Thomas E. Buchanan.
Agriculture and Commerce, John W. Cooper.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Clarence L. Simpson (1956).
Consul-General, G. Flama Sherman, 13 New Burlington Street, W.1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between

Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,600,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 8 years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 35 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 2,000 men. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. International Co-operation Administration and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to carry out various projects. A loan of $15,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance.

FINANCE

	1957*
Revenue	$15,800,000
Expenditure	15,800,000

$=U.S. Dollar. *Estimated.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Imports	$26,799,309	$38,255,576
Exports	44,537,771	40,362,175
Imports from U.K.	£15,655,084	£16,222,983
Exports to U.K.	2,308,602	2,473,087

The principal exports are crude rubber, iron ore, raw gold, piassava, palm kernels, palm oil and small quantities of cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have recently been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. Statistics published show a total export of 757,138 carats of uncut diamonds for the year 1957. The chief imports are metals, machinery, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware, building materials, vehicles and petroleum products.

The language of the Republic is English. British Weights and Measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL. ΨMonrovia. Est. Pop. 41,000. ΨMarshall (5,000) is the chief port for rubber shipments. ΨHarper (Cape Palmas), pop. 2,000, is one of the smaller ports of entry.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Guy Hamilton Clarke (1956).

1st Secretary and Consul, H. Niblock.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways and British West African Airways aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, *born* 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; took the oath March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Abd al Majid Kubar.
Foreign Affairs, Wahbi al Buri.
Finance, Muftah Ahmed Aragib.
Health, Abu Bakr Ahmed.
Defence, Ibrahim bin Shaaban.
Education, Abu Bakr Naama.
Justice, Abd al Hamid Daibani.
National Economy, Rajab bin Katu.
Communications, Ismail bin Lamin.
Minister of State, Khalil Umar Qallal.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador, His Excellency Ali Sahli (1957).
Counsellor, Fathi Abidia.
2nd Secretaries, Ali Sunni Muntasser; Giuma Turkey.
3rd Secretary, Taher Burshan.
Attaché, Zubeir Lenghi.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the South by French Equatorial and French West Africa, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1954) at 1,091,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are interesting to archæologists, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and military airfields at El Adem (near Tobruk, R.A.F.), and Wheelus Field, Mellaha (near Tripoli, U.S.A.A.F.).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911–12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna)

were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The first Senate was wholly nominated by the King, but in future half the members are to be nominated every four years. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 34 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 6 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants provided that the number of members in any one of the three provinces shall not be less than 5, and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millièmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millièmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years. During the first five years £1,000,000 was paid annually for economic development, while from 1953–55 £2,750,000, in 1956 £3,000,000 and 1957 £3,250,000 was paid to the Libyan Budget. The figure for the second five-year period has been fixed at £3,250,000 for the Budget: the development aid from this source has ceased. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States–Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K., 1957.—Imports, £5,869,785; Exports, £1,351,460.

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new Federal capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (142,000); Misurata (63,000); Benghazi (60,000); Homs-Cussabat (56,000); Derna (16,000); Barce (10,000); Tobruk (3,000); Sebha (1,000).

FLAG. The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Walter Gerald Cloete Graham, C.B.E. (1954) £3,400

Counsellor and Consul-General (*Benghazi*), F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (*Tripoli*), C. Gandy.

1st Secretary (*Oriental*), J. F. S. Phillips.

3rd Secretary (*Commercial*), M. W. P. Cronly-Dillon.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

British Council Representative, M. F. Jerrom, 16 Zaviet el Dahmani, Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., *b.* Aug. 16, 1906; *succ.* Aug. 25, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59·61 square miles and a population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1957) of 15,051. The main industries are machines and tools, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, pottery, artificial teeth, sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, and leatherware. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, needles, pottery, artificial teeth, sausage casings, precision instruments (*e.g.*—measuring instruments), vacuum pumps, coating of lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, feathers for bedding, transport belting, kitchen stoves, tinned goods, damask cloth, socks and stockings. Revenue (1957), *Swiss francs* 10,054,488; Expenditure (1957), *Swiss francs* 10,026,623.

Trade with U.K., 1957.—Imports, £53,898; Exports to U.K., £263,281.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1957) 3,200.

British Consul-General, J. Robinson, C.B.E. (1957) (resides at Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBOURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., *born* Jan. 23, 1896. *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent*, The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), *born* Jan. 5, 1921, *married*, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, *born* Feb. 17 1954; Prince Henri, *born* April 15, 1955; Prince Jean and Princess Margaretha (twin son and daughter), *born* May 15, 1957.

Prime Minister, Minister of Education and of the Interior, M. Pierre Frieden.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Viticulture, M. Joseph Bech.

Finance and Defence, M. Pierre Werner.

Justice, Public Works, Transport and Electricity, M. Victor Bodson.

Economic Affairs, M. Paul Wilwertz.

Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, M. Henry Cravatte.
Labour and Social Security, M. Nicolas Biever.
Public Health and Agriculture, M. Emile Colling.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
[Sloane: 6231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Monsieur André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxembourg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned.—Luxembourg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxembourg; of the European Economic Community and of "Euratom". Besides Belgolux, Luxembourg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (estimated, 1956) 313,600, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage (as from the General Election in 1959) for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1958 was estimated at *Francs* 4,997,709,000, expenditure *Francs* 5,080,902,000. The Luxembourg *franc* has at present the same value as the Belgian *franc* and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 *Francs* = £1. There are approximately 260 miles of railway. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1957 totalled £1,403,162; imports from United Kingdom, £305,514. The capital, Luxembourg, pop. (1957), 67,500, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; all speak German and many English.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Luxembourg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Harold Wilfrid Armine Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957) £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, A. A. W. Landymore.
Vice-Consul, P. M. Hughes.

MEXICO
(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1958–1964), Señor Lopez Mateos, *assumed office*, Dec. 1, 1958.

CABINET

Minister of the Interior, Lic. Angel Carvajal.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Luis Padilla Nervo.
Finance, Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores.
Communications and Public Works, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan (*acting*).
Navy and Marine (vacant).
Education, Lic. José Angel Ceniceros.
Health and Social Affairs, Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto.
National Defence, General Matias Ramos Santos.
National Economy, Lic. Gilberto Loyo.
Labour, Lic. Salomón González Blanco (*acting*).
Agriculture, Señor Gilberto Flores Muñoz.
Hydraulic Resources (vacant).
National Property, Lic. Jose López Lira.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 4037]

Ambassador, Dr. Pablo Campos Ortiz.
Minister-Counsellor and Acting Consul-General, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Carlos González Parrodi.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33′ to 32° 43′ N. lat. and 86° 46′ to 117° 08′ W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles, with a population (1956 estimate) of 30,538,050.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (*El Paricutin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

Government.—The *Toltec* invaders of Mexico gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who

were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*, whose remains have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico City), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1821. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. Presidents are elected for six years only. There is no re-election.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (subsequently amended in detail) Congress consists of a Senate of 59 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies at present numbering 161 elected for 3 years.

Archæological Remains.—Mexico is rich in archæological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico at Teotihuacán are a number of pyramids forming part of the great ceremonial centre of a pre-Aztec culture believed to date from *c.* 100–500 A.D. The *Pyramid of the Sun* is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* is 426 feet by 511 feet, and rises to 180 feet. Other places of interest are Monte Alban and Mitla near Oaxaca, Palenque and Bonampak (Chiapas), Chichén-Itzá and Uxmal (Yucatan), El Tajín (Veracruz) and Tula (Hidalgo).

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico) are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Mazatlán, Guaymas, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1955 to 231,187 gross tons, with 753 ships. There were 23,369 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1955. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the systems, and on extensions in the East and South-East of the Republic. Various loans from the United States and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have recently enabled the railways to buy certain quantities of rails, diesel locomotives, shop equipment and spare parts. The South-Eastern Railway, providing the first land communication between the peninsula of Yucatan and the rest of Mexico, was opened in 1950. Early in 1952 the Government bought the U.S.-owned Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, which is being extensively rehabilitated.

The total length of road under federal maintenance at the end of 1956 was 28,616 kms. The Pan-American Highway, providing through communication from the U.S. border at Ciudad Juarez to the Guatemalan border, was opened in May, 1950. Other main routes which it is planned to complete during the term of office of the present Government are Mexico–El Ocatal (to be continued to Guatemala City), Chetumal–Escarcega–Campeche–Mérida–Puerto Juarez, and Durango–Mazatlan. Main routes Ciudad Juarez–Mexico, Guadalajara–Nogales, Guadalajara–Manzanillo, Veracruz–Puerto México, Salina Cruz–Puerto México and Tampico–Tuxpan were completed by the present Government.

The National telegraph system's lines were 187,451 kms. in length in 1955. International telegraph services to the U.S. border are provided by the nationalized Mexican Telegraph Company, and thence through the U.S. to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications with Canada and Europe are similarly effected through the United States. There is an extensive internal network of air services, its routes measuring 195,256 kms. Registered civil aircraft numbered 2,565 at the end of 1956, of which 673 were commercial and 1,892 private. The principal international air services are Mexico–New York direct; Mexico–Vancouver, Mexico–Windsor (Ontario) and Mexico–Lima direct; Mexico–Montreal *viá* Tampa (Florida); Mexico–Los Angeles; Mexico–Chicago *viá* Monterrey, San Antonio and Dallas; Mexico–Havana *viá* Merida and Mexico–Miami; and Mexico–Guatemala City and other Central American capitals.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, chile-pepper, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, chick peas, rice, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). About half the world's supply of henequen comes from the province of Yucatan. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees.

The livestock numbered 14,797,000 cattle, 4,838,000 sheep and 7,201,000 goats, 2,968,000 horses, 1,085,000 mules, 3,002,000 donkeys, 5,523,000 swine and 38,555,000 poultry.

The principal industry (apart from agriculture) is mining, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of light industries, 65 per cent. of all consumer goods being made in Mexico. The steel industry has now expanded greatly and produced over 1,000,000 tons in 1957. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, zinc, and quick-silver, iron and petroleum are the leading products.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS

	1956	1957
	(*troy oz.*)	(*troy oz.*)
Gold	350,409	357,369
Silver	43,110,000	46,030,000
		(*metric tons*)
Copper	54,864	60,597
Lead	199,610	204,876
Zinc	248,887	242,985
Sulphur	502,000	1,008,000

Crude petroleum production amounted to 93,907,000 U.S. Barrels in 1956 and 92,207,000 U.S. Barrels in 1957.

In 1938, the Government expropriated the properties of the principal foreign oil companies operating in Mexico. The oil industry is now being operated by a Government organization called *Petroleos Mexicanos*, the board of which consists of five representatives of the Government and four of the petroleum workers.

On April 18, 1942, Mexico agreed with U.S. Government as to the amount of indemnity to be paid for U.S. oil companies which had not already reached agreement with the Mexican Government, and payment of this indemnity was completed in 1946. On Sept. 1, 1947, it was announced that the Mexican Government would pay $81,250,000 in compensation to the shareholders, predominantly British, of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd., with 3 per cent. interest from Mar. 18, 1938, to Sept. 18, 1948. Annual indemnification payments of $8,600,000 have been made regularly since 1948.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

Defence.—The Army has a strength of one Infantry brigade, the Presidential Guard and 52 regular infantry battalions, 21 regiments of cavalry and a small number of artillery and engineers. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds, and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1952 there were 25,613 primary schools with 3,298,738 pupils, 464 secondary schools with 73,104 pupils, and 547 technical and commercial secondary schools with 79,245 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1950, 42·5 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE	1958
Estimated revenue (*Budget*)...	*Pesos* 8,405,000,000
„ expenditure (*do.*)..	„ 8,402,600,000
	1957
Bonded Internal Debt	„ 6,259,400,000
Debts of Mexican States.....	„ 110,300,000
External Debt	„ 846,000,000
Total Consolidated Public Debt.....	„ 7,215,700,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12·50 *pesos*=1 $U.S. (*See also* p. 84.) Mexican gold and dollar reserves stood at $U.S. 441,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1957.

TRADE	1957
Total Imports.....	*Pesos* 17,750,463,000
Total Exports.....	„ 27,272,750,000
Imports from U.K.....	£12 898,707
Exports to U.K.....	6,811,951

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for the woollen, rayon and rubber industries. Principal exports are lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, sulphur, crude oil and petroleum products, fish, shrimps, coffee, tomatoes, chickpeas, bananas, linseed, sugar, molasses, timber, raw cotton, sisal (henequen) and cattle.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Population (June 30, 1957) 4,226,981. Other towns are Guadalajara (435,211), Monterrey (413,715), Puebla (247,251), Ψ Mérida (165,317), Leon (144,674), Ψ Tampico (128,428), Aguascalientes (103,605), San Luis Potosi (147,459), Torreon (155,234), Ψ Veracruz (118,703), Chihuahua (107,345).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Andrew Napier Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1956).....£3,600

Commercial Counsellor, B. C. A. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, C. R. A. Rae.

1st Secretary, K. L. F. Worke.

1st Secretary (Commercial), L. Sherbourne.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), C. C. C. Tickell.

1st Secretary (Labour), C. A. Bryer.

Information Officers, Cdr. F. C. Bishop, R.N. (*ret.*); Miss D. Ledger.

Vice-Consuls, B. Miller; G. E. Rickards.

Archivist, A. R. M. Barber.

There are British Consular Offices at *Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coatzacoalcos, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida and Progreso, Monterrey, Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.*

British Council Representative.—M. Cardiff.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Paseo de la Reforma, 23, Mexico, D.F.—*Manager*, N. P. Wright.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.-New York, 5 to 10 days; New York-Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 8 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, *born* May 31, 1923, *succeeded his grandfather* (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; *married* April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, *born* March 3, 1958, and Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, *born* January 23, 1957.

Minister of State, M. Henry Soum.

Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household, M. C. Bellando de Castro.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON
4 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1
[Chancery: 5323]

Consul-General, R. Le Mesurier.

Vice-Consul, A. J. Hucker.

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile

broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,696), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is an Assembly of 18 elected members and a Council of Government composed of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Monaco—Consul-General, L. Pott, C.B.E.

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-bal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatai Mountains and the Turkestan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutai, and Kobdo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the *Tannu Tuva* autonomous Province which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the *Gobi* ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kukukhoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchili and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.I.M. Mohammed ben Youssef (Mohammed V.) *born* August 10, 1910.
Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Moulay Hassan.

CHIEF MINISTERS
(May, 1958)

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Ahmed Balafrej.
National Economy and Agriculture, Abderrahim Bouabid.
Interior, Massaoud Chiguer.
Justice, Abdelkrim Benjelloun.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
65 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
[Knightsbridge: 8827]

Ambassador, Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Abderrahman B. Abdelali.
Secretaries, Mohammed Mesfiwi; Muhammed Saadani; Abdellatif Zenati-Serghini.
Chancellor, Mohammed Bekkali.

Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 28°–36° N. and longitude 2°–12° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1955) of 10,000,000. It is traversed in the north by the Riff mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 82° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 102° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Administration.—The Treaty of Fez of 1912 provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco, and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco

with the exception of the Zone of Tangier. Ceuta and Melilla (*see* under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhumas, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The pacification of the French Zone of Morocco was completed in 1934.

Tangier, though in Moroccan territory, has always enjoyed a special régime. Before the war of 1914–1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing by the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Shereefian authority. In March 1941 Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the Spanish Zone. In 1956 negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Statutory Powers culminated in the Tangier Conference which sat in Tangier in October. The international régime was abrogated and a Protocol adopted. This was followed by the grant of a Royal Charter on August 26, 1957, ensuring the continuation of a free monetary system and free trade in Tangier.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was dethroned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafa was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September, 1955 of Sultan Moulay Arafa. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February 1956 culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then engaged with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration of April 7, 1956.

Defence.—In the protectorate era, the protecting powers were responsible for defence. Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the Southern (former French) Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases have been constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir. A Moroccan army with a strength of 20,000 was formed in 1956.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main extractive and such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products in sufficient quantity for export are barley, wheat, citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). There were an estimated 27,150,000 head of livestock in 1955, sheep predominating.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include coal, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 5,329,000 tons in 1955 and almost as much was exported. There is an oil refinery at Petitjean; 102,000 tons of crude petroleum were extracted in 1955, sufficient to cover one-seventh of the country's needs.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and the *franc* area, the U.S.A., Germany, Cuba, China, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Holland and Belgium.

VALUE OF TRADE

	Southern Zone	*Northern Zone*
	1957	1956
Imports..	*Francs.* 149 milliard	*Pesetas* 1,060,000,000
Exports..	118 milliard	1,036,000,000
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£4,981,959	£649,675
Exports to U.K.	£10,639,794	2,257,790

TANGIER PROVINCE

	1956	1957
Imports .	*Frs.* 12,410,605,000	..
Exports .	3,719,577,000	..
Imports from U.K.	£799,167	£775,691
Exports to U.K.	71,650	43,403

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard 4ème Zouave) and at Tangier.

Finance and Currency.—The unit of currency is the Moroccan *franc* (linked to the French *franc*), Morocco being a member of the *franc* monetary area.

The 1957 budget for the Southern Zone amounted to 111,000,000,000 *francs* for the Ordinary Budget and 38,000,000,000 *francs* for the Development Budget; the latter has largely to be financed from abroad. The estimated revenue of the Northern Zone for 1957 was 406,750,000 *pesetas*, with an estimated deficit of 400,000,000 *pesetas* to be met by a loan from the Spanish Treasury.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Petitjean. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterrancan-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for yearround traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellila, and on to Oujda through Berkane.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or 1 day by air, 4 days by sea. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-

France and Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Languages.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the Riff, Middle High and Anti-Atlas country and in regions south of the Atlas Mountains. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns, the European population in Morocco being about 500,000 with a tendency to decrease. Five French, two Spanish and four Arabic daily newspapers are published.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL, Rabat (population 156,200). The other chief towns are: Casablanca (682,390); Marrakesh (215,310); Tangier (183,730); Fez (179,370); Meknes (140,380); Tetuan (82,500); Oujda (80,590); Safi (56,750); Port-Lyautey (55,900). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG. Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY
Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Beresford Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1956) £3,400
1st Secretaries, I. F. S. Vincent, M.B.E.; H. Crowther (*Commercial*); J. E. Hartley, M.B.E. (*Consul*).
2nd Secretaries, A. Ibbott (*Oriental*); D. F. Parkinson.
3rd Secretary, J. L. Katzaros.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. J. S. Drane, D.S.C. (*resident in Gibraltar*).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. A. Heath, M.C. (*resident in Gibraltar*).
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. E. F. J. Odoire, D.F.C., A.F.C. (*resident in Gibraltar*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
There are British Consular Offices at *Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan, Casablanca, Fez* and *Larache*.

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah; *succeeded*, March 13, 1955.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
[Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Rama Prasad Manandhar, C.B.E. (1955).
1st Secretary, J. N. Singha.
Military Attaché, Col. Rabi Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1955), 8,337,537) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar frontier, to link which an 80-mile road has been constructed by India. Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £2,750,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769. During the 1914–18 and the 1939–45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before and of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas. Various parties have since tried their hand at government, but no elections to a legislative assembly have yet been held. The last Prime Minister, Dr. K. I. Singh, resigned on November 14, 1957, since when His Majesty King Mahendra has exercised direct rule, as he has done on previous occasions between Ministries. On February 1, 1958, the King issued a Proclamation announcing that a commission would be appointed to draft a constitution with the assistance of foreign experts, that an Advisory Assembly would be nominated and that an Executive Council under the presidency of the King or his nominee would administer the government of the country pending the holding of general elections, now promised, after much delay, for February 1959.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 106,579).

BRITISH EMBASSY
British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Arthur Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)..... £2,700

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)
(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., *born* April 30, 1909; *married* January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), *born* June 29, 1911, *succeeded*, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina, who reverted to the title of Princess Wilhelmina.

(1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., *born* Jan. 31, 1938.
(2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, *born* Aug. 5, 1939.
(3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, *born* (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
(4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, *born* Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET
(Oct. 12, 1956)

Prime Minister, W. Drees, *Labour*.
Vice-Premier and Minister for the Interior, Property Accretion and Industrial Organization, A. A. M. Struycken, *Catholic*.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. M. A. H. Luns, *Catholic*.
Justice, Prof. I. Samkalden, *Labour*.
Education, Arts and Sciences, J. M. L. T. Cals, *Catholic*.
Finance, H. J. Hofstra, *Labour*.

Defence, C. Staf, *Liberal Protestant.*
Housing, H. B. J. Witte, *Catholic.*
Transport and Waterways, J. Algera, *Conservative Protestant.*
Economic Affairs, Professor J. Zijlstra, *Conservative Protestant.*
Agriculture, A. Vondeling, *Labour.*
Social Affairs, J. G. Suurhoff, *Labour.*
Overseas Affairs, G. P. Helders, *Liberal Protestant.*
Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klompe, *Catholic.*

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency A. W. C. Bentinck van Schoonheten (1958).
Counsellor, Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen.
1st Secretary, Baron D. W. van Lynden.
2nd Secretary, P. W. Jalink.
Attaché, Dr. R. W. G. Muralt.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. L. Hollertt.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Crommelin.
Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Comdr. W. de Groot.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. B. H. Bruinier.
1st Secretary (Press), H. A. Hoogendoorn, M.V.O.
Special Attaché, Dr. Jane de Iongh.
Commercial Counsellor, Dr H. van Blankenstein.
2nd Secretaries (Commercial), H. C. E. van Ede van der Pals; S. C. van Nispen.
Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.
Agricultural Attaché, Dr. Tj. Bakker.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.
Financial Attaché, P. C. Witte.
Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.
Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Consul-General, N. Brat.
Vice-Consul, J. H. Delgorge.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′–53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′–7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1958, was 11,094,736. The live birth-rate in 1957 was 21·2 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7·5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Coal production (1957) was 11,375,831 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 1,100 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets: and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the Tweede Kamer are paid.

General elections were held on June 13, 1956, for a new Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) now stands at Labour Party 50; Catholic People's Party 49; Anti-Revolutionary Party (*Protestant*) 15; Party of Freedom and Democracy (*Liberal*) 13; Christian Historical Union (*Protestant*) 13; Communist 7; Political Reformed Party (*Protestant*) 3. The present Cabinet was formed on Oct. 12, 1956 after an interregnum of four months.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 8; Christian Historical Union, 8; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 7; Communist, 4; Political Reformed Party, 1.

Defence.—The post-war army is being formed as a component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch, a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (*R.C.*), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (*R.C.*) (commercial) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 4,232 miles (large rivers comprising 696 miles) and of main roads 1,881 miles. On May 31, 1958, the total length of the railway system amounted to 1,932 miles, of which 975 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1,

1958, consisted of 1,591 ships of total 4,297,956 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment.

FINANCE

1958 *Budget.*

Current Revenue	*Fl.*7,978,000,000
Current Expenditure	6,330,000,000
Capital Revenue	275,000,000
Capital Expenditure	1,322,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue	7,538,000,000
Expenditure	7,978,000,000
Funded Internal Debt (June 30, 1957)	10,986,000,000
Internal Floating Debt (June 30, 1957)	5,390,000,000
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1957)	1,875,000,000

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 10·56 and 10·72 *florins* = £1.

See also p. 84.

TRADE

In 1957 Dutch imports amounted to *fls.* 15,596,991,000 and exports to *fls.* 11,770,016,000, so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 76 per cent. The Netherlands have removed quantitative restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. A Common Benelux liberalization list came into force in June, 1955. The extent of liberalization on October 1, 1957 was 95·6 per cent. Imports from U.S.A. had been liberalized to the extent of 86 per cent by October 1, 1957. Quota lists for United Kingdom-Netherlands trade each way in non-liberalized items are established each year by negotiation. During 1957 further progress was made towards the establishment of a common trade policy in the three countries (the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), which already form part of the Benelux customs union.

The rate of overall industrial production rose from 123 in 1956 to 126 in 1957, and that of production per worker from 113 to 115 (1953 = 100).

Imports from U.K., 1957	£117,603,428
Exports to U.K., 1957	132,229,720

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (December 31, 1956), 606,728.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 871,188; Ψ Rotterdam 722,728; Utrecht 247,816; Haarlem 167,264; Eindhoven 157,621; Groningen 142,889; Tilburg 131,277; Nijmegen 122,963; Arnhem 119,814; Enschede 118,671; Breda 101,781.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bars of red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Paul Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954) £4,250

Counsellor, R. G. A. Etherington-Smith.

Counsellor (Commercial), G. W. Kirk.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. Sanderson, D.S.C., R.N.

Air and Military Attaché, Group-Capt. P. J. Halford, A.F.C.

1st Secretary, C. L. S. Cope.

Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh.

1st Secretary (Commercial), D. M. Summerhayes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, and Consular Officers at *Willemstad* and *Aruba* in the Netherlands Antilles and at *Paramaribo* in Surinam.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. R. H. Paget, 268 Heerengracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. *Netherlands New Guinea:*—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1956, 730,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelmina is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. *Governor of Netherlands New Guinea*, Dr. J. van Baal.

II. *Netherlands West Indies:*—

"Nederlandsch West-Indie" comprise *Surinam* (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1952 of about 237,930; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394·1 sq. miles, with a population of 186,597 at January 1, 1957. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The United Kingdom has a considerable trade with the Netherlands Antilles, U.K. Imports in 1957 being £30,773,526; Exports to Netherlands Antilles, £15,498,342. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (population, 1952, 86,400); the capital of Curaçao is Ψ Willemstad (pop. 45,000); of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom. *Governor of Netherlands Antilles*, Dr. A. B. Speckenbrink. *Governor of Surinam*, J. van Tilburg.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Col. Luis Somoza, *re-elected* Feb. 2, 1957. *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Alejandro Montiel Argüello.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador and Consul-General, (vacant).

CONSULATE-GENERAL, 18 Mount Street, W.1 [Grosvenor 6844].

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′–15° N. lat. and 83° 40′–87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1954 estimate) of 1,224,450, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians, negroes or mulattoes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and there are several powerful wireless stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but LANICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1956 there were 5 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There is a university at León.

FINANCE

	1953–54 *Cordobas*	1954–55† *Cordobas*
Revenue.....	178,486,000	209,836,000
Expenditure.....	170,078,000	232,652,000

† Estimated deficit of C. $22,815,629 to be covered by part of liquid surplus balances of previous years.

Official Exchange *Cordobas* 7=U.S. $1.

London rate (May, 1955), C$19·90=£1. *See also* p. 84.

TRADE

	1955	1956
Imports.....U.S.	$55,183,404*	..
Exports.....	76,725,197*	..
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£794,609	£941,643
Exports to U.K.	902,980	1,992,420

* Provisional

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 65 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1954) 141,465; León, 38,183; Granada, 25,142; Masaya, 22,825; Chinandega, 16,171; Matagalpa, 11,755; ΨBluefields, 9,205; ΨCorinto, 5,635. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, MANAGUA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Horace Frederick Alfred Gates, M.B.E. (1954).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, G.C.B., *b.* July 2, 1903; *succeeded* Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII, *married* March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (*born* March 29, 1901; *died* April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (*see below*); Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, *b.* June 9, 1930, *married* May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen (and has issue a son and a daughter); Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, *b.* February 12, 1932.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, *b.* Feb. 21, 1937.

CABINET

(January 22, 1955)

Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.
Defence, M. Nils Handal.
Justice and Police, M. Jens Haugland.
Finance and Customs, M. Trygve Bratteli.
Social Affairs, M. Gudmund Harlem.
Agriculture, M. Harald Lobak.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, M. Birger Bergersen.
Commerce and Shipping, M. Arne Skaug.
Communications, M. Kolbjørn Varmann.
Fisheries, M. Nils Lysø.
Municipal and Labour Affairs, M. Ulrik Olsen.
Industry and Crafts, M. Gustav Sjaastad.
Wages and Prices, M. Gunnar Bråthen.
Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Aase Bjerkholt.
All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
20 Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 5121]
25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0761]

Ambassador to London, His Excellency M. Per Preben Prebensen, G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Dec. 20, 1946).
Counsellor, M. Knut Thommessen.
Counsellor (Commercial, Economic and Financial), M. Thorleif Paus.
2nd Secretary, M. Björn Blakstad.
Attaché, M. Jörgen C. Mathiesen.
Naval Attaché, Captain Andreas Stang.
Air and Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Erling Tuster, M.B.E.
Counsellor, specially attached, M. Herman Kristoffer Lehmkuhl, C.B.E.
Shipping Counsellor, M. Ingolf Hysing Olsen, K.B.E.
Fisheries Counsellor, M. Carsten Hansen.
Cultural Counsellor, M. Carl Hambro.
Counsellor for Press and Foreign Information, M. Rolf Jerving.
Assistant Press Attaché, M. Svenn Refshal.
Labour Attaché, M. Halldor Heldal.

Commercial Attaché, M. John Tveito.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, M. Leif Nordhus.
Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Consul-General, Jörgen Galbe.
Consul, A. A. Bouston.
Vice-Consul, Anton Smith-Meyer.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1957) of 3,511,000. In 1956 there were 64,171 births (18·5 per 1,000 inhabitants), 29,981 deaths (8·7 per 1,000) and 25,163 marriages (7·3 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1956 was 21·2 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 12,500,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 2,700,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country. In 1957 the total catch amounted to 1,557,000 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was, in 1956, 1,859,000 barrels.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8–9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 3,202 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 548 students in 1957. The Norwegian Technical High School in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1957 it was attended by 1,242 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludwig Holberg (1684–1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805–1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906) the dramatist, Björnstjerne Björnson (1832–1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833–1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859–1952) novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882–1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prizewinner in 1928. In 1956 there were 84 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,300,000, and 96 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 345,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1957 was 4,507 km., of which 80 were private lines. The length of telegraph and telephone lines in 1957 was 81,261 km. (State, 75,382) with 3,131,434 km. of wire (State, 2,939,131). At the end of 1957 a total of 362,630 road motor vehicles were registered, of which 153,023 were passenger cars (including taxis) and 105,115 were motor cycles.

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartselskap (DNL) by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Vestlandske Lufttfartselskap A.S. and Wideröes Flyveselskap and Polarfly A.S. in 1957:—kilometres flown, 18,584,000; passengers carried, 477,800.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1958, consisted of 2,074 vessels of 8,563,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks third among the merchant navies of the world.

FINANCE

	1958–59
Revenue (*Budget*)	*Kr.*5,711,400,000
Expenditure (*do.*)	5,773,400,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1957)	6,445,654,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1957)	1,563,805,000
Rate of Exchange *Kr.*20·02 = £1.	*See also* p. 84.

TRADE

	1956 *Kroner*	1957 *Kroner*
Total imports	8,653,000,000	9,103,000,000
Total exports	5,517,000,000	5,867,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£75,730,886	£71,131,139
Exports to U.K.	58,493,776	64,072,534

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery: together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL, ΨOslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1955), 447,064. Other towns are ΨBergen 112,517, ΨTrondheim 58,622, ΨStavanger 52,534, ΨDrammen 30,192, ΨKristiansand 26,911, ΨAalesund 18,964, ΨHaugesund 19,243, Moss 19,243.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Bergen or Oslo, *2 hrs. 55 mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954) £3,600
Counsellor, M. C. G. Man.
Counsellor (Commercial), I. C. Mackenzie.
1st Secretary and Consul, D. O'Leary, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Information), R. T. Landale.
2nd Secretary, R. L. Joseph.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Donovan.
2nd Secretary (Visa), R. Sneddon.
3rd Secretary, W. J. A. Wilberforce.
Naval Attaché, Comdr. A. S. T. Tyers, D.S.C., R.N.
Military and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. B. Morison, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Attaché (Commercial), W. S. K. Millar.
Chaplain, Rev. H. Isherwood.
Archivist, T. E. O'Donoghue.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Bergen, Oslo, Kristiansand, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsö, Stavanger, Aalesund, Kristiansund* and *Narvik*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. M. Beavan, Fridtjof Nansen Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(*Spitzbergen and Bear Island*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitzbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. In 1956 the production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Forcland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similiar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49′—71° 9′ N. lat. and 7° 53′ 9° 5′ W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26′ S. lat. and 3° 24′ E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50′ S. lat. and 90° 35′ W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30′ to 68° 40′ S. lat. and 24° 15′ to 33° 30′ E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMAN. *See* Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.; *elected* May 13, 1956; *assumed office*, October 1, 1956.
Vice-Presidents, Temistocles Diaz; Heraclio Barletta.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Miguel J. Moreno, jr.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3

[Royal: 6956]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Carlos F. Alfaro.
Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Dr. Carlos M. Jurado.
Attaché, Miguel A. Martin.
Consul-General (Liverpool), Señor Don José Antonio Grimaldo.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at *Newcastle, Glasgow, Birmingham* and *Belfast*.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 53 elected members. The

area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1950) was 805,285, including 48,654 tribal Indians. In 1957 it was estimated at 959,800. The birth rate in 1957 was 40·4 and the death rate 9·4 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1957 there were 1,074 official primary schools and 85 private primary schools; 20 official secondary and 91 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 142,676 in 1957; secondary students, 30,710. 3,500 students were enrolled at Panama University in 1958.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 6 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There are also 2 English weekly newspapers.

FINANCE		1957
Budget Revenue	*Balboas*	50,863,122
Budget Expenditure	,,	50,500,001
External Debt	,,	13,864,954
Internal Debt	,,	40,717,239

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= $1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE	1955	1957
Imports	$83,120,176*	$95,035,784*
Exports	17,168,624*	21,953,599*
Imports from U.K.	£6,207,615†	£6,366,672†
Exports to U.K.	81,815†	75,414†

* Panamanian official figures.
† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, Ψ Panama City. Population (1950) 127,874 (Panama *Province*, 248,335; Panama *District*, 192,806); Colon (1950) 52,204 (Colon *Province*, 90,144; Colon *District*, 62,661).

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Ψ Guardia on the island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Caja de Ahorros, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Ian Leslie Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1955) £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, E. T. Biggs, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, D. I. Newman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Panama City*, *Colon* and *Bocas del Toro* (*Almirante*).

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; *viâ* N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE
(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (1951), His Holiness Pope Pius XII. (Eugenio Pacelli), *born* in Rome, March 2, 1876, *elected* Pope (in succession to Pius XI.) March 2, 1939.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846–1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 *lire* State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION
(14 Piazza Del Parlamento, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Marcus Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.... £3,400
1st Secretary, B. MacDermot.
Attaché, J. D. Utley.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY
(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, *inaugurated* Aug. 15, 1954.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.
Finance, General Cesar Barrientos.
Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfran.
Defence, General Marcial Samaniego.
Justice and Labour, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina.
Education and Worship, Dr. Raul Peña.
Public Health, Dr. Enrique Zacarías Arza.
Public Works, General Mario Coscia T.
Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Martin Cuevas.
Industry and Commerce, Dr. Fabio da Silva.
Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira.
President of Central Bank, Ing. Gustavo Storm.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
51B Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[Western 1253]

Ambassador in London, Rear Admiral Don J. Wenceslao Benítes.
Consul-General, Dr. Victor Manuel Jara.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,408,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink

unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, *yerba maté*, tobacco, and *petit grain* essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). A direct shipping service between Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Asunción was inaugurated in Jan. 1954; it operates fortnightly, and once per month a call is also made at London. A shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five airlines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolineas Argentinas* operates a service with Sunderland flying-boats six times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. *Braniff* (American) has a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Panair do Brasil*, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operates a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Santiago through Asunción, and a weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, stopping at São Paulo and Asunción. *Pluna* (Uruguayan) carries on a thrice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while *Real*, another Brazilian airline, operates a service four times a week between Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Asunción, and a daily service between Rio de Janeiro and Asunción, calling at São Paulo and Foz do Ignazú. There are about 100 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 200 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guaraní (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Three daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE		1957
Estimated Revenue.....	*Guaranies*	2,308,420,562
Estimated Expenditure....	„	1,827,050,001
External Debt (Dec. 1956).	„	692,698
Internal Debt (Dec. 1956)..	„	327,196

Paraguay continues to pay interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886–96, and 1915).

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange has been fairly constant at *Gs.* 306 = £1 since December, 1957.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1957 was valued at: Imports, £1,139,082; Exports to U.K. £2,414,746.

CAPITAL, Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 206,634; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,664, Concepción 28,357 and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 39, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency John William Wall, C.M.G. (1957).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. Gilmartin.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent-Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. W. Pethybridge.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 3 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshahi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, *born* Oct. 26, 1919; *acceded* Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); *married* (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter *born* 1940. The Shah *married* (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958).

CABINET

Prime Minister, Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ali Quli Ardalan.
Health, Dr. Abdul Husain Raji.
Roads and Communications, General Vali Ansari.

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

Education, Dr. Mahmoud Mehran.
Justice, Muhammad Mailesi.
Agriculture, Gen. Hassan Akhari.
Labour, Agha Khan Bakhtiar.
Posts and Telegraphs, Amir Qasem Eshraqi.
Finance, Ali Asqhar Nasser.
National Defence, Maj.-Gen. Ahmad Vossuq.
Interior, Fathullah Iallali.
Commerce, Mustafa Tajaddud.
Monopolies and Customs, Gen. Ali Akbar Zarqhan.
Industry and Mines, Shareef Emami.
Without Portfolio, Khalil Taleghani; Nasser Zulfaqari; Khusran Hedayat; Gen. Timar Bakhtiar.

PERSIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)
[Kensington: 6458]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate:
50, Kensington Court, W.8.
[Western: 2511]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Hussain Ghods-Nakhai (1958).
Minister, Rokneddine Achtiany.
1st Secretaries, Dr. Manoutcher Fartash; Abbas Najm.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bahram Bahramy.
3rd Secretaries, Mohsen Goodarzi; Nasser Madjd.
Attaché, Reza Esfandiari.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Mahmoud Amini.
Asst. Military Attaché, Col. Eskandar Azmoodeh.
Cultural Counsellor, Mas'uud Farzaad.
Assistant Cultural Counsellor, Parviz Marzeban.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 18,900,000 in the 1956 census. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914–18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939–45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Shah Reza abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained: and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953 after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry*, below).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 10 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 130,000, including 10,000 officers and 40,000 N.C.O.'s. The N.C.O. cadre is up to establishment but officers are still under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards. The present strength of the Air Force is approximately 5,000. It is equipped with about 200 American aircraft, of which 60 are jet ground attack types.

The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Mission, has been reorganized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of gunboats and motorboats in the Persian Gulf and a few motor-boats in the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 7,000 schools, just over 1,000,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939–1020), Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding 20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

FINANCE	1958–59
Estimated Revenue.....	*Rials* 57,700,000,000
Estimated Expenditure....	58,980,000,000

The commercial rate of exchange was stabilised in 1955 as follows: Bank Melli buying rate: *Rials* 210=£1. Selling rate *Rials* 214·2=£1. The official rate of Exchange is *Rials* 75·75=£1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Caspian Fisheries Company), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and recent production figures have been (long tons): 1955, 15,772,000; 1956, 25,934,000; 1957, 37,800,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.). A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20–25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran *viâ* Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *viâ* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *viâ* Yezd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class international Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government owned) formed in May, 1946, runs services to some Middle Eastern countries as well as internal services. *Persian Air Services* (independently owned) formed in late 1954, runs non-scheduled passenger and freight services to adjoining countries and also to Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Alitalia and Aryana Airways operate services to Tehran.

TRADE

	1955–56	1956–57
Imports .	*Rials* 21,460,000,000	*Rials* 26,201,000,000
Exports .	„ 8,034,000,000	„ 7,931,000,000

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.....	£25,904,534	£35,689,152
Exports to U.K.....	34,066,991	35,672,897

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, chinaware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1956) 1,500,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (290,000), Isfahan (254,000), Meshed (242,000), Shiraz (169,000), Resht (109,000), Kerman (62,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yezd (66,000), Kermanshah (125,000), Abadan (226,000), Ahwaz (120,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958) £4,250
Counsellor, J. W. Russell, C.M.G.
Economic Counsellor, F. C. Mason.
1st Secretaries, G. F. Hiller, D.S.O. (*Head of Chancery*); R. L. Cook (*H.M. Consul*).
2nd Secretary, S. H. J. Read.
1st Secretary (Commercial), S. Y. Dawbarn.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. P. K. Franks.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Morgan, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. R. D. H. Phayre.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. E. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O.
Press Attaché, D. J. Speares.
Labour Attaché, A. G. Read.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., 701 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran.

PERU

(República del Peru)

President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, *elected for six years*, June 28, 1956.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 28, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Cisneros Sánchez.
Minister of Interior, Dr. Jorge Fernández Stoll.
Finance and Commerce, Sr. Juan Pardo Heeren.
Justice and Religion, Dr. Augusto Thorndike.
Development and Public Works, Sr. Carlos Alzamora.
War, Brigadier General Alejandro Cuadra Ravines.
Marine, Rear Admiral Emilio Barrón.
Air, Major General F. A. P. Manuel Polidoro Garcia.
Education, Dr. Jorge Basadre.
Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Jorge Haaker Fort.
Agriculture, Sr. Edgardo Masías.
Labour and Indian Affairs, Dr. Ricardo Elías Aparicio.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5943]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. (1954).
Counsellor, Señor Don Arturo Garcia.
Air Attaché, Col. Teodomiro Gabilondo.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Hubert Wieland.
Consul-General, Señor Don Felipe Rotalde.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Jaime Maurtua.
Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street), Señor Don Victor Pezet.
Vice-Consuls, Señor Daniel Caballero; Señor Augusto Valdivia.
Consul-General, Glasgow (122 Wellington Street), Señor Don Luis R. Mendez.

There are Consulates at *Cardiff, Hull, Birmingham, Newcastle upon Tyne* and *Belfast*.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 0° 00′ 48″ and 18° 21′ 00″ S. latitude and between 68° 39′ 27″ and 81° 20′ 13″ W. longitude. The area of the Republic, including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles. The total population at the beginning of 1958 was estimated at 10,213,000. In 1955 there were 313,437 births, 98,438 deaths and 39,230 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* 20,235 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antajasha* (18,020 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meiggs* (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and the great bulk of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At the end of 1955 the gainfully employed population numbered 3,360,083, of whom 2,100,018 were absorbed in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,297,000 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1955 and steps are being taken to increase this area, which was probably larger in Inca times, by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1955 were valued at *soles* 4,079,506,542 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold tungsten, bismuth, antimony and

vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 286,733 metric tons in 1955.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *viâ* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,344 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 586 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,067 miles and private enterprises about 691 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (*see* Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, 4 destroyers and 4 submarines, 3 frigates equipped with radar, 2 corvettes and 6 submarine-chasers. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo and Las Palmas (near Lima), an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with P.47's, Catalinas, D.C. 3's, Beavers, A.T.6's, F.86's, T.33's, Hunters and Canberras.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1956 there were 1,127,321 pupils undergoing primary education and 92,098 attending secondary schools. There were 20,880 state primary schools with 24,912 teachers and 108 state secondary schools with 2,901 teachers, providing 5 year courses from 12 to 17. In addition there were 1,683 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 8,277 teachers and 317 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 7,425 students in 1955, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, a Catholic university at Lima, and a national engineering university.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879–1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1955 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 45 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE	1956
Public revenue	*Soles* 3,010,458,947
Public expenditure	3,553,123,481
Internal debt	2,086,631,987
Internal floating debt	56,667,372
Administrative debt	55,931,648

Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) in 1957: 52·80 *soles*=£1; 19·00 *soles*=U.S. $1·00. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE	1956	1958
	Soles	*Soles*
Total imports	6,934,473,000	7,361,381,000
Total exports	5,917,262,000	6,270,107,000
Imports from U.S.A.	3,440,513,000	3,646,100,000
Exports to U.S.A.	2,182,097,000	2,192,600,000
Imports from U.K.	£13,990,309	£10,550,333
Exports to U.K.	16,679,611	£14,122,908

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (estimated 1956) 1,050,000; other large towns are ΨCallao (112,400), Arequipa (106,000), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (61,500), ΨTrujillo (53,000), ΨIquitos (46,400), ΨChiclayo (46,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices: Edificio República, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,400
1st Secretary and H.M. Consul, R. P. Pinsent.
Commercial Secretary, K. D. Jamieson.
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. T. Harrel, R.N. (*Resident at Santiago*).
2nd Secretary (Commercial), N. G. S. Beckett.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, I. M. Holder.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lima*, *Arequipa*, *Callao*, *Iquitos*, *Lobitos* and *Mollendo*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York and Colon, 22–27 days: *viâ* Liverpool and Colon, 17–30 days.

THE PHILIPPINES

(Repúblika ng Pilipinas)

President, Carlos P. Garcia, *elevated* from Vice-Presidency, Mar. 18, 1957, on death of President Magsaysay, *re-elected* Nov. 17, 1957.
Vice-President, Diosdado Macapagol.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Felixberto M. Serrano.
Finance, Jaime Hernandez.
Justice, Jesus G. Barrera.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Juan de G. Rodriguez.
Public Works and Communications, Florencio Moreno.
Education, Manuel Lim.
Labour, Angel M. Castano.
National Defence, Jesus Vargas.
Health, Paulino J. Garcia.
Commerce and Industry, Pedro Hernaez.
Secretary of Department of Public Services, Alejandro Almendras.
Press Secretary, Guillermo Sison.
Executive Secretary, Juan C. Pajo.
Chairman, National Economic Council, José Locsin.
Commissioner of the Budget, Dominador R. Aytona.
Administrator of Economic Co-ordination, Juan Concon.
Administrator of Social Welfare, Mrs. Amparo P. Villamor.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON
9 Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leon Ma. Guerrero (1954).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20′–4° 30′ N. lat. and 116° 55′–126° 36′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon	40,422	Mindoro	3,759
Mindanao	36,538	Leyte	2,786
Samar	5,050	Cebu	1,703
Negros	4,906	Bohol	1,492
Palawan	4,550	Masbate	1,262
Panay	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduane; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1953 census was 21,039,200.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish and American.

Government.—The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan who was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. About one-third of the people read or understand English. The literacy rate is nearly 60 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education accounts for about a quarter of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 20 universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908) and two women's universities, also at Manila. At Dumaguete there is Silliman University (Presbyterian).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 17,000 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 625 miles were in operation in 1956. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, is being converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, Jose Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important rôle in inter-island travel and in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines (54 per cent. Government-owned) operate six weekly services to Hong-Kong; foreign airlines serve the Hong-Kong and other international routes.

FINANCE	1958–59
Estimated Receipts	P1,277,299,000
Estimated Expenditure	1,203,033,000

P = Philippine *Peso* = 50 cents U.S.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total Imports....	P.1,019,215,000	P.1,229,200,000
Total Exports....	945,352,000	857,918,000
Imports from U.K.	£6,007,653	£8,945,359
Exports to U.K...	2,034,926	2,630,297

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

Towns.—Capital, ΨManila, in the island of Luzon; population (1948), including the adjoining areas of Quezon City and Rizal City, 1,180,611. The next largest cities are ΨCebu (167,503), Davao (111,263), Basilan (110,297), ΨIloilo (110,122), ΨZamboanga (103,317) and Bacolod (101,432).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Lisle Clutton, C.M.G. (1955)..... £3,400

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Vice-Consuls at *Cebu*, *Davao*, and *Iloilo-Bacolod*.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadski.
Deputy Chairmen, J. Albrecht; S. Kulczynski; O. Lange; B. Podedworny.
Secretary, J. Horodecki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.
Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jarosziewcz; Z. Nowak.
Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.
Finance, Tadeusz Dietrich.
Agriculture, E. Ochab.
Mining and Electric Power, Franciszek Waniolka.
Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.
Foreign Trade W. Trampczynski.
Communal Economy, S. Sroka.
Internal Trade, M. Lesz.
Shipping, S. Darski.
Justice, M. Rybicki.
Education, W. Bienkowski.
Transport, Ryszard Strzelecki.
Communications, Zygmunt Moskwa.
Forestry, Jan Dab-Kociol.
Health, R. Baranski.
Culture and Arts, Tadeusz Galinski.
Higher Education, Stefan Zolkiewski.
Internal Affairs, Wladyslaw Wicha.
Metallurgy and Foundries, Kiejstut Zemajtis.
Chemical Industry, A. Radlinski.
Food and Purchases, E. Pisula.
Labour and Social Welfare, Stanislaw Zawadski.
Building and Building Materials, Stefan Pietrusiewicz.
National Defence, M. Spychalski.
Internal Affairs, W. Wicha.
Minister without Portfolio, J. Sztachelski.
Chairman of Planning Commission, S. Jedrychowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham : 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eugeniusz Milnikiel.
Counsellors, M. Bohdan Tomorowicz; M. Zdzislaw Szewczyk; M. Karol Malcuzynski (*Press*).
1st Secretary, M. Czeslaw Makowski.
2nd Secretaries, M. Edward Jankiewicz; M. Jerzy Bociong.
Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Aleksander Wolyński.
Attachés, Mme. Felicia Muszynska; M. Jerzy Czesnik.
Acting Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Lt.-Col. Czeslaw Dega.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Roman Tomaszewski.
Asst. Air Attaché, Maj. Eugeniusz Waszyrowski.
Commercial Attachés, M. Jerzy Pietowski; M. Jerzy Dzierzynski.
Cultural Attachée, Mme. Z. Zawidska.
Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—At the Census of Dec. 3, 1950, the population was 24,977,000 (estimated Jan. 1, 1956, 27,500,000), in a Census area of 121,000 sq. miles. Some changes in the frontiers of Poland have taken place, as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference (Nov. 28–Dec. 1, 1943). In compensation for territories occupied by U.S.S.R. east of the *Curzon Line*, about 69,500 sq. miles, Poland received 40,400 sq. miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary is not affected, except that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia); the northern boundary is the Baltic Sea, from west of Königsberg (former capital of East Prussia) to west of Stettin in Pomerania; the western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznania and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914–18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and England implemented their guarantee. On Sept. 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded Eastern Poland and on Sept. 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist and a line of demarcation was established between the German and Russian armies. This line passed along the River Pissa up to its confluence with the River Narew, then along this river, the Bug, the Vistula and the San. Shortly afterwards the demarcation line was moved further east. In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 sq. miles with a population of about 35,000,000 of whom 30 per cent. were National minorities (in-

cluding 3,000,000 Jews). The predominant religion was Roman Catholic. Official reports show a rate of 29·1 per 1,000 live births and 10·4 per 1,000 deaths in 1954. The infant mortality rate was 83 per 1,000.

In Dec., 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and Polish Socialist Party fused in the new United Workers' Party (Communist). This party now closely controls every branch of State activity.

In January, 1952, a draft for a new Polish Constitution was published and thrown open to public discussion. The draft, which is modelled upon the Soviet Constitution of 1936, changes the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It makes no provision for the Presidency of the Republic. Private ownership of land is recognized in the draft and freedom of religion is supported. Church and State are to be separate. The draft was adopted on July 22, 1952. Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszinski. In Oct., 1956, M. Wladyslaw Gomulka, who had been expelled from the Communist Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. In Jan. 1957 elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb. 1957 a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1949 there were over 3,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, and about 200,000 students in secondary, professional and trade colleges and schools. In addition to the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow, Poznan and Lodz there are 27 other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (*see* U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Boleslaw Prus (1847–1912), and Stanislaw Reymont (1868–1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. In 1939 there were 70 daily newspapers published in Poland 21 of them at Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 99 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but nearly 80 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

Finance	1958
Estimated revenue.....	*Zlote* 160,995,395,000
Estimated expenditure.....	„ 158,663,616,000

The exchange rate is 11·20 *zlote*=£1. A new rate of 67·02 *zlote*=£1 was introduced for non-commercial transactions with western countries on Feb. 11, 1957. (*See also* p. 84.).

Trade with U.K.	1956	1957
Imports from U.K...	£9,820,610	£9,608,921
Exports to U.K.....	29,936,360	23,657,234

Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (estimated 1956) 996,000, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are Wroclaw (Breslau) (374,000); Lodz (671,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (240,000); Poznan (372,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (374,000); Bydgoszcz (200,000); Stalinogród (Katowice) (200,000); Czestochowa (111,195); Lublin (116,294); Ψ Gdynia (103,091); Chorzow (128,214) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (223,000).

British Embassy

(No. 1 Aleja Róz, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Eric Alfred Berthoud, K.C.M.G. (1956).....£4,250
Counsellor, G. A. Carey-Foster, C.M.G., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Seaward, R.N. (*Resident in Moscow*).
Military Attaché, Col. A. T. Sedgwick.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. E. Ridgway, D.S.O.

British Consular Office.

There is a British Consular Office at *Gdansk* (Danzig).

British Council.

Representative, H. J. O'Kelly, O.B.E., Al Jerozolimsk 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomaz, *inaugurated President* August 9, 1958.

Cabinet

(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)

Prime Minister, Dr. Antônio de Oliveira Salazar, G.C.M.G.
Minister of the Presidency and Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Pedro Teotonio Pereira.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Marcelo Matias.
Finance, Dr. Antonio Pinto Barbosa.
Defence, Gen. Julio Botelho Moniz.
Interior, José Pires Cardoso.
Justice, Prof. João Antunes Varela.
Navy, Commodore Quintanilha de Mendonça Dias.
Public Works, Eng. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.
Overseas Territories, Commodore Vasco Lopes Alves.
Education, Prof. Francisco Leite Pinto.
Economy, Ferreira Dias.
Communications, Carlos Ribeiro.
Army, Col. Alancida Fernandes.
Health, Henrique Martins de Carvalho.
Corporations and Social Insurance, Dr. Henrique Veiga de Macedo.

Embassy in London

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 5331]

Ambassador in London, (vacant).
Counsellor, Senhor João de Lucena, C.V.O.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Augusto Casimiro Ferreira Gomes.
Naval and Naval Air Attaché, Commander João Ramalho Rosa, C.V.O.
and Secretary, Senhor Antonio Braga Fortunato de Almeida, M.V.O.
3rd Secretary, Senhor Carlos Barbosa de Carvalho.
Press Attaché, Senhor Antonio Potier, M.V.O.
Commercial Attachés, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego; Senhor Antonio Bento Franco Mendes.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Henriques da Rocha Ramos.
Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula,

bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,654,436 (1953). It lies between 36° 58′-42° 9′ 12″ N. lat. and 6° 11′ 48″-9° 29′ 45″ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1957 there were 189,452 live births, 93,730 deaths and 66,327 marriages in Continental Portugal.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II. and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. Under the Constitution of 1933 the President is elected for seven years by direct vote of the electors. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, pyrites, iron ore, coal, manganese, kaolin and slate. The principal manufactures are textiles, pottery and chemical products (fertilizers, etc.), paper and glassware.

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959–64) provides *inter alia* for irrigation, agricultural resettlement and afforestation, for the development of electricity generation, mainly by hydroelectric means, of the steel and chemical industries, for extensive port works including a new shipyard at Lisbon, railway electrification, a bridge over the River Tagus at Lisbon and the expansion of the fishing and merchant fleets.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 50 destroyers, frigates, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. All the larger ships are of pre-war or wartime construction, though some are being modernized. Four new ocean and 8 new coastal minesweepers were received from the U.S.A. during 1954–55, and a further 4 coastal minesweepers and 12 patrol vessels have recently been completed. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 1,984 men with 332 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusiadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lyceums, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1957 there were 2,230 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. Electric traction on the Lisbon–Sintra (25 km.) and Lisbon–Carregado (40 km.) lines began in April 1957 and work on the electrification of the Carregado–Entroncamento line (70 km.) is proceeding. The mercantile marine consisted (Dec. 31, 1956) of 266 vessels over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 515,162. In 1956, 32,042,493 gross tons of shipping entered ports in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 6,485,609 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service, services in Portuguese Africa and a separate airline running services within Portuguese India and to Karachi. British European Airways operate two-way London–Lisbon services, three, and in summer four times, a week. Aquila Airways operate Southampton–Lisbon–Madeira twice a week. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE	1958
Revenue (*Budget*).....*Escudos*	8,590,900,000
Expenditure (*do.*).....	8,577,400,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1956)...	12,228,134,000
External Debt (Dec. 1956)..	2,003,010,000
of which: 1902 Conversion	591,631,000
Marshall Plan	1,411,379,000

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959–64) contemplates an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 *Escudos* in metropolitan Portugal, and about 9,000,000,000 *Escudos* in the Overseas Provinces.

Escudo (of 100 *Centavos*) = 3*d*.

Conto (of 1,000 *escudos*) = £12 10*s*.

Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 *escudos* = £1.

(*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1956	1957
	Escudos	*Escudos*
Imports.....	12,678,327,000	14,388,665,000
Exports.....	8,589,955,000	8,252,621,000
Imports from U.K.	£20,617,135	£22,343,954
Exports to U.K...	16,967,350	16,520,890

The principal exports in 1957 were unmanufactured cork, canned fish, cork manufactures, cotton piece goods, port wine, boxboards, pit props, other red wines, colophony resin. 26·1 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 14·1 per cent. to the United Kingdom and 8·5 per cent. to the United States.

Principal imports in 1957 were iron and steel, raw cotton, motor vehicles, crude oil, oilseeds, sugar, industrial machinery, wheat, coal and copper. 11·7 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 13·3 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 16·7 per cent. from Western Germany.

CAPITAL, ΨLisbon. Population (estimated, 1950), 784,000. ΨOporto 280,000; ΨSetubal 44,000.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua Sao Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Norman Stirling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1955)..... £3,600

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General, D. MacFarlane.

Counsellor, J. F. Brewis, C.V.O.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdr. T. A. Beet, R.N.

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. A. McAdam Clark, M.C.

1st Secretary and Consul, L. W. Blackwell.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Goodison.

2nd Secretary, A. Brooke Turner.

Attachés, W. Watson; T. H. Froebelius, M.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. Canon H. Farrie.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *Setubal* and *Vila Real de Santo Antonio* (Portugal), *Ponta Delgada* (*Azores*), *St. Vincent* (*Cape Verde Islands*), *Funchal* (*Madeira*), *Lourenço Marques* and *Beira* (*Portuguese East Africa*), *Luanda* (*Portuguese West Africa*) and *Macão*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, M. W. Blake, The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute at *Coimbra* (Rua Alexandre Hercuano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at *Oporto* (Rua de Breyner, 79).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, *Oporto*, and 13*a* Rua 5 de Junho, *Funchal*, *Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 4 hours.

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The Madeiras are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. ΨFunchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734).

The Azores are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 328,558. Ψ Ponta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are ΨAngra, in Terceira, (10,296) and ΨHorta (8,564).

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, Sao Vicente, Santa Luzia, Sao Nicolao, Bona Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, Sao Thiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Revenue (1956) *Escudos* 80,893,000; imports (1957) *Escudos* 378,361,000; exports *Escudos* 346,820,000, shipping entries (1956) 7,102,000 gross tons. Capital, ΨPraia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at ΨMendello, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Revenue (1956) *Escudos* 61,768,000; imports (1955) *Escudos* 125,222,000; exports, *Escudos* 161,703,000; shipping entries (1953) 948,012 gross tons. Capital, ΨSão Thomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of São Thomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital ΨSt. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1956) *Contos* 1,856,929; imports (1957), *Contos* 3,565,578; exports, *Contos* 3,327,927. Shipping entries (1957) 8,991,000 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital ΨBissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1955) *Escudos* 125,826,000; imports (1953) *Escudos* 171,534,000; exports, *Escudos* 187,982,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital ΨLourenço Marques (48,000). Revenue (1956) *Escudos* 3,237,237,000; imports (1956), *Escudos* 2,736,322,000; exports, *Escudos* 1,515,400,000; shipping entries (1956), 18,463,714 gross tons.

ΨMACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Revenue (1956), *Escudos* 122,701,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the

colony of *Goa* with the islands of Angediva, Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Damon* (Damao) with the territories of Dedra and Nagar-avely on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of *Diu* with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. (Dedra and Nagar-avely came under the *de facto* control of the Indian Government in July, 1954). The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 637,591. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1955) *Escudos* 225,400,000; imports (1952) *Escudos* 560,810,000; exports *Escudos* 257,095,000; shipping entries (1955), 1,703,693 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Revenue (1956) *Escudos* 70,862,000; imports (1956), *Escudos* 56,698,000; exports *Escudos* 38,687,000; shipping entries (1956), 110,648 gross tons. Capital, ΨDili, pop. 7,000.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romina)

President of the Præsidium of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic, Ion Ghcorghe Maurer, *elected President of the Præsidium by the Grand National Assembly*, January 11, 1958.

Vice Presidents, Mihail Sadoveanu; Anton Moisescu; Mihail Ralea.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 19, 1957)

President of the Council, Chivu Stoica.

Vice Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnaras; Petre Borilă; Alexandru Moghioros; Stefan Voitec; Alexandru Birladeanu; Gherasin Popa; Atanase Joja.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Avram Bunaciu.

President of State Control Commission, Dumitru Coliu.

Justice, Gheorghe Diaconescu.

Finance, Aurel Vijoli.

Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.

Petroleum Industry and Chemicals, Mihail Florescu.

Education and Culture, Athanase Joja.

Construction and Building Materials, Gheorghe Hossu.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ioan Cosma.

Health and Social Welfare, Voinea Marinescu.

Heavy Industry, Gherasim Popa.

Consumer Goods Industry, Stefan Voitec.

Foreign Trade, Marcel Popescu.

Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.

Transport and Communications, Emil Bodnaras.

Problems of Local Agencies and of the State Administration, Petre Costache.

President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Petre Balceeanu (1957).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1956) of 17,489,794.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrudja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914–18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crisana–Mamurash, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobrudja (about 3,700 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The People's Democratic Front, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 414 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in March, 1956.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1956 was about 9,680,400 hectares.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936 (the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oilfields, production has recovered and was expected to reach a new peak of over 11,000,000 tons in 1956. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951–55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. A new Five-Year Plan was begun at the beginning of 1956 and it is planned to increase annual production by 60 per cent. compared with 1955 by the end of 1960. Production of crude oil is planned to reach over 13,000,000 tons per annum by 1960.

Other 1956 production figures, with 1960 targets in brackets are:

Coal..... 6,472,000 metric tons (11–11·5,000,000)
Steel..... 779,000 metric tons (1,600,000)
Pig Iron..... 583,000 metric tons (1,150,000)
Natural Gas..... 4,374,000 cu. metres (10,000,000)
Electric Energy.. 4,930,000,000 kWH (8,000,000,000)

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. A spelling reform, which tended to stress the Slav aspects of the language, came into effect in 1954. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1948 there were 40 daily newspapers, of which 17 were published in Bucharest. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 2,400,000 in attendance, including over 400,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Iaşi, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are four polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisioara, Craiova and Iaşi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and one agricultural college at Bucharest.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, has been reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE

	1957 *Lei*	1958* *Lei*
Estimated revenue.	45,000,000,000	47,967,000,000
Estimated expenditure.....	43,700,000,000	47,167,000,000

*Provisional

Debt (March 31, 1947):—

Internal.....	79,734,196,285
External.....	45,226,229,184

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=16·80 *lei* and 1 U.S. $=6·00 *lei*. On July 1, 1957, the Roumanian State Bank announced the payment of 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions. This premium brings the tourist exchange rate to £1=33·60 *lei* and 1 U.S. $=12 *lei*.

TRADE

	1947
Imports.....	U.S. $61,300,000
Exports.....	34,300,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., and particularly exports to Roumania, increased considerably after the War, but has been relatively small recently. In 1957 the value of U.K. exports was £1,462,634; that of Roumanian exports to U.K. £999,613. By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1956) 1,236,905. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1956 are: Cluj (154,752); Timişoara (142,251); Stalin (123,882); Ploeşti (114,560); Iaşi (112,989); Arad (106,457); and Braila (102,491).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic (mountains, fir trees, and an oil derrick, with a rising sun in the background, the whole surrounded by ears of wheat, at the top a five-cornered star, and at the bottom a ribbon with the letters "R.P.R.") in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

British Minister. His Excellency Alan Alves Dudley, C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,400

1st Secretary, A. J. Wilton.

Military Attaché, Colonel L. Curtis, M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Captain J. W. Appleton.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, Miss E. D. Price, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), E. E. D. Newman.
3rd Secretary, G. L. Bullard.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Colonel José Lemus, *took office* Sept. 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7
[Fremantle: 2455]

Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Melendez (1958).
Secretary and Consul-General, Dr. Rolando Deneke.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 8,058 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at about 2,400,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vincente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. A new Constitution was adopted in 1950. The President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as cotton, maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—A high degree of illiteracy still prevails. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 5 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 3 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways and TACA connect El Salvador with the U.S., Mexico and Central American countries and KLM with Europe.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and a television station.

FINANCE

	1957 *Colones*	1958 *Colones*
Revenue (*Budget*)	175,000,000	181,000,000
Expenditure (*do.*)	175,000,000	181,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1957)		$(U.S.)3,086,367
		£284,201

TRADE	1956 *Colones*
Imports	261,751,934
Exports	281,827,074
Imports from U.K., 1957	£1,400,533
Exports to U.K., 1957	1,735,675

Par of Exchange 2·50 *Colones* = $1(U.S.), 7·00 *Colones* = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

Coffee accounts for 85 per cent. of the exports. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins and cotton. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1954), 187,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (54,265), San Miguel (27,685), San Vicente (11,278), Santa Tecla (19,170), Ahuachapan (10,771), Sonsonate (18,533), ΨLa Union (8,394), ΨLa Libertad (3,013), ΨAcajutla (2,130), Zacatecoluca (9,597), Cojutepeque (10,531).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederick Charles Everson, C.M.G. (1956).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Chippendale.
Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at *La Libertad*.

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Republica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

37–39 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Holborn: 9861]

Consul General, G. T. MacEwan.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonecutter of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897) a treaty *di amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on April 29, 1953. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is 38 square miles, the population 14,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, olive oil, cattle and ceramics, in addition to the utilization and export of worked stone from Monte Titano and production of white and hydrated lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899.

The revenue and expenditure (1957) balanced at 853,000,000 *lire*; there is no debt. The capital, San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA. *See* Arabia

SERBIA. *See* Yugoslavia

SIAM. *See* Thailand

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, *born* Dec. 17, 1892, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando Maria Castiella.

Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega.

Army, Teniente General Don Antonio Barroso y Sánchez-Guerra.

Marine, Admiral Don Felipe Abárzuza y Oliva.

Air, Teniente General Don José Rodriguez y Díaz de Lecea.

Justice, Sr. Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.

Finance, Sr. Don Mariano Navarro Rubio.

Industry, Sr. Don Joaquin Planell Riera.

Agriculture, Sr. Don Cirilo Cánovas Garcia.

Labour, Sr. Don Fermin Sanz Orrio.

Education, Sr. Don Jesús Rubio García-Mina.

Public Works, Sr. Don Jorge Vigón Suerodíaz.

Commerce, Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo.

Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Under Secretary to the Presidency, Rear-Admiral Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.

Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José Luis de Arrese y Magra.

Minister without Portfolio and President of the Council of Economy, Sr. Don Pedro Gual Villalbí.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).

Minister-Counsellor, Don Juan Serrat.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar y Gomez Acebo.

Minister-Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Don Manuel Orbea.

Counsellor, Don Miguél Cordomí.

1st Secretary, Don Aurelio Valls Carreras.

2nd Secretary, Viscount Priego.

3rd Secretary, Don Santiago Martinez Caro.

3rd Secretary (Consular), Don Luis Jordana Fuentes.

Naval and Military Attaché, Captain Don Andrés Galán Armario.

Air Attaché, Col. Don Manuel Bengoechea.

Commercial Attachés, Don Enrique Muñoz Vargas; Don Francisco Bozzano.

Press Attaché, Don Luis López Ballesteros.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Antonio Lavín.

Labour Attaché, Don Luis Burgos Boezo.

Cultural Attaché, Don Francisco-Javier de Salas.

Honorary Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Aurelio Valls Belda.

Consular Section, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 407 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°–43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.–9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 190,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 1955) of 29,089,142. Provisional returns for 1955 gave 592,106 births, 268,996 deaths and 235,839 marriages. Infantile mortality was estimated at 45·85 per 1,000 births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and *Hispania* was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873–74), Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886.

On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputacion Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (*Leader*) *of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936–39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio members*—16 ministers, 101 National Councillors of Falange, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 12 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—159 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives of professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a draft law was submitted to the Cortes by which Spain was again to become a monarchy, but for the present without a King. A Council of the Realm was, however, to assist General Franco, and to select a successor after his death or incapacity. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—Army—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Seven of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 infantry Divisions (with the exception of the 8th region, which has one Division). The 9th region has no Corps headquarters, and only one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one armoured and one motorized cavalry Division. The Spanish Army in Morocco is being reorganized as a consequence of Moroccan independence.

The *Navy* consists of 5 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 7 frigates, 2 corvettes, 6 mine-layers, 1 gunboat, 17 minesweepers and 6 submarines, with many auxiliary craft.

The *Air Force* is divided into 5 Air Regions and 3 Oversea Commands. There are 3 Fighter Wings, 2 Light Bomber Wings, 2 Reconnaissance Wings, 2 Transport Wings, and 2 Air Sea Rescue Squadrons. An Air Defence Command was set up in April, 1956.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,890, or 14·24 per cent. of the population (men, 9·86 per cent., women, 18·30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is a dialect in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547–1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562–1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600–1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jimenez (1956).

FINANCE	1957
Revenue.....	*Pesetas* 44,143,000,000
Expenditure.....	43,046,000,000

Public Debt (December, 1956) excluding parastatal entities and State-guaranteed issues: *Pesetas* 93,125,766,000.

The current rate of exchange for the *peseta* was (at June 30, 1958) 117·60 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (*see also* p. 84).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The 1955–56 orange crop was over 1,500,000 tons, of which the greater part was exported, chiefly to Germany and the United Kingdom, but in 1956–57 unseasonable frosts reduced output to only 500,000 tons. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. Exports of agricultural produce represent about 60 per cent. of Spain's foreign currency earnings, but this was reduced to 55 per cent. in 1957.

The livestock census in 1953 showed 3,310,100 cattle, 607,500 horses, 746,700 asses, 1,780,800 mules, 16,000,000 sheep, 4,221,700 goats and 2,960,900 swine.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, tungsten, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1957 the coal mines produced 16,430,000 tons of coal. The production of Spanish and Rif iron ore amounted to 5,760,000 tons and pyrites to 2,320,000 tons in 1956. The iron and steel industries produced 963,200 tons of pig iron and 80,600 tons of special steel in 1957. Other production figures (in tons) included: raw steel, 1,347,000, lead, 62,500, zinc, 20,725, aluminium 14,925 and copper 8,700. Production of electric power was 14,600,000 kwh.

The fishing industry, mainly sardines, tunny and cod, is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, boots and shoes and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemicals and light engineering products.

Communications.—In 1956 there were 13,128 kilometres of broad gauge and 4,838 of narrow gauge railway open. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1956 consisted of 1,572 vessels of 1,380,235 gross tons; in 1956, 13,206 ocean-going vessels entered Spanish ports. Civil aviation is under the control of the Minister of Air; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1956	1957
	*Gold Pesetas	*Gold Pesetas
Imports	2,346,930,432	2,639,296,224
Exports	1,353,283,149	1,456,509,130
	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£27,545,316	£26,260,094
Exports to U.K.	34,015,430	38,552,016

* *Gold pesetas* 8·571 = £1.

The principal imports are cotton, jute, cereals, dried pulses, coffee, tobacco, cellulose, timber, nitrates, dyes, machinery, motor cars, petroleum products, coal, wool, agricultural tractors and machinery. The principal exports are iron and wolfram ores, cork, hides, perfume essences, salt, fish, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, potash, olive oil, mercury, sheepskins, lead, pyrites, tinned fruit, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population 1,868,800. Other large cities are ΨBarcelona (1,361,000), Valencia (542,600), ΨSeville (404,200), ΨMalaga (288,000), Zaragoza (281,200), Granada (232,000), ΨSantander (111,758). Cadiz (106,800), Santa Cruz de Tenerife (108,120).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Barcelona (713 miles), 2 *hrs.* 55 *mins.*; Madrid (775 miles), 3 *hrs.* 15 *mins.*; Valencia, 3 *hrs.* 25 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Ivo Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954) £4,250
Counsellors, J. A. Pilcher, C.M.G.; B. Malley, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, P. Mennell, M.B.E.; T. R. M. Sewell.
1st Secretary and Consul, F. W. Hall.
2nd Secretary, T. B. Beattie.
Counsellor (Commercial), T. E. Rogers, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Commercial), D. H. Clibborn.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), B. C. Camous, M.B.E.
Counsellor (Labour), G. T. Corley-Smith, C.M.G.
1st Secretary (Information), D. R. Ashe.
2nd Secretary (Information), S. E. Croft.
Naval and Air Attaché, Commander J. Wood, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier P. H. Graves-Morris, D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, J. L. Crouch.
Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Fernando Po (Spanish Guinea), Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Coruña, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Teneriffe, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta* and *Melilla (Morocco)*, and *Madrid*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, A. J. Montague, O.B.E., Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Carrera San Jeronimo 28, *Madrid*; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), *Barcelona*; Pascual y Genis 22, *Valencia*.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 433,444. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being ΨPalma in Majorca, pop. 138,071; ΨMahon (Minorca), pop. 20,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 696,982. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at ΨLas Palmas (pop. 1048, 150,010) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at ΨSanta Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 106,798.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES OR ILE DE LA CONFÉRENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

ΨCEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 67,790.

ΨMELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 94,319. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland). *Fernando Póo* lies in

the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is ΨSanta Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 38. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at ΨBata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara extend from N. of Cape Blanco to S. of Cape Ifni, exclusive of Wadi Draa (Treaty with France, Nov. 27, 1912) but including the Ifni enclave. The Colony includes Rio de Oro, La Aguera and Ifni, and lies approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. Total area about 100,000 sq. miles (including part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Moslem Arabs), total population about 32,000. Capital, ΨVilla Cisneros, pop. about 250.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (*see*. " Morocco "). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are :—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands : population 366.

Penon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay ; population 450.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua ; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Council of State, Sayed Abdel Fattah el Maghrabi; Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Yasin; Sayed Dardiri Mohammed Osman; Sayed Sincio Iro; Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Salih; *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1956.

CABINET

(July 7, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Sayed Abdulla Khalil.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Mirghani Hamza.
Minister of Finance and Economics, Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed.
Foreign Affairs, Sayed Mohd Ahmed Mahgoub.
Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Osman Arbab.
Works, Sayed Buth Dieu.
Commerce, Industry and Supply, and Minister of Agriculture, Sayed Ali Abdel Rahman.
Health, Sayed Mohed Nur El Din.
Social Affairs, Sayed Mohd Ahmed Abu Sin.
Communications, Sayed Mamoun Hussein Sherif.
Local Government, Sayed A/Rahman Ali Taha.
Mineral Resources, Sayed Ferdinand Adiang.
Animal Resources, Sayed Santino Deng Tong.
Minister for Prime Minister's office, Sayed Amin El Tom.
Minister without Portfolio, Sayed Abdulla A/Rahman Nugdalla.

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
3 Cleveland Row, W.1.
[Trafalgar : 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sayed Awad Satti (1956).
Counsellor, Sayed Mohamed Mirghani.
1st Secretary, Sayed Hassan Mohamed Hassan.
2nd Secretary, Sayed Hamid Mohamed El Amin.
Cultural Attaché (vacant).
Asst. Cultural Attaché, Sayed Mutwakil Ahmed Amin.
Press Attaché, Sayed Hassan Mohamed el Amin.
3rd Secretary, Sayed Mohamed Osman Shendi.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49′ E. (at 12° 45′ N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The *Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,716 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total waterway of 3,526 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of 10,262,536 (census, 1956), partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity. Population of provinces at the census of 1956 was: Bahr-el-Ghazal 991,022; Blue Nile 2,069,646; Darfur 1,328,765; Equatoria 903,503; Kassala 941,039; Khartoum 504,923; Kordofan 1,761,968; Northern 873,059; Upper Nile 888,611.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognised by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. Sudan has an all-elected House of Representatives with 97 seats; and a Senate of 30 elected members and 20 members nominated by the Council of State.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government is taking an increasing part in education in the southern provinces, which has hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. There are 38 boys' and 2 girls' secondary schools with 13,320 boys and 440 girls; 598 boys' and 252 girls' elementary schools with 117,050 boys and 35,710 girls; 125 boys' and 15 girls' intermediate schools with 25,760 boys and 3,264 girls; 4 elementary teachers' training centres with 460 boys; 1 intermediate teachers' training centre with 100 boys; 4 girls' training centres with 240 girls; 11 technical intermediate schools with 1,760 boys; 1 secondary technical school with 225 boys; Khartoum Technical Institute with 300 boys; 1,110 sub-grade schools with 70,000 boys. Non-Government schools and missionary schools were handed over to the Government in 1957.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food and export crops. Egyptian and American-type cottons are grown, the total value of the crop in 1952–53 being £E27,000,000. The *Sudan Gezira Scheme*, irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, provides most of the high-quality long staple cotton.

Livestock are the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the plains and the negro tribes of the river and swamp country in the south.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of 2,138 miles (including 41 miles of a new extension south of Sennar), linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani Sennar, El Obeid, Kassala and Gedaref. Regular rail and the Nile Steamer Services connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers System to the South. ΨPort Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan.

FINANCE

	1957–58*
Revenue	£S45,585,415
Expenditure	40,380,044

* Estimated.

£E = Egyptian *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*.
Exchange Rate 97·50 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1956
Total Imports	£S45,248,447
Exports	65,341,401
Imports from U.K., 1957	£18,818,234
Exports to U.K., 1957	13,283,135

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1956 to £S8,843,229. The chief imports are cotton and silk piece goods, iron and steel ware, machinery, tea, wheat flour, coffee, bags and sacks, petroleum products, motor vehicles, and tobacco.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 93,103. Omdurman has an estimated population of 113,551.

FLAG: Tricolour, blue, yellow and green stripes.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....£3,600

SWEDEN
(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends**, Gustaf VI., Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V., *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889; *succeeded* Oct. 29, 1950.

Heir Apparent, Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, *grandson* of the King, *born* April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, *born* April 22, 1906, *married* Oct. 10, 1932, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *died* Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess Margaretha, *born* Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, *born* Jan. 19, 1937; Princess Desiree, *born* June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, *born* Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, *born* March 28, 1910, *married* May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, G.C.B., *born* Feb. 28, 1912.

Brother of the King, Prince Wilhelm, *Duke of Södermanland*, *born* June 17, 1884, *married* May 3, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia; *marriage dissolved* March 17, 1914.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.
Justice, Ingvar Lindell.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Östen Undén.
Defence, Sven Andersson.
Social Affairs, Torsten Nilsson.
Civil Service Affairs, Sigurd Lindholm.
Communications, Gösta Skoglund.
Finance, Gunnar Sträng.
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ragnar Edenman.
Agriculture, Samuel Norup.
Commerce, Gunnar Lange.
Interior, Gösta Netzén.
Ministers without Portfolio, Rune B. Johansson; Herman Kling; Mrs. U. Lindström; Björn Kjellin.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON
29 Portland Place, W.1
[Langham: 2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Hägglöf, G.C.V.O.
Counsellors, M. Pripp (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); C. G. Bève; S. Lindh.
1st Secretary, B. Odevall.
2nd Secretaries, G. Luthman, M.V.O.; V. Hellners.
Attaché, L. Eckerberg.
Military Attaché, Col. F. Ljunggren.
Naval Attaché, Commodore O. Krokstedt.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cmdr. B. Odin.

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. Tegnér.
Assistant Air Attaché, Capt. L. O. G. Hansson.
Agricultural Attaché, N. Agren.
Press Attaché, S. Sundfeldt.
Cultural Attaché, P. A. Hildeman.
Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.
Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3 (Royal: 1901).
Consul-General, C. A. M. Hallenborg, K.C.V.O.
Consul, B. Akerrén.
Attaché, H. Andén.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 local government districts, "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1957, of 7,341,122. Of the 56,100 foreigners (non-Scandinavians) with permission to reside in Sweden, about 8,200 are Baltic refugees and 22,000 Germans. In 1956 there were 108,054 births (14·8 per 1,000 inhabitants), 70,242 deaths (9·1 per 1,000) and 51,650 marriages (7·1 per 1,000). In 1956 the infantile mortality rate was 17·0 per 1,000.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII. in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 25 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 300,000 being owners and 60,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, olliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce, however, accounts for over half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1954 there were 17,726 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 670,637 operatives, and 159,215 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at *Kr.*135,483,000 in 1956.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 10,180 miles in length (of which 9,375 are the property of the State) were open on June 1, 1955. At the beginning of 1957 there were 120 main telephone exchanges in operation, of which 79 were fully automatic; 3,500 of the 6,970 sub-stations were fully automatic. There were 315 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 330 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and at the beginning of 1958 the number of television licences issued totalled about 92,000. The number of private cars in use on the same date was estimated at 850,000 or 1 to every 8 of the population. The Mercantile Marine (Jan. 1957), consisted of a total of 1,608 ships of 2,958,845 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines system (on behalf of the Swedish Airlines) and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the *Army* during the war of 1939–45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 13 frigates, 28 motor torpedo boats, 24 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The *Air Force* consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norse. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771–1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849–1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858–1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859–1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864–1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1958 there were 200 daily newspapers in the country, 9 major papers being published at Stockholm, 5 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477) and Lund (founded 1668) and private but grant-aided Universities in Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE	1958–59 (Estimated)
	Kronor
Revenue (Operational Budget)...	12,266,000,000
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	12,018,000,000
Debt (May, 1958):—	
Consolidated Internal.....	13,437,187,352
Internal (Floating).....	4,780,700,727
Total Internal debt.....	18,217,888,079

The Swedish *Krona* (of 100 *Öre*) exchanges at 14·37–14·6 *Kronor* = £1 sterling. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1956 *Kronor*	1957 *Kronor*
Imports	11,427,200,000	12,547,500 000
Exports	10,047,200,000	11,090,800,000
Imports from U.K.	£105.898.636	£110,752,611
Exports to U.K.	144,825,242	156,897,182

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL: ΨStockholm. Population (1957), 794,113. Other towns are ΨGöteborg (387,061), ΨMalmö (213,260), ΨNorrköping (89,226), Hälsingborg (74,947), Orebro (72,476), Borås (63,857) Västerås (71,051), Uppsala (71,717), Linköping (62,160), Eskilstuna (57,639), ΨGavle (51,557).

AIR TRANSIT: Stockholm (899 miles), 4 *hrs.* 10 *mins.*

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(*Residence*, Laboratoriegatan 8; *Chancery*, Strandvägen 82, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954) £3,600

Counsellor, J. N. O. Curie, C.V.O.

1st Secretary (*Information and Press*), A. G. Michelsen, O.B.E., M.V.O.

1st Secretary (*British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché*), A. D. Thomas, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, J. R. Rich; H. L. O'Bryan-Tear.

Counsellor (*Commercial*), J. B. Cullen.

1st Secretary (*Commercial*), B. A. Flack.

Naval Attaché, Cmdr. I. D. S. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. F. L. Gilbert, M.V.O.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major H. Docherty.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. L. Troop.

Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. J. H. Ramsden.

Scientific Attaché, G. H. Greenhalgh.

Labour Attaché, J. Oates.

Consul, Miss S. R. Wittenberg, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor.

Archivist, Miss M. D. Gillespie.

Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Ryecart, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Göteborg, Hälsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm* and *Sundsvall.*

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

**President* (1958) *and Public Economy*, Dr. Thomas Holenstein.

Vice-President (1958) *and Military Affairs*, M. Paul Chaudet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Max Petitpierre.

Interior, Dr. Philipp Etter.

Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Giuseppe Lepori.

Justice and Police, Dr. Markus Feldmann.

Finance, Dr. Hans Streuli.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Daeniker (1955).

Counsellor, Jean-Jacques de Tribolet.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Theophil Mosimann.

Counsellor for Economic Affairs, René Faessler.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Ernst Bircher.

1st Secretary, Marcel Luy.

2nd Secretary, Marcel Vogelbacher.

Attachés, Hans Müller; André Maillard.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Capt. Heinrich Würgler.

Labour Attaché, Félix Ansermoz.

Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Ernst Ribi.

There is a Swiss Consulate in *Manchester.*

Area and Population—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′–47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′–10° 3′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1957) of 5,160.000. In 1956 there were 87,912 live births, 51.573 deaths and 40,448 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 26 per 1,000 live births. In 1950, out of a total of 47,000,000, 56 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 41 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0·4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The *Alps* are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy, and Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) is partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803), Breithorn (13,685), and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) in the Pennine Alps.

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metallurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs, chemicals, cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 196 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—Army. Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). *Air Force.* Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—In 1956 there were 3,515 miles of railway (including tramways, rack railways, etc.) in operation. At Dec. 31, 1957, there were 35,782 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, 909,021 telephone subscribers and 4,052 post offices. There were 1,308,341 licensed radio receivers and 31,374 television receivers. At September 30, 1957, the total length of first-class roads was 10,650 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 668,238 (346,650 private cars, 252,758 motor cycles and motor scooters and 68,830 commercial vehicles). A merchant navy, established in 1940, consisted in 1957 of 22 vessels with a total displacement of 150,000 tons.

In addition, there were 384 vessels with a total tonnage of 302,893 engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1957 goods handled in Rhine traffic at Basle amounted to 5,396,360 tons; 122 lake vessels transported 8,740,000 passengers and 447,611 tons of freight in 1956. In 1957 Swissair flew 29,133,419 kilometres and carried 992,911 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.). *Primary:* Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of Grison. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE	1957
Revenue..... *Swiss Francs*	2,440,289,412
Expenditure..... „ „	2,238,152,140
Federal Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—	
Internal consolidated	6,853,014,000

The rate of exchange during the first half of 1958 fluctuated between *Swiss Francs* 12·23 and 12·28 = £1 sterling. As a result of the abolition, in February 1958, of the controls on the import of sterling notes into the United Kingdom, the rate of exchange, which had previously fluctuated between *Swiss francs* 11·45 and 11·75, rose to *Swiss Francs* 12·10–12·15 = £1. (*See also* p. 84.).

TRADE	1956	1957
Total Imports..	*Fr.*7,597,000,000	*Fr.*8,447,100,000
Total Exports..	6,203,000,000	6,713,900,000
Imports from U.K.....	£31,629,110	£34,443,227
Exports to U.K.	29,825,066	36,399,386

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (estimated Dec. 1957), 161,300. Other large towns are Zürich (428,200), Basle (200,500), Geneva (168,900), Lausanne (118,900), St. Gallen (73,900), Winterthur (76,200), Lucerne (66,400), Biel (56,500) and La Chaux de Fonds (38,800).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Basle (446 miles), 2 *hrs.*; Geneva (468 miles), 1 *hr.* 55 *mins.*; Zurich (491 miles), 2 *hrs.* 5 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Horace Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,400
Counsellors, J. M. Walsh, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Commercial*); T. E. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, H. T. Kennedy (*Commercial*); G. S. L. Cook; E. P. N. de Haan.
2nd Secretaries, R. M. Russell; E. A. F. Seaman (*H. M. Consul*).
Military Attaché, Col. A. R. F. Martin.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. P. R. W. Wickham, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Attachés, H. N. Fryer; R. M. M. Brett, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at *Basle, Geneva, Lucerne, Montreux* and *Zürich.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich, 2.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, *Basle.* (Branch at 8 Avenue du Théâtre, *Lausanne.*)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—*President,* Professor M. Wildi.
Berne—transit from London, 18 hours.

SYRIA. *See* United Arab Republic

THAILAND (Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, *born* 1927; *succeeded his brother,* June 9, 1946; *married* Princess Sirikit Kityakara, April 28, 1950; *crowned,* May 5,

1950; daughter *born*, April 6, 1951; son and heir *born*, July 28, 1952; second daughter *born*, April 2, 1955; third daughter *born*, July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, General Thanom Kittikachorn.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Naradhip Bongsprabandh (formerly known as Prince Wan Waithayakon).

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Ashburn Place, S.W.7

[Frobisher: 2983]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mom Luang Peekdhip Malakul (1958).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1956) of 22,811,701. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent State. The Constitution of 1952 provides that the King shall exercise legislative power by, and with the advice and consent of, the Assembly of the People's Representatives, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through Courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by him. At the general elections in Feb. and Dec., 1957, 160 members were elected to the Assembly of the People's Representatives by a system of proportional representation. There were also at that time 123 nominated members. The Constitution provides for the progressive replacement of nominated by elected members, which should be complete by 1962.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 16 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok from May 12–15, 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1956 there were nearly 23,500 schools of all kinds, with about 3,500,000 pupils and 105,000 teachers. There are 5 Universities attended by about 27,000 students, 35 Training Colleges and 354 Vocational Schools (all types).

Production and Industry.—The chief products of the country are rice, rubber, tin and teak. There are few manufacturing industries.

Forests are extensive and with a few exceptions are now State-controlled. Local industries are relatively under-developed. They include the production of salt, cement, iron and steel, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, leather, glassware, porcelain, soap, paper, gunny bags, cotton and silk cloth, matches and fishmeal. There are cottage industries producing pottery and cotton and silk cloth. The local niello-ware (engraved silver with interstices filled with black metallic compound) is very popular with visitors. Livestock, in 1956, included 5,637,309 cattle, 5,742,900 buffaloes, 12,467 elephants, 198,097 horses, mules and donkeys, 3,031,285 pigs, 65,000,000 chickens and ducks.

In addition to tin and wolfram, the only minerals produced in important quantities are iron, lead, antimony, lignite and salt. In 1956 the output of tin ore was 17,614 metric tons; wolfram ore, 1,181 tons; iron ore, 5,775 tons; lead, 9,434 tons and antimony 62 tons. In 1957, about 18,452 metric tons of tin and 225,000 metric tons of salt were produced. About half the output of tin ore comes from U.K. and Australian-owned mines.

Communications.—About 2,200 miles of State-owned railways were open for traffic in 1957. Railways from Bangkok run to Ubol Raj Thani (357 miles N.E.), Chiengmai (411 miles N.), Aran Pradet (159 miles E.) and Padang Besar (615 miles S.); there are branch lines to Swankalok, Kantang, Kanchanaburi, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Songkhla, Suggei Golok and via Udon Thani on the Mekong opposite the Laotian capital of Vientiane, totalling about 490 miles. The Burma railway, built with allied prisoner-of-war labour by the Japanese during the war, has been purchased from its starting point at Ban Pong to the Burmese border by the Thai Government and is now part of the Royal State Railways. It is open to general traffic as far as Kanchanaburi (33 miles). There is through railway connection between Ban Pong and Penang and Singapore. In 1957 about 5,100 miles of State highways were open to traffic. The total length of major roads to be completed is approximately 3,000 miles and the length of provincial roads to be built is 5,120 miles. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, South-East Asia and Japan. There are internal air services to Bangkok, Nakorn Sawan, Phitsanuloke, Phree, Lampang, Chiengmai, Mae Hongsorn, Chiengrai, Mae Sarieng, Khun Yuam, Pai, Tak, Mae Sod, Korat, Ubol, Udorn, Loey, Phuket, Songkhla. There are about 14,474 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can now take vessels of up to 14,000 tons.

FINANCE	1956	1957
Budget Estimates	Millions of *Baht*	
Total Revenue	4,752	5,120
Total Expenditure	5,912	6,344
Deficit	1,160	1,224

In 1953 Thailand received an International Bank loan of the equivalent of U.S. $25,400,000 for irrigation, railway development and the development of the port of Bangkok, in 1955 a further loan of U.S. $12,000,000 for rehabilitation and development of the State railways, in 1956 a further loan of U.S. $3,400,000 for development of the port of Bangkok and in 1957, U.S. $66,000,000 to meet the foreign exchange costs of the first phase of the Bhamiphol (Yan Hee) dam project.

The value of non-military aid given to Thailand by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States between 1951 and June, 1957 amounted to U.S. $112,580,000. In addition a military aid programme is being administered by the United States Department of Defence. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957 a total assistance of U.S. $88,280,000 was allocated to Thailand by the I.C.A. The Export Import Bank has loaned $1,000,000 for the purchase of cargo vessels.

The *official* rates of exchange for the *Tical* or

Baht (of 100 Satangs) since September, 1949, have been 35 *Ticals*=£1 and 12·5 *Ticals*=U.S. $1.

The reserves of foreign exchange obtained from earlier export premia are virtually exhausted, and imports now have to be paid for at the open market rate of exchange which in June 1958 was fluctuating around *Baht* 58=£1.

TRADE*	1957 Millions of *Baht*	£
Imports	8,020	141,000,000
Exports	5,364	94,100,000
Imports from U.K.	711	12,480,404
Exports to U.K.	160	2,812,303

* Port of Bangkok only.

Rice accounted in 1957 for about 40 per cent. of the value of all Thailand's exports, rubber accounted for about 19 per cent., tin about 7 per cent. and teak about 3 per cent. The other exports, totalling about 22 per cent., consisted mainly of the following: salted fish, live cattle, maize, tapioca, salt, sticklac, hides, wolfram, chillies, fresh fruit, beans, yang wood and other timber, seedlack, ground nuts, castor seeds, silverware and ramie. Chief imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL, ΨBangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1956—1,773,318; in the delta of the Menam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiengmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Richard Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957) £3,400

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Bangkok*, *Chiengmai* and *Phuket*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TRANSJORDAN

See Jordan

TUNISIA
(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, *elected* July 25, 1957.

CABINET
(April 15, 1956)

Presidency of the Republic and National Defence, Behi Ladgham.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sadok Mokaddem.
Interior, Taïeb Mehiri.
Justice, Ahmed Mestiri.
Finance, Hedi Nouira.
Commerce and Industry, Azzedine Abassi.
Education, Lamine Chabbi.
Agriculture, Mahmoud Khiari.
Health, Ahmed ben Salah.
Posts and Telegraphs, Rachid Driss.
Public Works and Housing, André Barouch.
Social Welfare, Mohamed Chakroun.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
2 Victoria Road, W.8
[Western: 0876]

Ambassador, His Excellency Taieb Slim.
Secretaries, Moncef Skhiri; Moncef Guen.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles. A census held in connection with the preparation of electoral registers showed (Feb., 1956) a total population of 3,800,000 of whom 3,430,000 were Tunisians.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. Tunisia remains in the *franc* zone and in customs-union with France. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 20, 1956. Negotiations on the interdependence of Tunisia and France have continued. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected Mr. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 14 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production and Trade.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1955 the imports were valued at 63,276,000,000 *Fr.* and the exports at 37,309,367,000 *Fr.* Imports from U.K. in 1957, £708,524; Exports to U.K., £6,698,142.

CAPITAL, ΨTunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are ΨSfax (65,635), ΨSousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

BRITISH EMBASSY
Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Angus Christian Edward Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956) £2,700
1st Secretary and Consul, S. H. Dearden, M.B.E.
3rd Secretary, M. A. Holding.

TURKEY
(Türkiye Cümhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Cumhurbaskani), His Excellency Celal Bayar, *born* 1884, *elected* May 22, 1950, *re-elected*, May 14, 1954.
President of National Assembly, Refik Koraltan.

MINISTRY
(May 22, 1950)

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fatin Zorlu.
Interior, Namik Gedik.
Justice, Esat Budakoglu.
National Defence, Ethem Menderes.
Education, Celal Yardimci.
Economy and Commerce, Hayrettin Erkmen.
Health and Social Assistance, Lütfi Kirdar.
Customs and Monopolies, Hadi Hüsman.
Agriculture, Nedim Ökmen.
Communications, Fevzi Uçaner.
Finance, Hasan Polatkan.
Public Works, Tevfik Ileri.
Construction and Press, Medeni Berk.
Broadcasting and Tourism, Server Somunjoglu.
Co-ordination, Sebati Ataman.
Ministers of State, Muzaffer Kurbanoğlu; Samet Ağaoğlu; Abdullah Aker; Haluk Shaman.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON
69 Portland Place, W.1.
[Langham: 5326]
Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
[Sloane: 2119]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Muharrem Nuri Birgi (1957).
Counsellor, Vahit Halefoglu.
1st Secretaries, Berduk Olgaçay; Sadi F. Coruk; Rahmi Gümrükcüoglu; Kaya Pirnar.
2nd Secretary, Turgut Corabekin.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Vedat Akat.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Selim Albatroz.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Capt. Feyzi Ünel.
Air Attaché, Col. Mustafa Azakli.
Commercial Counsellor, Raif Olgun.
Asst. do., Talât Anamur.
Press Attaché, Mehmet Ali Pamir.
Cultural Attaché, Seyfi Copgil.
Asst. do., Miss Latife Huban Üçüncü.
Attachés, Durhan Karadag; Kâmil Ayhan.
Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Consul-General, Hasan Nurelgin.
Vice-Consul, Kamil Uras.
Consulate-General in Liverpool, 465 Sefton House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.
Consul-General, Rasim Fenmen.
Vice-Consul, Hasan Uner.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914–18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Ægean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct., 1940	17,820,950
Oct., 1945	18,790,174
Oct., 1950	20,936,524
Oct., 1955	24,111 773

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 2,262,023 in 1955) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1, to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 21,849,755 in 1955), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Ægean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914–18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. The Grand National Assembly (*Büyük Millet Meclisi* or *Kamutay*) is a single-chamber legislature of 610 members, elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions. In October, 1957 the Democrat Party was returned to power for the third time, but with a reduced majority. It now holds some 420 seats out of 610. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet*, with sub-divisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Vilayet have each a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), one at Ankara and one at Izmir. A fifth university is being built in Eastern Turkey, and the Middle East Technical University was recently founded in Ankara. The expenditure allocated to education in the 1958 budget was £T476,554,258.

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agriculture products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet, and many varieties of fruit. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, the bulk of these is grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1956 it was estimated that there were more than 65,300,000 head of livestock, including camels, horses, donkeys and mules. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is however as yet largely unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. Developments include the erection of an iron and steel works at Karabuk and other factories and plants for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glassware, heavy chemicals, artificial fertilizers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. Legislation has been passed to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies. At the end of 1957 several companies were prospecting for oil in Turkey. Production of oil by the Turkish Petroleum Administration, from the Raman-Garzan field in Eastern Turkey, amounted to 305,500 tons in 1957.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,805 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazig-Kotur) the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakir-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzerum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,176 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £T125,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £T800,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives. During 1956 the railways carried 68,000,000 passengers, 14,000,000 tons of freight and 2,900,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. The work is being greatly facilitated by the mechanized road building equipment supplied by the American Mission for Aid to Turkey. At the end of 1955 there were 18,858 kilometres of national all-weather roads and 10,551 kilometres of all-weather provincial roads.

Posts.—In 1952 there were 46,109 km. of telegraph lines, 2,097 post and telegraph offices, 121,603 telephones were in use in Turkey in 1956.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels totalling about 752,000 tons, of which just under half is owned by the State Shipping Administration.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut and Nicosia, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The State Airlines fleet is composed of Dakotas and D.H. Herons. In 1957 an agreement was made with B.O.A.C., involving a loan with which 5 Vickers *Viscounts* are being acquired by Turkish Airlines. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £T45,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition, nine military airfields, costing £T160,000,000 are being constructed by N.A.T.O.

FINANCE	1958–59
Revenue (Budget)	£T4,475,552,400
Expenditure (Budget)	4,475,552,400

Expenditure includes £T955,000,000 for capital investment.

Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—

Internal funded	£T837,111,700
Internal floating	388,249,231
External funded	693,412,372
External floating	86,179,754

The *Public Debt of the former Ottoman Empire* was apportioned amongst the various Successor States, including Turkey, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923. The

same Treaty provided that the Debtor States were to pay the annuities incumbent upon them by reason of such apportionment to the Ottoman Debt Council.

Since that date, several of the Successor States have settled their shares in various ways and Turkey has acquitted herself of her obligation by the purchase of the existing Turkish Bonds, 1933. This terminates the relations of Turkey with the Debt Council, which body, however, retains all its rights and attributions *vis-à-vis* those States which have not yet settled their shares. The Ottoman Debt Council's Offices are in Paris.

The Turkish *Lira*, or £T. (of 100 *Kurus*, each of 40 *Paras*) has a nominal value of *2s. 7d.* (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	£T1,140,600,000	£T1,118,000,000
Total exports	854,000,000	966,700,000
Imports from U.K.	£9,112,280	£9,932,250
Exports to U.K.	8,092,480	11,858,136

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals: the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, livestock, chrome oilseeds, opium and valonea.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census), of 353,170. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum* (*Marmor*) *Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Cæsar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ΨISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; population (1955) 1,032,341. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are ΨIzmir (Smyrna) 246,619; Adana 172,465; Bursa (Brusa) 131,336; Eskischir 122,755; Gaziantep 97,144; Konya 93,125; Kayseri (Cæsarea) 81,[illegible] and Erzerum 69,499.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958) £4,250
Counsellor, M. N. F. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Commercial Counsellor, C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith.
1st Secretaries, A. A. Golds; A. D. Parsons.
2nd Secretary, G. C. G. Philo.
3rd Secretary, R. J. O'Neill.
1st Secretary (*Commercial*), W. N. Hillier-Fry.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Morgan, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier E. C. Mitford, M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. G. R. Howie, D.S.O.
Information Officer, P. V. O'Regan, M.C.
Asst. Information Officer H. Blair, M.B.E.
Administrative Officer and Vice-Consul, A. Dockerill.
Archivist, Miss I. A. Carpenter.
Accountant, W. J. Keale.
Chaplain, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul* and *Izmir* (*Smyrna*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. W. F. Tomlin, 7 Ziya Gökalp Caddesi, Yenisehir, Ankara.
There is also a centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—*Director*, Seton Lloyd, C.B.E., F.S.A.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 4/5 Buldanioğlu Han, No. 246 Necati Bey Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).
Chairman, S. E. P. Nowill. *Secretary*, N. Covey.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Egypt and Syria

President, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (*elected* Feb. 21, 1958).

Vice Presidents

Abdel Latif el-Baghdadi (*E*); Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer (*E*); Sabry Assali (*S*); Akram Hourani (*S*).

Cabinet.

Joint Ministries

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.
War, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer.
Industry, Aziz Sidky.
Education, Kamaleddin Hussein.
National Guidance, Fathi Radwan.
Religious Affairs, Ahmed Hassan Bakoury.
Presidential Affairs, Wing Cdr. Ali Sabry.
Arab Affairs (*Minister of State*), Salah Bitar.

Dual Ministries

Finance, Hassan Abbas Zaki (*E*); Fakher el-Kayali (*S*).
Interior, Zakaria Mohieddin (*E*); Col. Abdel Hamid Sarraj (*S*).
Health, Nureddin Tarraf (*E*); Shawkhat Kanawati (*S*).
Justice, Ahmad Husin (*E*); Abdel Wahab Homad (*S*).
Public Works, Abdul Sharbassi (*E*); Nureddin Kuhala (*S*).
Rural and Municipal Affairs, Mohammed Abu Nosseir (*E*); Maj. Ahmed Abdel Karim (*S*).
Trade and Economy, Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny (*E*); Khalil Kallas (*S*).
Agriculture, Said Marei (*E*); Ahmed Yunis (*S*).
Communications, Dr. Mustafa Khalil (*E*); Col. Amin Nafouri (*S*).
Planning, Hussein Shafei (*and Social Affairs*, *E*); Hassan Jubarrah (*S*).
Social Affairs (*Syria*), Maj. Mustafa Hamdun.

Constitution.—The United Arab Republic came into being on Feb. 1, 1958, and the union of Egypt and Syria was confirmed by a plebiscite held simultaneously in Egypt and Syria. A provisional constitution, based on 17 principles was announced on Feb. 5, under which legislative authority in the Republic was to be vested in a National Assembly chosen by the President, with the condition that half its members would be selected from the existing Egyptian and Syrian Chambers. Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by Ministers appointed by himself. The President will select heads of Regional Councils. The provisional constitution included statements that the Republic would be a "Presidential democracy" with a

common flag, common people and a common army; it provided that all laws in Egypt and Syria would remain valid within the districts prescribed for them at the time of issue, though subject to later modification or annulment; private property would be safeguarded and not subject to confiscation without due compensation; existing public services and administration would remain as they are until re-organized by Presidential decree; the independence of the judiciary would be guaranteed and all international treaties concluded by Egypt and Syria would remain valid. The 17 provisions were expanded on March 5, when a list of 75 articles was proclaimed, including a new provision that the President could dismiss one or more vice-presidents and that the National Assembly would have the right to pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister. Four Vice-Presidents were nominated on March 6, together with the new Cabinet.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.—Cairo (pop. 2,100,486).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of black, white and red with two green stars in the white stripe.

United Arab States.—On March 8, 1958, a federal agreement between the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of the Yemen was signed in Cairo. The Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States and intended to include other Arab countries. Each state would preserve its own system of government; defence and foreign policy would be unified and economic policies co-ordinated; a customs union and a common currency would be established; common councils would be set up for various purposes. The Federal Council, a permanent body, consisting of six representatives of each member state, would have its seat at Hodeida and would also meet on occasion in Cairo or Damascus.

EGYPT
(Misr)

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population enumerated in June, 1954, as 22,651,000 (including nomads).

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellâh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouin and Nubians are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (*a*) the valley and delta of the Nile, (*b*) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (*c*) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollûm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The *Nile* has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 23 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose sprin s irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,[illegible]73,271 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 5[illegible] Roman Catholics, 103,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yor el Masriya*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*),

assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (*see* below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.–Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'etat*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate. Following the establishment of the United Arab Republic (*see* above), Col. Nasser was elected its first President on Feb. 21, 1958.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the official language of Egypt and since the last quarter of the 19th century an Arabic daily press has modernized the spoken idiom. The rich literature of Arabia is an inheritance from Islam and in the past half century indigenous poetry and drama have given abundant evidence of vitality. French and English are secondary languages in urban areas.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Ψ Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian *pound* of 100 *piastres*) = £1 *os.* 6½*d.* sterling. Rate of Exchange—(*Buying*) *Piastres* 97·40 = £1; (*Selling*) *Piastres* 97·60 = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1955
Total Imports....	£E182,266,000
Domestic Exports.	136,995,000
	1956 — 1957
Imports from U.K.	£22,664,516 — £2,295,050
Exports to U.K...	7,291,219 — 733,470

The principal imports are textiles, metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,486) stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century.

Ψ ALEXANDRIA (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Tanta (139,965), Ψ Port Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyût (90,378), Faiyûm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (115,509), Damanhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), Ψ Suez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), Ψ Damietta (68,520), Giza (53,620).

FLAG: Green, with white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *vid* Marseilles, 6 days.

SYRIA

Area and Population.—The Republic of Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1954) of 3,655,904, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo,

Homs, Hama, Lattakieh, Deir-ez-zor, Hassetché, Soueida (Jebel Druze) and Deraa. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—Syria is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knight Templars in the XII–XIII century is being restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Terablus and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchara, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914–18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939–45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic (*see* above).

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebieh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small and oil prospecting has not proved successful, but some revenue is derived from the Kirkuk–Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline).

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (*see* Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 25 daily newspapers and 30 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 17 daily newspapers and 25 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. The Syrian University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Baghdad is covered by the Nairn Bus Service in fourteen hours. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£*Syr.*). In February 1955, the Syrian gold pound was returned to circulation at an official rate of £*Syr.* 26·75. The official rates of exchange are £*Syr.* 6·13 = £1 sterling, buying, and £*Syr.* 6·19 = £1 sterling, selling. The free market rate is used for all ordinary commercial transactions. In May, 1956, it was approximately £*Syr.* 9·8 = £1 sterling. (*See also* p. 84.)

Trade

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade at the free rate of exchange, was:—

	1955
Imports	£*Syr.*676,887,000
Exports	430,528,000
	1956 1957
Imports from U.K.	£7,960,319 £4,895,871
Exports to U.K.	2,051,709 1,788,085

Chief Towns.—Damascus (population 372,708) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 380,919), Homs (261,904) and Hama (155,671), and the principal port of the Syrian Republic is Ψ Lattakia (105,363). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Soada and of blocks of local black basalt.

Syrian Flag: Green over white, over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

National Council of State

Sr. Carlos A. Fisher (*President*, 1958–March 1959); Sr. Luis Batlle Berres; Sr. Arturo Lezama; Sr. Justino Zavala Muniz; Sr. Zeilo Chelle; Dr. Alberto Zubiría; Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera, G.B.E.; Sr. Ramón Viña; Sr. Daniel Fernández Crespo.

Minister of Interior, Sr. Glauco Segovia.
Foreign Affairs, Prof. Oscar Secco Ellauri.
National Defence, Dr. Raul Gaudin.
Finance, Sr. Amilcar Vasconcellos.
Public Works, Sr. Florentino Guimaraens.
Public Health, Dr. Vicente Basagoiti.
Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Prof. Clemente I. Ruggia.

Industries and Labour, Sr. Hector Grauert.
Livestock and Agriculture, Sr. Joaquín Aparicio.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1
[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don José Antonio Quadros (1954).
Minister-Counsellor and Consul-General, Señor Don Marcos Brondi.
Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Magariños.
1st Secretary, Señor Don L. H. Close-Pozzo.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don M. Eduardo Capurro.
Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.
Secretary and Consul, Señor Don Carlos A. Ghiringhelli.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The next elections for the Council of State are due in 1958. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1951 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 23,408,642 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A national Corporation was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and has recently extended its services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 200,000 pupils in 2,600 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1950 there were 26,650 pupils in secondary schools, including 9,700 in the 11 State *liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and all the main daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

The Budget Estimate for 1958 was *Pesos* 731,000,000.

	Pesos
Internal Debt (Feb. 28, 1958)	1,269,354,732
External Debt (Feb. 28, 1958)	91,425,739

The monetary unit is the *peso*, which by law is nominally 0·585 grammes fine gold, or the equivalent of U.S. $1,519. The circulating medium is, however, the paper peso, at present linked with the U.S. dollar and the £ sterling at multiple rates giving the peso an average value of around 3s. There is a free financial market for dealings in

dollars and other currencies. The rate for the £ in Dec. 1957 was about *pesos* 12·66 (buying) and for the U.S. dollar *pesos* 4·55 (buying).

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports....	$U.S.226,442,100	..
Total exports.....	128,247,700	..
Imports from U.K....	£5,043,144	£7,828,030
Exports to U.K.....	11,867,054	10,720,245

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include frozen and canned meat, wool, hides, wheat, hair, tallow, poultry, sunflower-seed oil and linseed oil; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber, foodstuffs and beverages. Textile imports are declining with the growth of local industry. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (Dec. 1954), 900,000. Other centres are Ψ Salto (60,000), Ψ Paysandu (60,000), Ψ Mercedes (23,000), Ψ Colonia (12,000), Ψ Fray Bentos (10,000), and Ψ Maldonado (7,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white horizontal stripes (surcharged with rising sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 36 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(*Residence*, Calle Jorge Canning 2491, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Malcolm Siborne Henderson, C.M.G. (1957) £3,250
Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5° piso.
1st Secretary and Consul, H. P. L. Attlee.
1st Secretary (*Commercial*), H. B. Mackenzie-Johnston.
2nd Secretary, S. de Mowbray.
2nd Secretary and Information Officer, D. S. Cross.
Vice-Consul, L. J. Dawson.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent-Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, W. M. Wylie.
Junior Attachée, Miss L. Chatburn.
Administration Officer, D. Reed.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Montevideo* and *Fray Bentos*.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1er Piso, Montevideo—*Director*, H. B. Forster.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Cerrito 507, *Montevideo*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. B. Forster, Avenida Agraciada 1464 1er Piso, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(August, 1958)

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (=Council) of the U.S.S.R.

President, Marshal Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov.
Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, *appointed* March 27, 1958.
First Vice-Chairmen, F. R. Kozlov; A. I. Mikoyan.
Vice-Chairmen, A. N. Kosygin; I. I. Kuzmin; D. F. Ustinov; A. F. Zasyadko.

MINISTERS

Agriculture, V. V. Matskevich.
Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.
Culture, N. A. Mikhailov.
Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Finance, A. G. Zverev.
Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.
Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection, P. Ya. Antropov.
Grain Products, L. R. Korniets.
Higher Education, Professor V. P. Yelyutin.
Internal Affairs (*M.V.D.*), N. P. Dudorov.
Medium Engineering (*Atomic Energy*), Ye. P. Slavsky.
Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.
Power Stations, A. S. Pavlenko.
Public Health, Mrs. M. D. Kovrigina.
Railways, B. P. Beshchev.
Trade (*External*), N. Patolichev.
Trade (*Internal*), D. V. Pavlov.
Transport Construction, Ye. F. Kozhevnikov.

Gosplan (=*State Planning Committee*) *officials of ministerial rank:*

A. A. Ishkov; G. S. Khlamov; M. V. Khrunichev; M. A. Lesechko; Ye. S. Novoselov; G. V. Perov; N. I. Strokin; V. P. Zotov.

Chairmen of State Committees and Boards forming part of the Council of Ministers:

State Planning, I. I. Kuzmin.
Soviet (=*Civil Service*) *Control*, G. V. Yenyutin.
Labour and Wages, A. P. Volkov.
Science and Technology, Yu. Ye. Maksarev.
Aircraft Industry, P. V. Dementyev.
Defence Equipment, K. N. Rudnev.
Radio and Electronics, V. D. Kalmykov.
Shipbuilding, B. Ye. Butoma.
Chemistry, S. M. Tikhomirov.
Building, V. A. Kucherenko.
External Economic Relations, S. A. Skachkov.
State Security (*K.G.B.*), Army Gen. I. A. Serov.
State Bank Board, N. A. Bulganin.
Central Statistical Board, V. N. Starovsky.

The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent Republics belong *ex officio* to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (*see* their names under the individual Republics, *below*).

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(K.P.S.S.=Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Presidium of the Central Committee, A. B. Aristov; N. I. Belyayev; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; N. S. Khrushchev; A. I. Kirichenko; F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; A. I. Mikoyan; N. A. Mukhitdinov; N. M. Shvernik; M. A. Suslov; K. Ye. Voroshilov (*full members*).
J. E. Kalnberzins; A. P. Kirilenko; D. S. Korotchenko; A. N. Kosygin; K. T. Mazurov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; M. G. Pervukhin; N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; P. N. Pospelov (*candidates for membership*).
Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev (*1st*); A. B. Aristov; N. I. Belyayev; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; A. I. Kirichenko; O. W. Kuusinen; P. N. Pospelov; M. A. Suslov.
Party Control Committee, N. M. Shvernik (*Chairman*); I. P. Boitsov; P. T. Komarov (*Vice-Chairmen*).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON
13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jacob Alexandrovich Malik (1953).
Minister-Counsellor, A. A. Roshchin.
Counsellors, N. B. Korovin, V. S. Bogatyrev, A. I. Petrusevich, L. A. Korbut, V. P. Gloushkov.
1st Secretaries, D. F. Safonov, A. G. Vislykh, Y. I. Modin, A. V. Krasov, A. A. Kudinov, G. Z. Ioanisyan, V. M. Vasev.
2nd Secretaries, M. N. Zarezov, I. V. Milovidov, S. I. Beglov, Y. B. Teplov, A. I. Vizir, V. P. Gusarov, A. I. Starikov, O. K. Sapunov, N. B. Litvinov.
Military Air Attaché, Col. A. M. Constantinov.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Gen. A. S. Rogov.
Naval Attaché, Capt. 1st Rank N. P. Eliseenko.
Trade Representative, V. A. Kamenskij.
Deputy Trade Representatives, V. I. Smirnov, A. G. Tikhonov.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (*see* below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939–45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia including the Danube estuary port of Izmail and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939–45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (*Karelian*) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

No census has been taken since 1939, but in the spring of 1956 the total population of the U.S.S.R. was officially stated to number 200,200,000—an indication of severe manpower losses suffered by the nation during and after the war, both through direct casualties and through the fall of the birth-rate. The total manpower deficit is estimated at well over 30,000,000. The next census is scheduled for January 15, 1959.

Area (1946) and estimated population (1956) of the constituent Republics* of the U.S.S.R.:—

	Republic	Sq. miles	Population*
I.	R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	6,617,830	113,200,000
II.	Ukraine (Kiev)	234,000	40,600,000
III.	Belorussia (Minsk)	80,500	8,000,000
IV.	Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	157,250	7,300,000
V.	Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)	1,067,400	8,500,000
VI.	Georgia (Tbilisi)	30,000	4,000,000
VII.	Azerbaidjan (Baku)	33,200	3,400,000
VIII.	Lithuania (Vilnius)	26,270	2,700,000
IX.	Moldavia (Kishinev)	13,140	2,700,000
X.	Latvia (Riga)	25,000	2,000,000
XI.	Kirghizia (Frunze)	77,020	1,900,000
XII.	Tadjikistan (Stalinabad)	55,040	1,800,000
XIII.	Armenia (Erevan)	11,550	1,600,000
XIV.	Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)	187,900	1,400,000
XV.	Estonia (Tallinn)	17,480	1,100,000
	Total	8,632,580	200,200,000

The rural population forms about 60 per cent. of the whole.

Racial Composition of the Population (1939).†

Nationality	Number	Percentage of total
Russians	99,019,900	58·41
Ukrainians	28,070,400	16·56
Belorussians	5,267,400	3·11
Uzbeks	4,844,000	2·86
Tartars	4,300,300	2·54
Kazakhs	3,098,300	1·83
Jews	3,020,100	1·78
Azerbaidjani	2,274 800	1·34
Georgians	2,248,600	1·33
Armenians	2,151,900	1·27
Mordovians	1,451,400	0·86
Chuvashians	1,367,900	0·81
Tadjiks	1,229,000	0·72
Kirghiz	884,300	0·52
Daghestan tribes	857,400	0·50
Bashkirs	842,900	0·50
Turkmens	811,800	0·48
Poles	626,900	0·37
Udmurts	605,700	0·36
Mari (Cheremiss)	481,300	0·28
Komi (Zyrians)	408,700	0·24
Others	5,705,600	3·33

*During the Second World War, the Kalmuks, a Mongolian people, were scattered to remote areas in a deportation programme. The Supreme Soviet restored their territory as an autonomous region in 1957 and on July 30, 1958 ordered the restoration of Kalmuk as an autonomous Republic.

† Excluding the population of the Far North.

Constitution

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies"(§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan § 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33–35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its Presidium (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118–121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations, trade-unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies," and that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57–63 and 79–88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "deconcentration," particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939–1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and

several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free. In view of an acute shortage of young man-power caused by the abrupt fall of the birth-rate in the years 1942–1946, the government has been discouraging secondary school graduates from going on immediately to the University. Boys and girls of school-leaving age are enjoined to put in two years of practical work in industry and agriculture, and 80 per cent. of all vacancies in the universities are reserved for young people who have accomplished this spell of practical work.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

Language, Literature and Arts

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682–1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814–1841). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809–1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818–1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821–1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910), and later with Anton Tchehov (1860–1904), Maxim Gorky (1868–1936), and Ivan Bunin (1870–1954). Great names in music include Glinka (1804–1857), Mussorgsky (1839–1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844–1908), Rubinstein (1829–1894), Tchaikowsky (1840–1893), Rakhmaninov (1873–1949), Skriabin (1872–1915), Prokofiev (1891–1953), Stravinsky (*b.* 1882) and Shostakovich (*b.* 1906).

Finance

On March 1, 1950, the Soviet Government revalued the Rouble (of 100 Kopecks), with the result that nominally £1 now equals R.11·20. This revaluation has not affected the Soviet Union's trade with countries outside her sphere of influence, which continues to be calculated on the basis of dollars. A special, slightly more favourable rate for foreign tourists, has been introduced in 1957 (£1 = R.27·6).

Defence

Defence.—No returns concerning the services have been made for many years. The Soviet *Army* is the world's largest conscript army; probably it has 3,000,000 men now under arms. Conscripts do 2 years' colour service followed by about 8 years in the reserve. The *Air Force*, with about 20,000 aircraft, which forms part of the Army, has made immense progress since the war. There has been a steady replacement of piston-engined planes by jets.

The *Soviet Navy* is believed to possess 500 submarines, 30 modern cruisers and 150 modern destroyers. The total of naval aircraft is estimated at 4,000.

Minister of Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal I. S. Konev.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia). A unified military command was set up in Moscow, and the Soviet Vice-Minister of Defence Marshal I. S. Konev appointed *Commander-in-Chief of the United Armed Forces.*

Production and Industry

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into one of the foremost industrial nations of the world in the course of the six successive *Five Year Plans*. Nevertheless agriculture and stock raising are still the principal occupations and employ about 60 per cent. of the population. The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 459,250,000 in 1955. At the same time, there was a relative decrease of the proportion under grain and an increase of the proportion under industrial crops such as sugar beet, flax, cotton, etc., as well as of that under vegetables and fodder crops. The yield of the chief crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian has greatly increased. Stock breeding has been less of a success. The *live stock* in 1955 included 67,100,000 cattle (66,800,000 in 1928) including 29,200,000 cows (33,200,000 in 1928), 142,600,000 sheep and goats and 52,200,000 pigs.

Two major reforms in the course of 1958 have given greater scope to the collective farms (*kolkhozy*)—the abolition of the State-owned Machine-and-Tractor Stations and the sale of their equipment to the *kolkhozy*; and the reorganization of the system of compulsory deliveries of produce by the farms to the State.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

Trade with U.K.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£26,324,135	£37,378,311
Exports to U.K.	55,099,507	70,657,945

Communications

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913	44,551	1950	72,637
1928	47,772	1955	74,998
1940	65,926		

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and

Asia which enter Siberia *vid* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Construction of new railways is subordinated to the needs of the Five Year Plans. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Five Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, icebound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 139,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don* Canal, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1955 the post offices handled about 3,778,000,000 letters and post-cards and 203,000,000 telegrams.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik *coup d'état* of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir D'Arcy Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957). £4,250

Minister, W. H. Young, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, R. D. C. McAlpine (*Head of Chancery*); P. C. H. Holmer (*Commercial*); E. E. Orchard (*Head of Russian Secretariat*); Dr. J. J. Furlong (*Medical Officer*).

2nd Secretaries, A. B. Urwick; F. R. Love; R. F. Muston (*Vice-Consul*); R. F. D. Hutchings; H. J. Spence; T. H. R. Rigby; R. H. Fowler (*Ministry of Works representative*).

3rd Secretaries, D. M. D. Thomas; J. B. Ure; M. T. S. Blick; N. Flower; G. Hay; K. B. Johnson; C. G. F. James, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Captain H. R. B. Newton, D.S.C., R.N.

Assistant Naval Attachés, Lt. Cdr. M. K. McGwire, R.N.; Lt. Cdr. C. H. Seaward, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. D. A. D. Young.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major A. M. Hall.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore P. J. Sanders, D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attachés, S/Dr. P. V. Dale; S/Ldr. O. G. Taylor; F/Lt. A. R. Stevens.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R., apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. P. Tarasov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Polyansky.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own; there is, however, a Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R., with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 64 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 15 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Ostetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 48 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Saratov, Sakhalin, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are

also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kerch in the Crimea, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cericulture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Crimea, Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown in Southern Crimea and on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution, with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leninerad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, Moscow. Population (estimated 1958), 4,847,000. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914–1921 "Petrograd") has a population (estimated, 1956) of 3,176,000.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1956) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod)	876,000
Kuibyshev (Samara)	760,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk)	731,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg)	707,000
Chelyabinsk	612,000
Kazan	565,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don	552,000
Perm	538,000
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn)	525,000
Saratov	518,000
Omsk	505,000

About three-quarters of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. T. Kalchenko.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 26 provinces—Cherkasy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Drogobych, Khmelnitsky, Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865–1240. Population (estimated, 1956), 991,000. Other towns with population (1956) exceeding 500,000 are:—

Kharkov	877,000
Stalino (Yuzovka, *i.e.* Hughes-ovka)	625,000
Ψ Odessa	607,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav)	576,000

III.—BELORUSSIA.
(White Russia)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. E. Avkhimovich.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of seven provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Molodechno and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population (1956), 412,000.

In 1939, Belorussians made up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next, but territorial and demographic changes since then must have greatly altered this proportion.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Sh. R. Rashidov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Z. Mirza-Akhmedov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. K. Kamalov.

The Uzbek S.S.R., economically the most important of the Central-Asiatic Republics, was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 9 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tienshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khaudag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population (1956), 778,000, Samarkand (165,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, Zh. A. Tashenev.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. A. Kunayev.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. I. Belyayev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of 16 provinces (Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kustanay, Kokchetav, Kzyl-Orda, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan and West-Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mounts, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production. During 1954 and 1955 some 45,000,000 acres have been ploughed up.

The Kazakhs make up about three-fifths of the population, the Russians, about one-fifth. There are also many Ukrainian settlers, mainly in the north and some Uzbeks in the south.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population (1956) 330,000. Karaganda has an estimated population of 350,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. D. Chubinidze.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakhishvili.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjaria) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are sub-tropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatury), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up about three-fifths of

the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population (1956), 635,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I.K. Abdullayev.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. Yu. Akhundov.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. D. Mustafayev.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922–1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up three-fifths of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, ΨBaku. Population (1956). 901,00.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Šumauskas.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Sniečkus.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 29 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

In 1923, the Lithuanians made up 84·2 per cent. of the population, Jews, 7·6, Poles, 3·2, and Russians, 2·5 of the population. The majority of Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and large numbers of Lithuanians and Poles deported by the Soviets.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population (1956), 200,000, Kaunas (Kovno) has an estimated population of 195,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Z. T. Serdyuk.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941–1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, Russians and Jews next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population (1956) 190,000.

X.—LATVIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. M. Ozoliņš.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. T. Lacis.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, J. E. Kalnberzinš.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

In 1940, Latvians made up three-quarters of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next. Most of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and many Latvians deported by the Soviets.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940–41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, ΨRiga. Population (1956) 565,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, K. D. Dikambayev.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. R. Razzakov.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the

south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It consists now of five provinces (Djalal-Abad, Frunze, Issyk-Kul, Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Alai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. About two-thirds of the population are Kirghiz, followed by Russians and Ukrainians in the north and Uzbeks in Eastern Ferghana.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population (1956), 190,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. Dodkhudoyev.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. Uldzhabayev.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It consists of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and of four Provinces (Garm, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tepe and Leninabad).

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,590 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. About 60 per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 24 per cent., Uzbeks, the rest, Russians and Kirghiz.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushambe). Population (1956), 191,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Ye. Kochinyan.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. A. Tovmasyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

More than four-fifths of the population are Armenians.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population (1956), 385,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. Sariev.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. D. Karayev.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. Babayev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and consists of five Provinces (Ashkhabad, Chardjou, Krasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 70 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population (1956) 142,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, I. G. Elchfeld.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürisepp.
First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941–44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking, etc.

The population consists of Estonians and Russians.

CAPITAL, Ψ Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population (1956), 257,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President of the Provisional Government Junta, Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, *assumed office* Jan. 23, 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1
[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Manuel Dagnino (1956).
Counsellor, Señor Luis Alberto Olavarria.
1st Secretary, Américo Rincón.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Carlos Briceño Vasquèz.
Naval Attaché, Commander Tulio Pérez Rojas.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Alvaro del' Castillo Jantzen.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Leonardo Gómez Muñoz.
Cultural Attachée, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at *London* and *Liverpool* and a Consulate at *Birmingham*.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′–73° 15′ W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,051 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1956 was 6,038,860.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parma contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15′ W. long., 2° 18′ N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Malpures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–30, since which time it has been independent.

In 1948, power was assumed by a Military Council of which Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud was President. Congress was dissolved and the Supreme Court replaced. On Nov. 13, 1950, Col. Delgado Chalbaud was assassinated. A Council (Junta) of Government was formed on Nov. 27, under the Presidency of Dr. German Suarez Flamerich. On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The validity of these elections was subsequently queried, but Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez declared himself elected as the Provisional President. On April 19, 1953, with the passing of the new Constitution, he was declared Constitutional President for a term of five years. Before the expiry of this term, however, on January 23, 1958, his military dictatorship was overthrown by a popular and military uprising, and a Government Junta, presided over by Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, assumed the temporary government of the country with the

announced intention of eventually holding genuinely free elections and steering the country back to constitutional government and democracy.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (*a*) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (*b*) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal, tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, and although the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires, it has now practically achieved self-sufficiency in meat and sugar. Food and drink imports were valued at the equivalent of £52,976,000 in 1957. An autonomous Government department, the Corporacion Venezolana de Fomento, and other Government agencies are endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural and industrial development.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum.* The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1942	147,000,000	1950	546,730,000
1943	177,600,000	1951	622,187,000
1944	257,000,000	1952	658,427,000
1945	323,400,000	1953	644,221,000
1946	388,500,000	1954	691,181,000
1947	438,000,000	1955	785,237,000
1948	490,000,000	1956	899,183,000
1949	482,300,000	1957	1,014,929,190

Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupito and El Chaure, and about 25 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1957. The Venezuelan Government, under existing agreements, receives over 50 per cent. of the profits from oil. The development of rich deposits of iron ore in South Venezuela will exert a considerable influence on the Venezuelan economy in the future. Production, which began in 1950, has increased to 15,377,941 metric tons in 1957.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include a steelworks, petrochemicals, plate glass, flour milling, and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1956–57), 6,791 primary schools, with 694,193 pupils and 297 secondary schools, with 52,420 pupils. There are Universities at Caracas, Mérida and Maracaibo.

FINANCE

	1956–57 *Bolivares*	1957–58 *Bolivares*
Revenue	5,521,220,843	4,411,000,000
Expenditure	3,723,182,323	6,121,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1957)		23,000,000

The ordinary budget for 1957–58 totalled *Bs.*2,000,000,000 (not including special credits from the extraordinary public works programme). The 1958–59 budget has been set at *Bs.*5,818,400,000, which includes total expenditure on all programmes, the system of special credits having been terminated.

The market exchange rate of the *Bolivar*, of 100 *Centimos*, at present fluctuates between *Bs.*9·32= £1 (buying) and *Bs.*9·40=£1 (selling). There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (*See also* p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 15,800 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. Work has been completed on one of these lines (Puerto Cabello–Barquisimeto). Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 62 commercial broadcasting stations. The latter draw their income from commercial broadcasting. There are 3 television stations in operation in Caracas, and 2 in Maracaibo.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Imports	*Bs.* 3,438,443,383	*Bs.* 6,140,317,960
Exports	7,114,193,637	7,928,360,591

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum (92 per cent. in 1957), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The first shipments of iron ore were made in 1950, and exports rose to a value of *Bs.*382,954,197 in 1957.

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£33,253,209	£39,654,766
Exports to U.K.	39,217,038	75,450,869

CAPITAL, Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, December, 1956, 1,102,230; other principal towns are Maracaibo (289,723), Barquisimento (164,908), Valencia (124,376), Maracay (95,137), San Cristobal (77,816), Cumaná (68,756) and Ciudad Bolivar (42,177).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Titania, San Bernadino, Caracas.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Walker, C.M.G. O.B.E., (1955) £3,400

1st Secretary, K. S. Butler.

Counsellor (Commercial), P. S. Stephens.
1st Secretary (Commercial), H. F. Bartlett.
1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.
2nd Secretary (Information), A. D. Morgan.
2nd Secretary (Administration), W. C. Lyall, M.B.E.
Naval and Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C.
Consul, A. H. Ashton.
Vice-Consul, T. E. F. Pooley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Caracas*, *Carípito*, *Carupano*, *Ciudad Bolivar*, *El Cardon*, *Las Piedras*, *Maracaibo* and *Puerto La Cruz*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida Los Jabillos No. 21, La Florida, Caracas.

YEMEN. *See* Arabia

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)

President of the Republic, President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, *assumed office*, Jan. 13, 1953, *re-elected for 4 years*, Jan. 29, 1954 *and* April 19, 1958.
Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj; Aleksandar Ranković; Mijalko Todorović; Rodoljub Čolaković.
Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Veljko Zeković.
President of the Federal People's Assembly, Petar Stambolić.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.
National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.
Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.
Finance, Nikola Minčev.
Goods Traffic and Community Trade, Marjan Brecelj.
President of Committee for Foreign Trade, Ljubo Babić.
Presidents of the People's Republic, Jovan Veselinov (*Serbia*); Vladimir Bakarić (*Croatia*); Lazar Koliševski (*Macedonia*); Djuro Pucar (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*); Miha Marinko (*Slovenia*); Blažo Jovanović (*Montenegro*).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ivo Vejvoda (1956).
Counsellors, Feliks Gorski; Dr. Dejan Kostić.
1st Secretary, Bozidar Gorjan.
2nd Secretary, Cvijeto Job.
3rd Secretaries, Mate Rako; Milenko Vuković.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Mirko Bulović.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Orfeo Ticać.
Economic Counsellor, Ing. Vladimir Saicić.
Commercial Attaché, Dusan Marinković.
Asst. Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. Veljko Lukić.
Assistant Military Attaché, Capt. Boro Cerović.
Press Counsellor, Smiljan Pecjak.
Asst. Press Attaché, Ante Ilić.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Djordje Poznanović.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1948 was estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in 1958 at 18,387,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. *Serbia* came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In *Bosnia*, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. *Croatia* and *Slovenia*, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution. On King Alexander's assassination in 1934, his brother, Prince Paul governed as Regent, with two others, on behalf of the young King Peter. Faced with the threat of German invasion, the Government came to an accommodation with Hitler on March 25, 1941, but was overthrown two days later by a popular rising, which placed King Peter at the head of the state. The country was invaded by the German and Bulgarian armies on April 6, 1941, and the King and Government went into exile. The invaders parcelled up the country, placing Serbia under a puppet government, Dalmatia under Italian administration and Croatia under the so-called independent régime of Pavelić (Ustashi). Two main resistance movements developed, the Chetniks under Mihajlović, and the Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz commonly known as Marshal Tito. The latter emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by an agreement signed on November 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and Marshal Tito as leader of the National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupshtina and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49·53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36·7 per cent. Catholic, 1·14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations, 12·52 per cent. Moslem and 0·04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1957 there were 14,116 elementary schools with 43,376 teachers and 1,660,000 pupils, 2,467 secondary schools with 28,596 teachers and 599,000 pupils and 82 training colleges for teachers with 21,020 students. There are five universities, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skoplje, including 98 faculties and schools with 71,852 students and 11 art academies with 1,320 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia and Macedonia the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Roumanian and Albanian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 3 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 3 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 3 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and daily papers at Skoplje, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Split and Maribor.

Production and Industry.—The principal occupation is agriculture. Over 60 per cent. of the economically active population is so engaged. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the average yield in the period 1948–57 was 2,190,000 and 3,520,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 7,768,000 cubic metres of timber in 1957. According to Yugoslav official estimates the livestock population in 1957 was approximately as follows: Horses 1,307,000; cattle 4,947,000; sheep 10,622,000; pigs, 3,725,000; poultry, 25,992,000. The Government has been pursuing a policy of industrial expansion and a small amount of capital equipment is now being exported. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Estimated production in 1957 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,227; brown coal, 8,525; lignite, 8,255; copper, 64; lead, 79; iron ore, 1,876; pig iron, 714; steel, 1,049; aluminium, 18; zinc, 17 and mercury, 0·4. Antimony, pyrites and manganese ores are also produced.

Finance

Federal Budget (estimated figures).	1957 *Dinars*
Revenue	198,300,000,000
Expenditure	186,200,000,000

The Yugoslav *Dinar* has a nominal value of 2/7 penny, the official exchange rate being 840*D*=£1 (*see also* p. 84).

Communications.—In 1957 there were approximately 7,375 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav Ψports are Rijeka, Sibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Carraro) and new ports are under construction at Ploče and Bar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes. There are many international air services operated by the Yugoslav airline and by foreign airlines.

Trade

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K. .	£8,771,584	£11,635,407
Exports to U.K.....	7,337,146	9,272,100

The principal exports are timber and wood products, box metals (lead, iron and steel), livestock, meat and meat products, fruit, hops and tobacco. The imports are chiefly wheat, textile raw materials and textiles, machinery, coal, petroleum, chemical fertilisers and base metals.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, tractors and textile raw materials and yarns.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd*=White City), population (1957) 500,000. Other towns are Zagreb (or Agram) (420,000), Ljubljana or Laibach (145,000), Sarajevo (155,000), Skoplje (156,000), Rijeka (Fiume with Susak) (80,000), ΨSplit (82,000), Maribor (86,000) and Novi Sad (93,000).

NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red with a five-point red star superimposed.

NATIONAL DAY: Founding of Yugoslav Federal Republic (November 29).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Belgrade, 5 *hrs.* 20 *mins.*

British Embassy

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957).....£4,250
Counsellor, T. W. Garvey, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. Rowlandson, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. I. G. Ramsey.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. Fothergill.
1st Secretaries, A. A. S. Stark (*Head of Chancery*); D. L. L. Stewart (*Information*); J. A. N. Graham.
2nd Secretary, R. N. Dawson (*Consular*).
3rd Secretaries, R. H. T. Bates (*Consular*); Miss D. A. Garton (*Information*); B. Sparrow.

Economic Mission

Counsellor, W. S. Laver.
1st Secretary, I. J. M. Sutherland.
3rd Secretary, G. E. Cheesman.

British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at *Belgrade*, *Zagreb*, and *Split*.

British Council

Representative, V. E. Blomfield, Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre in Zagreb.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1959

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1959, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 35*s.* net.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Temporary Headquarters: Palais de Chaillot, Paris

Secretary-General and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium).

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany upon the coming into force of the Paris Agreements in 1955.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council are held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. A meeting of Heads of Governments took place in December, 1957. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. Each year a Foreign Minister is President of the Council; the Secretary-General is Chairman.

The Council is now directly responsible for the tasks performed before April, 1952, by the former Council Deputies, Defence Production Board and Financial and Economic Board. Specialized functions, such as those assigned to the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping, to the Petroleum Planning Committee, and to other subsidiary bodies, are directed by the Council.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General, Baron Adolph Bentinck (*Netherlands*), and by three Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: Signor Alberico Casardi (*Italy*), for Political Affairs; M. François-Didier Gregh (*France*) for Economic and Financial Affairs; M. E. H. Meili (*U.S.A.*) for Production and Logistics.

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee (composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country). Its executive agency is the Standing Group which meets in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently Lt.-General Jean M. Piatte (*France*), Admiral Sir Michael Denny (*U.K.*) and Admiral Walter F. Boone (*U.S.A.*). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups one remains: the Canada-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Lauris Norstad, *U.S.A.*) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Jerauld Wright (*U.S.A.*). The Allied Command Channel is exercised jointly by Admiral Sir Guy Grantham (*U.K.*) and Air Marshal Sir Bryan Reynolds (*U.K.*).

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7–14, April 11–14, May 9–14, June 29–July 4, August 6–11, November 6–13, and the warm periods July 12–15, August 12–15, and December 3–14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5–17 stormy; Jan. 18–24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24–Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8–16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21–25 cold; Feb. 26–Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12–19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24–31 stormy; April 10–15 stormy; April 23–26 unsettled; June 1–21 summer monsoon; July 10–24 warm; Aug. 20–30 stormy; September 1–17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17–24 stormy; Sept. 24–Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5–12 stormy; Oct. 16–20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24–Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15–21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24–Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18–24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25–Jan. 1 stormy.

It is interesting to compare these generalized statements with the daily values given for Greenwich. The cold or warm spells rarely cover precisely the periods given for the Buchan Spells, but cold or warm spells can be found fairly near to some of these dates.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort Scale* of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0–17, each representing certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	*Wind Force*	*M.p.h.*	*Knots*	*Scale No.*	*Wind Force.*	*M.p.h.*	*Knots*
0	Calm	1	1	9	Strong gale	47–54	41–47
1	Light air	1–3	1–3	10	Whole gale	55–63	48–55
2	Slight breeze	4–7	4–6	11	Storm	64–72	56–63
3	Gentle breeze	8–12	7–10	12	Hurricane	73–82	64–71
4	Moderate breeze	13–18	11–16	13	—	83–92	72–80
5	Fresh breeze	19–24	17–21	14	—	93–103	81–89
6	Strong breeze	25–31	22–27	15	—	104–114	90–99
7	High wind	32–38	28–33	16	—	115–125	100–108
8	Gale	39–46	34–40	17	—	126–136	109–118

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Hours: 9.30–4.30.) Tel., Abbey: 8010.

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: 9.30–4.30.) Tel., Central: 9411.

Glasgow.—1 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours, 9.30–4.30.) Tel., Central: 0260.

Ministry of Labour, Local Offices.—(Hours, 9–5.) (Open for urgent cases only, on Saturday mornings.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 12.30–4) and in *London* on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1 10s. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
(iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed for a further period of 5 years for a fee of 10s. 0d. Where, however, a passport has already been renewed for a shorter period, it may be extended for the remainder of the 5 year period on payment of a fee of 2s. 0d. for each year of renewal. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue.* Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's wife* is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may *only* be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be recommended in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Unless they are also citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, citizens of Commonwealth countries should normally apply to their High Commissioner in London, and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the United Kingdom should apply to the Irish Embassy.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel *to all countries.* The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of *a person already abroad*; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in *Northern Ireland* should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Renewal of Passports

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Photographs

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

WHEAT HARVEST MONTHS OF THE WORLD

January—New Zealand, Chile.
February.—India, Upper Egypt.
March.—India, Upper Egypt.
April.—India, Lower Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia.
May.—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria, Morocco.
June.—U.S.A. (Southern States), Italy, Spain, South France, Turkey.
July.—U.S.A. (Middle States), South Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France.
August.—U.S.A. (Northern States), Canada, Central Russia, Poland, England and Wales.
September.—North Russia, Scotland.
October.—Sweden, Norway.
November.—South Africa, Argentina (Santa Fé).
December.—Australia, Argentina, Ethiopia.

STERLING BALANCES

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast, reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than their working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. The trends in the sterling holdings of different regions since the war are shown in the following table.

£ million

31st December	1945	1948	1951	1954	1957
United Kingdom Colonies	411	519	919	1,221	1,269
Other sterling area countries	1,986	1,636	1,717	1,703	1,430
Total sterling area countries	2,397	2,155	2,636	2,924	2,699
Dollar area	34	19	38	97	35
Other western hemisphere	163	135	57	8	31
O.E.E.C. countries	351	309	328	244	258
Other non-sterling countries	622	534	518	430	244
Total non-sterling countries	1,170	997	941	779	568
Total—all countries	3,567	3,152	3,577	3,703	3,267
Non-Territorial Organisations	—	398	566	476	645
TOTAL	3,567	3,550	4,143	4,179	3,912

It will be seen that there have been striking changes in the distribution of the balances: the colonial balances being trebled over the twelve years; those of independent sterling countries being reduced by a quarter; and those of non-sterling countries being halved.

Colonial Sterling Holdings.—Distribution of colonial funds at the end of 1945, 1951 and 1957 was as follows:—

£ million

	1945	1951	1957
Currency funds	148	312	441
Special purpose funds, sinking funds, savings bank funds, etc. with Crown Agents	74	112	154
General revenue balances, general purpose reserve funds, etc., with Crown Agents	41	148	321
Miscellaneous official funds (price assistance funds, marketing boards, etc.)	—	131	107
Other funds (with United Kingdom banks)	148	216	246
TOTAL	411	919	1,269

The existence of currency and many other funds in sterling is due to the fact that the colonies do not possess developed local capital markets and therefore hold in London the very large funds which governments require for many and diverse purposes. Colonial currencies are very largely backed by sterling securities. The steadily increasing circulations which have accompanied rising populations, the increased use of money and increasing external incomes have thus produced an almost automatic increase in the Currency Boards' investments in United Kingdom and other government securities. Special funds, particularly those of savings banks, have also risen steadily, as have general government funds for planned development expenditures and for current working balances. The other funds, which are held with United Kingdom banks, represent the general banking assets of commercial banks operating in the colonies and the known liquid funds of companies and individuals resident there, held in London.

The underlying reason for the growth of the total holdings was the expansion of colonial economies at a time of rising prices and, in particular, the unprecedentedly high level of export earnings in the years following the outbreak of the Korean War. More recently, the colonial territories have been in deficit on current account but as there has also been a large capital inflow there has been little change in the general level of sterling holdings.

Independent sterling area holdings.—It is the normal practice of central banks in independent sterling area countries to hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves in sterling. Moreover, they are often required by statute to hold certain minimum reserves in foreign exchange (which may include sterling) against local currency issues. A large proportion of these statutory reserves is in practice held in sterling.

Much of the fall in the holdings of independent sterling area countries took place in the first few years after the war and represented the reduction of surplus balances built up during the war years. During the last few years trends in individual countries have been diverse. India's holding has recently been run down further to finance the second five-year development plan, and the holdings of Australia and New Zealand have fluctuated widely, largely under the influence of changes in the prices of their exports of primary products and their import policies. On the other hand, the balances of the middle east sterling area countries have increased considerably.

Non-sterling countries.—After allowance is made for the influence of the European Payments Union mechanism on the sterling funds of central banks and certain other special holdings by the German authorities, the holdings of the O.E.E.C. countries nowadays represent sterling held by residents of these countries for commercial and financial reasons. Their size varies with the scale of the holders' business in sterling and the attractions of London as a financial centre in which to hold funds. The same generalization applies to the small net balances of sterling held by the dollar area countries. The very large fall (over £500 million) in the holdings of other non-sterling countries since the war was due to the fact that several of these countries had accumulated large surpluses of sterling well beyond their normal commercial requirements during the war period. Egypt was an outstanding example, and in this and some other cases the funds were transferred to special or "blocked" accounts and provisions made for regular annual releases. Apart from these special accumulations, which have now been mainly used up, most of the countries in this group (including countries in the far east, middle east, western hemisphere and Soviet bloc) only hold sterling funds for financing foreign trade, particularly with sterling area countries.

Non-territorial organizations.—The two main holders are the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At the end of 1957, the I.M.F. held £583 million and the I.B.R.D. £55 million.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. $)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1937	1956	1957	1937	1956	1957
World Total (a)	*24,185*	*93,594*	*100,305*	*27,270*	*98,101*	*106,978*
North America	*4,443*	*24,385*	*26,288*	*4,512*	*20,021*	*20,520*
Canada (b)	1,082	5,288	5,467	939	6,270	6,346
United States	3,361	19,097	20,821	3,573	13,751	14,174
Latin America	*2,310*	*8,634*	*8,626*	*1,717*	*7,940*	*9,115*
Argentina	779	944	975	493	1,128	1,310
Brazil	350	1,482	1,392	335	1,234	1,489
Chile	186	542	456	89	354	441
Colombia	86	599	520	96	657	477
Cuba	188	686	809	146	714	721
Mexico	211	880	727	175	1,072	1,155
Venezuela	182	2,116	2,366	102	1,249	1,868
Europe	*7,712*	*28,520*	*31,749*	*9,183*	*33,252*	*36,807*
Austria	226	849	979	269	974	1,128
Belgium-Luxemburg	856	3,162	3,186	928	3,272	3,432
Denmark	345	1,112	1,174	369	1,311	1,359
Finland	204	774	835	199	885	900
France	955	4,538	5,111	1,689	5,553	6,170
Germany	2,374	7,358	8,577	2,196	6,617	7,478
Italy	550	2,145	2,540	734	3,174	3,626
Netherlands	663	2,863	3,098	883	3,725	4,105
Norway	204	772	822	320	1,211	1,274
Portugal	54	300	288	106	443	502
Spain (c)	n.a.	442	476	n.a.	767	862
Sweden	509	1,945	2,143	541	2,209	2,424
Switzerland	295	1,442	1,563	414	1,766	1,964
Turkey	109	305	345	91	407	397
Yugoslavia	145	323	398	119	474	661
Related Areas	*788*	*3,461*	*3,592*	*807*	*4,606*	*5,180*
Algeria	172	429	471	163	778	1,058
Morocco	46	339	325	70	444	421
Netherlands Antilles	149	841	871	193	1,062	1,163
Sterling Area	*6,603*	*21,813*	*22,667*	*8,844*	*24,289*	*25,981*
Australia	595	1,887	2,205	526	1,964	1,931
Ceylon	124	364	353	90	342	379
India	722	1,288	1,383	671	1,698	2,022
Pakistan		340	337		417	440
Iraq	56	477	360	48	321	343
Irish Republic	114	303	367	219	512	527
Kuwait	n.a.	840	875	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaya	519	1,361	1,363	396	1,357	1,431
New Zealand	260	777	772	253	751	830
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.	95	509	437	71	499	557
United Kingdom	2,949	9,290	9,684	5,082	10,881	11,412
Union of South Africa (d)	232	1,185	1,300	572	1,524	1,696
U.K. Dependencies	630	2,450	2,515	678	2,997	3,243
Hong Kong	253	563	529	278	799	901
Nigeria	96	377	356	86	428	425
Rest of World	*2,329*	*6,781*	*7,383*	*2,207*	*7,993*	*9,375*
Egypt	201	409	493	194	535	524
Indonesia	548	882	969	283	856	797
Japan	956	2,501	2,858	1,138	3,230	4,284
Philippines	153	437	429	125	597	725
Saudi Arabia	14	840	850	15	270	n.a.

(*a*) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned, for which data are not reported currently. (*b*) Including Newfoundland. (*c*) Including Canary Islands. (*d*) Including S.W. Africa.

WORLD COMMODITIES

The following table shows world production and main producers of some of the most important foods and raw materials, together with their domestic consumption in the United Kingdom and United States. Figures are given for 1956 and 1957 and for a pre-war year or average according to availability. In the case of rubber, natural production and consumption only are shown. World production of synthetic rubber amounted to 1,262,000 tons in 1957 compared with 1,211,000 tons in 1956; pre-war production was almost negligible. The United States produces 89 per cent. of the world's synthetic rubber and is also the largest consumer, using nearly 926,000 tons in 1957 out of its total rubber consumption of 1,465,000 tons.

Commodity	Average 1934–38	1956	1957
Wheat ('000 tons)			
World production	152,696	208,797	203,708
U.S.S.R.	35,369	n.a.	48,204
U.S.	19,168	26,901	25,369
China	19,981	24605	23,350
U.K. consumption	5,538	5,388	5,232
U.S. consumption	19,208	28,394	6,500
Maize ('000) tons)			
World production	112,760	162,750	165,375
U.S.	52,228	86,132	85,071
Brazil	5,670	6,888	6,750
China	5,042	n.a.	n.a.
U.K. consumption	3,396	1,668	1,776
U.S. consumption	44,087	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar ('000 tons)			
World production; raw value	28,483	42,976	46,022
Cuba	2,787	5,582	5,577
U.S.S.R.	2,219	4,700	5,150
India and Pakistan	3,127	3,780	3,650
U.K. consumption, refined value	2,111	2,594	2,621
U.S. consumption, refined value	5,458	7,440	7,294
Cotton (million lb.)			
World production	14,556	19,818	18,851
U.S.	5,822	6,253	5,232
U.S.S.R.	1,486	2,976	2,736
India	(*a*)2,543	2,006	2,028
U.K. consumption	1,310	742	756
U.S. consumption	3,085	4,421	4,132
Wool (million lb.)			
World production (greasy basis)	3,788	5,067	5,020
Australia	995	1,565	1,463
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	575	598
New Zealand	299	491	497
U.K. consumption (clean basis)	435	475	481
U.S. consumption (clean basis)	344	441	372
Rayon (million lb.)			
World production	1,394	5,238	5,436
U.S.	278	1,148	1,139
Japan	354	917	967
West Germany	n.a.	529	552
U.K. consumption	(*d*) 126	376	375
U.S. consumption	283	1,201	1,177
Natural Rubber ('000 tons)			
World production	970	1,888	1,903
Indonesia	348	687	685
Malaya	416	627	639
Thailand (*e*)	32	134	133
U.K. consumption	101	193	182
U.S. consumption	502	562	539
Petroleum (million tons)			
World production; crude	243	838	882
U.S.	146	333	353
Venezuela	24	129	145
U.S.S.R.	26	83	98
U.K. consumption, petroleum products	(*f*)8	25	25
U.S. consumption, petroleum products	(*f*)150	382	366
Coal (*g*) (million tons)			
World production	1,270	1,836	2,250
U.S.	398	480	460
U.S.S.R.	111	423	456
U.K.	228	222	224
U.K. consumption	176	218	213
U.S. consumption	(*f*) 237	396	369
Copper (*c*) ('000 tons)			
World production	1,770	3,369	3,408
U.S.	515	1,099	1,052
Chile	292	452	443
Northern Rhodesia	170	388	420
U.K. consumption	253	400	416
U.S. consumption	572	1,358	1,205
Lead (*c*) ('000 tons)			
World production	1,514	1,831	1,880
U.S.	333	548	540
Australia	212	236	240
Mexico	193	196	210
U.K. consumption	345	257	249
U.S. consumption	386	945	957
Zinc (*c*) ('000 tons)			
World production	1,433	2,838	2,917
U.S.	407	943	944
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	300	310
Mexico (*b*)	144	249	233
U.K. consumption	204	229	231
U.S. consumption	435	896	819
Tin (*h*) (*b*) ('000 tons)			
World production	162	175	173
Malaya	54	62	59
Indonesia	28	30	28
Bolivia (*e*)	25	27	28
U.K. consumption	22	22	22
U.S. consumption	59	60	55
Steel ('000 tons)			
World production; crude	108,692	273,000	286,500
U.S.	37,368	102,869	100,644
U.S.S.R.	14,638	47,200	50,194
U.K.	10,774	20,656	21,696
U.K. consumption, finished steel	(*i*) 8,300	14,232	14,217
U.S. consumption, finished steel	(*i*) 34,237	74,332	71,334

(*a*) Including Pakistan. (*b*) Concentrates. (*c*) Smelter. (*d*) Including other man-made fibres. (*e*) Exports. (*f*) 1938. (*g*) Including lignite. (*h*) Excluding U.S.S.R. (*i*) 1937.

MONEYS OF ALL NATIONS

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency† £ s. d.	Denominations in Circulation — Notes	Coins
Afghanistan	*Afghani* of 100 *Puls*	0 0 5	*Afghani* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	*Puls* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2
Argentina	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 2 (free rate)	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Australia	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings*, or 240 *Pence*	0 16 0	*£A.* 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
Austria	*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	0 0 3½	*Schillings* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Schillings* 25, 10, 5, 1; *Groschen* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Belgian Congo	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 1⅞	*Frs.* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Frs.* 5, 2, 1; *Centimes* 50, 20, 10
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 1⅞	*Frs.* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Frs.* 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; *Centimes* 50, 25, 20
Bolivia	*Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 10 (1,000 *Bol's* free rate)	*Bolivianos* 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	None in circulation
Brazil	*Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*	0 5 4 (100 *Cruzeiros* free rate)	*Cruzeiros* 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cruzeiros* 2, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 1 0½	*Leva* 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Stotinki* 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1
Burma	*Kyat* of 100 *Pyas*	0 1 6	*Kyats* 100, 10, 5, 1	*Kyat* 1; *Pyas* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Canada	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 7 5	*Dollars* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Dollar* 1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ceylon	*Rupee* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 6	*Rupees* 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 9 0* (1,000 *Pesos*) at highest multiple rate	*Pesos* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Pesos* 10, 1
China	*Jenminpi* or *Yuan* of 10 *Chiao* or 100 *Fen*	0 2 11	*Yuan* 10, 5, 3, 2, 1; *Chiao* 5, 2, 1; *Fen* 5, 2, 1	*Fen* 5, 2, 1.
Colombia	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 11½ (free rate)	*Pesos* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Costa Rica	*Colon* of 100 *Centimos*	0 1 3	*Colones* 1,000, 500 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Colones* 2, 1; *Centimos* 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba	*Peso* of 100 *Cents*	0 7 2	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Cents* 50, 40, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Curaçao	*Florin* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 9½	*Florins* 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	*Florins* 2½, 1; *Cents* 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Cyprus	*Pound* of 1,000 *Mils*	1 0 0	£5, £1; *Mils* 500, 250	*Mils* 100, 50, 25, 5, 3
Czechoslovakia	*Crown* of 100 *Heller*	0 1 0 (official rate)	*Crowns* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Crowns* 100, 50, 25, 10, 1; *Heller* 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Denmark	*Krone* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 0½	*Kroner* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Kroner* 2, 1; *Öre* 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Republic	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 7 2	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador	*Sucre* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 5 (free rate)	*Sucres* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Sucre* 1; *Centavos* 20, 10, 5, 1
Egypt	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres* or 1,000 *Millièmes*	1 0 6	*Pounds* 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; *Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5	*Piastres* 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Millièmes* 5, 2½, 2, 1, ½
Ethiopia	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 10	*Dollars* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Finland	*Markka*	0 2 3 (100 *Markkas*)	*Markkas* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	*Markkas* 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
France	*Franc*	0 1 8½ (100 *Francs*)	*Francs* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	*Francs* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Germany (East)	*Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*	0 3 2½	*D.M.* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Pfennig* 50	*D.M.* 2, 1; *Pfennig* 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	*Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*	0 1 8½	*D.M.* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*D.M.* 5, 2, 1; *Pfennig* 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Greece	*Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 3	*Drachmae* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Drachmae* 5, 2, 1; *Lepta* 50, 20, 10, 5
Guatemala	*Quetzal* of 100 *Centavos*	0 7 2	*Quetzales* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Centavos* 25, 10, 5, 2, 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1958.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation — Notes	Denominations in Circulation — Coins
		£ s. d.		
Haiti	*Gourde* of 100 *Centimes*	0 1 5	*Gourdes* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 (U.S.A. currency is also used.)	*Centimes* 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras	*Lempira* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 7	*Lempiras* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Lempira* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 3	*Dollars* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 10, 5
Hungary	*Forint* of 100 *Fillér*	0 0 7½	*Forints* 100, 50, 20, 10	*Forints* 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Fillér* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
India	*Rupee* of 100 *Naye Paise*	0 1 6	*Rupees* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Rupee* 1; *Naye Paise* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Indonesia	*Rupiah* of 100 *Sen*	0 0 7½* at highest multiple rate	*Rupiahs* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1; *Sen* 50	*Sen* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Iraq	*Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils*	1 0 0	*Dinars* 100, 10, 5, 1; *Fils* 500, 250	*Fils* 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 4, 2, 1
Ireland (Republic of)	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
Israel	*Pound* of 1,000 *Prutot*	0 4 0	*Pounds* 50, 10, 5, 1; *Prutot* 500, 250	*Prutot* 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 1 2 (100 *Lire*)	*Lire* 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500	*Lire* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Japan	*Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0 (100 *Yen*)	*Yen* 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Yen* 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Korea	*Hwan*	0 1 5 (100 *Hwan*)	*Hwan* 1,000, 500, 100, 10, 5, 1	—
Lebanon	*Pound* (*Livre*) of 100 *Piastres*	0 2 3 (free rate)	*Pounds* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	*Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Liberia	*U.S.A.* $ of 100 *Cents*	0 7 2	*Dollars* 20, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Luxembourg	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes* (Belgian currency is legal tender)	0 0 1⅞	*Francs* 100, 50, 20, 10	*Francs* 5, 1; *Centimes* 25
Malaya	*Malayan Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 4	*Dollars* 1,000, 100, 50 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mexico	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 7	*Pesos* 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Pesos* 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Netherlands	*Florin* (*Guilder*) of 100 *Cents*	0 1 10½	*Florins* 1,000, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 2½, 1	*Florins* 2½, 1; *Cents* 25, 10, 5, 1
New Zealand	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	0 19 10	£*NZ* 50, 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
Nicaragua	*Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 0	*Cordobas* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Norway	*Krone* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 0	*Kroner* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Krone* 1; *Öre* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan	*Rupee* of 16 *Annas* or 64 *Pice* or 192 *Pies*	0 1 6	*Rupees* 100, 10, 5, 1	*Rupee* 1; *Annas* 8, 4, 2, 1, ½; *Pice* 1; *Pie* 1
Panama	*Balboa* of 100 *Cents* (= *U.S.* $)	0 7 2	*U.S.* $ 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Balboa* 1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½ (U.S. coins also circulate)
Paraguay	*Guarani* of 100 *Céntimos*	0 0 8 (10 *Guaranis*)	*Guarani* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Céntimos* 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Persia (Iran)	*Rial* of 100 *Dinars*	0 0 1	*Rials* 200, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Rials* 10, 5, 2, 1; *Dinars* 50
Peru	*Sol* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 4	*Soles* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Sol* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Philippines	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 7	*Pesos* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Poland	*Zloty* of 100 *Groszy*	0 1 9½ (official rate)	*Zlotys* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	*Zloty* 1; *Groszy* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal	*Escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3	*Escudos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Escudos* 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	*Pound of* 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£10, 5, 1; 10*s.*, 5*s.*	5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1958.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Roumania	*Leu* of 100 *Bani*	£ s. d. 0 1 2½ (official rate)	*Lei* 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Bani* 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Russia, *see* U.S.S.R.				
El Salvador	*Colon* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 10	*Colons* 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Saudi Arabia	*Riyal* of 22 *Qursh* *Saudi Sovereign* of 40 *Riyals*	0 1 11¼	*Riyals* 10, 5, 1	*S. Sov* 1; *Riyals* 1, ½, ¼; *Qursh* 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
South Africa (Union of)	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£*SA* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
Spain	*Peseta* of 100 *Céntimos*	0 0 2	*Pesetas* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	*Pesetas*, 2½, 1; *Céntimos* 50, 10, 5
Surinam	*Florin* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 10	*Florins* 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	*Cents* 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Sweden	*Krona* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 4½	*Kronor* 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Kronor* 5, 2, 1; *Öre* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 1 7¾	*Francs* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Francs* 50, 25, 5, 2, 1; *Centimes* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Syria	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	0 2 0	*Pounds* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	*Pound* 1; *Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Thailand	*Baht* or *Tical* of 100 *Satang*	0 0 4½	*Bahts* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Satangs* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Turkey	*Piastre* of 40 *Paras* (Turkish £=100 *Piastres*)	0 2 6½ (100 Piastres)	£*T* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 5, 2½	*Piastres* 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
United Kingdom (*See also* p. 604)	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
United States of America	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 7 2	$10,000, 5,000, 1,000 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	$1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uruguay	*Peso* of 100 *Centésimos*	0 1 1 (free rate)	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Centésimos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
U.S.S.R.	*Rouble* of 100 *Copecks*	0 1 9½ (official rate)	*Roubles* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Rouble* 1; *Copecks* 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela	*Bolivar* of 100 *Centimos*	0 2 1½ (free rate)	*Bolivares* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Bolivares* 5, 2, 1; *Centimos* 50, 25, 12½, 5
Yugoslavia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras* (100 *Dinars*—Highest	0 2 4½* multiple rate)	*Dinars* 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Dinars* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Paras* 50

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1958.

FIRE LOSSES IN 1956 and 1957—U.K. AND U.S.A.

Month	United Kingdom		United States	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	$	$
January	2,025,000	1,605,000	96,972,000	115,272,000
February	2,681,000	3,109,000	84,041,000	95,569,000
March	2,873,000	1,190,000	89,315,000	104,565,000
April	2,963,000	3,380,000	84,624,000	85,994,000
May	2,545,000	3,795,000	87,681,000	79,045,000
June	1,608,000	3,249,000	74,770,000	69,710,000
July	1,824,000	1,562,000	68,752,000	77,814,000
August	1,391,000	982,000	74,930,000	78,364,000
September	2,918,000	2,357,000	70,118,000	72,264,000
October	1,579,000	1,336,000	81,121,000	77,753,000
November	2,429,000	1,924,000	80,481,000	75,321,000
December	2,676,000	1,360,000	96,485,000	91,519,000
Total	£27,512,000	£25,849,000	$989,290,000	$1,023,190,000

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domains of (*a*) Physics; (*b*) Chemistry; (*c*) Physiology and Medicine; (*d*) Literature; (*e*) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics; (*b*) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(*c*) Physiology and Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(*d*) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain, (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) Russia; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prizewinners for the years 1901–1937, *see* earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(*a*) PHYSICS	(*b*) CHEMISTRY	(*c*) PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE	(*d*) LITERATURE	(*e*) PEACE
1938	Enrico Fermi (p)	R. Kuhn (g)	C. Heymans (c)	Pearl Buck (b)	The Nansen Office
1939	E. O. Lawrence (b)	A. F. J. Butenandt (g) L. Ruzicka (i)	G. Domagk (g)	F. E. Sillanpää (s)	*No award*
1943	O. Stern (b)	G. Hevesy (r)	Henrik Dam (k) E. A. Doisy (b)	*No award*	*No award*
1944	I. I. Rabi (b)	Otto Hahn (g)	J. Erlanger (b) H. S. Gasser (b)	J. V. Jensen (k)	International Committee of the Red Cross.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Artturi Virtanen (s)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H.W. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	Cordell Hull (b)
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)	H. J. Muller (b)	Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Cori (b) and B. A. Houssay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	A. Tiselius (d)	P. H. Müller (i)	T. S. Eliot (a)	*No award*
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Glauque (b)	W. R. Hess (i) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hench (b)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Bunche (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z)	E. M. McMillan (b) G. T. Seaborg (b)	M. Theiler (aa)	P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (c)
1952	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b)	A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Synge (a)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	A. Schweitzer (c)
1953	F. Zernike (h)	H. Staudinger (g)	H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipmann (b)	Sir Winston Churchill (a)	G. C. Marshall (b)
1954	M. Born (a) W. Bothe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b)	E. Hemingway (b)	Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	*No award*
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b) W. H. Brattain (b)	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (a) N. N. Semenov (f)	A. F. Cournand (b) W. Forssmann (g) D. W. Richards (b)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	*No award*
1957	N. Y. Ceci (b) D. L. Tsung (b)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—*U.S.A.*, 18; *Gt. Britain*, 16; *Germany*, 12; *France*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *Sweden*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *India*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Republic of Ireland*, 1. CHEMISTRY:—*Germany*, 20; *Gt. Britain*, 11; *U.S.A.*, 11; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1. PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE:—*U.S.A.*, 19; *Gt. Britain*, 10; *Germany*, 9; *Denmark*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *France*, 3; *Austria*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *Russia*, 2; *Sweden*, 2; *Spain*, 1; *Argentine*, 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1. LITERATURE:—*France*, 9; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 5; *U.S.A.*, 5; *Sweden*, 4; *Norway*, 3; *Italy*, 3; *Denmark*, 3; *Spain*, 3; *Poland*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *India*, 1; *Russia*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Irish Free State*, 1; *Iceland*, 1; PEACE:—*U.S.A.*, 12; *France*, 7; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 3; *Sweden*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Norway*, 2; *Austria*, 2; *Argentina*, 2; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

For Combined Contributions, see p. 974.

The three State compulsory *insurance* schemes in force up to July 5, 1948, financed by contributions from insured workpeople, their employers and the Exchequer, provided the following cash benefits:

Unemployment Insurance.....	Unemployment benefit.
National Health Insurance.....	Sickness and disablement benefits; maternity benefit.
Contributory Pensions	Old age and widows' (over 60) pensions; widows' (under 60) pensions; orphans' pensions.

The National Health Insurance scheme also gave medical benefit, and the Health and Pensions schemes made provision for certain classes of voluntary contributors. Other national schemes gave *assistance* out of State funds, subject to a means test, in three forms—unemployment assistance, non-contributory old age and blind persons' pensions, and supplementary pensions to old age pensioners and to widow pensioners under 60 in receipt of allowances for dependent children. Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, compensation for industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases was payable by employers without contribution by workpeople or the Exchequer. The Public Assistance Authorities remained responsible for the administration of poor relief on a local basis.

These services, except for non-contributory old age pensions, were replaced after the Second World War by schemes of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance, National Assistance and Family Allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

The Ministry of National Insurance was instituted in November, 1944, under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944. On August 31, 1953, the Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of National Insurance were merged in a single Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Local offices of the Ministry (Pensions and National Insurance Offices) have been established throughout the country.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952 and 1956, and the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1958, and Regulations made under these Acts.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

(*a*) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.

(*b*) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.

(*c*) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay contributions or not.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1958 was as follows: employed, 22 million; self-employed, 1·5 million; non-employed, 0·5 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The normal weekly rates of contribution for the three classes of insured persons and for employers of employed persons are shown on p. 974.

In the case of employed persons over 18 earning 60*s.* or less per week, the employee's contribution is 3*s.* 10½*d.* (man) or 3*s.* 4½*d.* (woman) and the employer's contribution 10*s.* 6½*d.* (man) or 8*s.* 7½*d.* (woman). Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (*1*) and (*2*) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

The current rates took effect under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, as from Feb. 3, 1958.

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be excepted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

Contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contribution and, in the case of employed persons, the Industrial Injuries contribution.

The Exchequer contribution comprises (*a*) a supplementary payment (currently ranging from 7*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*) in respect of each contribution paid by an insured person or employer, and (*b*) additional sums paid into the National Insurance Fund, viz., for the period of five years beginning with April 1, 1955, sums not exceeding a total of £325 million, and, for later years, such sums as Parliament may determine. No payment was made under (*b*) in the year ended March 31, 1957.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

Unemployment benefit.
Sickness benefit.
Maternity benefits, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.
Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
Child's special allowance
Guardian's allowance.
Retirement pension.
Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits *except* unemployment benefit.

Non-employed persons	All benefits *except* unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The *standard weekly rates of benefits* from Feb. 6, 1958, are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	50	0
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	34	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband..	50	0
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	50	0
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	34	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband.....	50	0
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	15	0
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable)	7	0
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	30	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1957 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 312,500. In mid-Dec. 1956, nearly 168,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1956, 7,762,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of insured persons incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from under 800,000 in July and August to 1,231,000 at the end of February.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes in the structure of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act. Increases in the benefits under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Feb. 3, 1958.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £12 10s. is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £5 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 50s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During the year ended March 31, 1957, maternity grants were paid for about 780,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in about 300,000 cases, and about 175,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by

the husband are (*a*) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (*b*) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50. Increases in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 became payable as from Jan. 27, 1958.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 70*s.* a week, with an increase of 20*s.* for the first or only child and 12*s.* for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 70*s.* a week so as long she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 12*s.* a week for each child other than the first. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 50*s.* a week, is payable to widows who have living with them a child under 18 who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow who is under pensionable age or, being over pensionable age, has not retired from regular employment, receives a widow's pension usually of 50*s.* a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A 50*s.* widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 50*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70*s.* A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 60*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 80*s.*; but it must not be reduced in any week by more than 50*s.*

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10*s.* a week.

At the end of March, 1957, about 440,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10*s.* pension, and about 21,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1957, as amended by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, provides for a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled, to be payable on the ex-husband's death if the woman has in her family a child to whose maintenance the ex-husband had before his death been contributing at least 5*s.* a week in cash or its equivalent. The amount of the allowance is equal to the amount of the ex-husband's contribution, subject to a maximum of 20*s.* a week for the first or only child *plus* 12*s.* for each other child in addition to Family Allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit. Like widow's benefit, the allowance ceases on remarriage. The increase in this allowance under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 27, 1958.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 27*s.* 6*d.* a week while the child is of school age. The increase in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 27, 1958. At the end of 1956 about 5,500 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (*a*) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (*b*) has retired from regular employment, and (*c*) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (*b*).

The basic rate of pension as from Jan. 27, 1958 (under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957) is 50*s.* a week, plus 30*s.* for a dependent wife, plus 15*s.* for the first or only child and 7*s.* for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond pensionable age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching pensionable age. The increment to pension is 1*s.* for every 25 contributions paid before July 26, 1951, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for every 25 contributions paid after that date. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily foregoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 50*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70*s.*

The Normal Contribution Conditions for persons who entered insurance before September 30, 1946, are (*a*) that 104 contributions of any class have been paid, and (*b*) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 30*s.* a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 50*s.* a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 1*s.* for every 25 contributions paid by the husband as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but if he should die before her, any 1*s.* increase he earns for her after July 16, 1951, will then be paid at the 1*s.* 6*d.* rate. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 50*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70*s.*

Special provisions apply to persons who enter insurance late in life. For persons who entered before September 30, 1946, the qualifying insurance period is five years, and, for persons who entered on or after that date, ten years.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of March, 1957, retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 4,675,000 persons.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant (since Feb. 3, 1958) is for an adult £25, a child aged 6–17 £18 15s., a child aged 3–5 £12 10s., a child under 3 £7 10s. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £12 10s.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (*a*) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (*b*) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948, or of children born before July 5, 1948, if they die under the age of 10. In the year ended March 31, 1957, about 230,000 grants were paid.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, payments hitherto made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service, which were equivalent to 10*d.* out of each total weekly National Insurance contribution for men, 8*d.* for women, and 6*d.* for boys and girls, were discontinued; consequential reductions were made in the rates of National Insurance contributions, and provision was made for separate National Health Service contributions, yielding twice the amount of the payments previously made from the National Insurance Fund to the National Health Service, to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions. Increases in the rates of National Health Service contributions under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958, took effect as from July 7, 1958. (*See* p. 974.)

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1957, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1956	317,665
Contributions from employers and insured persons	587,935
Exchequer contribution	96,300
Income from investments	8,814
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.	40,357
Other receipts	10
	1,051,081

Payments	£'000	£'000
Benefit:—		
Unemployment benefit	20,896	
Sickness benefit	96,699	
Maternity benefit	14,900	
Widow's benefit	38,200	
Guardian's allowance	320	
Retirement pension	447,870	
Death grant	3,329	
		622,215
Contribution to the National Health Service		40,796
Administration expenses		31,247
Other payments		5,431
Balance, March 31, 1957		351,392
		1,051,081

The higher rates of contributions and benefits introduced by the 1954 Act were in effect throughout 1956–57. The surplus of receipts over payments during the year was £33·7 million. Compared with 1955–56, and excluding the transfer in that year of £100 million to the Reserve Fund, the surplus fell by £2·9 million, receipts increasing by £22·8 million and payments by £25·7 million. The increase in payments was mainly on retirement pensions (£15·4 million) and unemployment benefit (£5·2 million).

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1957, was £1,167·5 million, as compared with £1,167·4 million at March 31, 1956.

The Government Actuary has estimated that the excess of expenditure over income of the National Insurance Fund, with benefits and contributions as increased by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, will rise to £49 millions in 1959–60, £322 million in 1969–70, and £475 million in 1979–80.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951, 1954 and 1957, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952 and 1956, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts. Increases in the rates of contributions and benefits took effect, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, on Jan. 27, 1958 in the case of death benefit, and on Feb. 3, 1958 in the case of other benefits and of contributions.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954,

to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease, and was further amended by the Amendment Scheme, 1957.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

As from August 28, 1956, under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, a supplementary benefit of 17*s.* 6*d.* a week became payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1955 about 21¼ million, of whom rather more than one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 8*d.* and 9*d.* for men over 18, 5*d.* and 6*d.* for women over 18, 4*d.* and 5*d.* for boys under 18, and 3*d.* and 3*d.* for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering National Insurance and National Health Service contributions.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 85*s.* (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), *plus* 30*s.* for one adult dependent, *plus* 15*s.* for the first or only child and 7*s.* for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (in cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a *gratuity* paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £280. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly *pension* payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	*Weekly Rate*	
	s.	*d.*
100 per cent	85	0
90 ,, ,,	76	6
80 ,, ,,	68	0
70 ,, ,,	59	6
60 ,, ,,	51	0
50 ,, ,,	42	6
40 ,, ,,	34	0
30 ,, ,,	25	6
20 ,, ,,	17	0

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 30*s.* for an adult dependant and of 15*s.* for the first or only child and 7*s.* for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 70*s.* a week for the first 13 weeks and thereafter of 56*s.* or 20*s.* a week according to circumstances, *plus* 20*s.* for the first or only child and 12*s.* for each other child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending vocational training courses or industrial rehabilitation courses provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (*e.g.*, as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (*e.g.*, whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit and of special hardship allowance has increased year by year.

The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the year ended October 31, 1956, from 135,200 to 142,100; of those in payment at the end of the period 37,800 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the same year the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 74,000 to 80,000. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000; at the end of 1956, 14,500 pensions and 12,000 allowances were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1956–57	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1956	139,005
Contributions from employers and insured persons	42,076
Exchequer contribution	8,300
Income from investments	5,211
Other receipts	325
	194,917

Payments, 1956–57	£'000	
Benefit:—		
Injury	12,755	
Disablement (*a*)	18,693	
Death (*a*)	1,865	
Other benefits (*b*)	1,145	
		34,459
Administration expenses		5,109
Other payments		22
Balance, March 31, 1957		155,328
		194,917

(*a*) Division estimated. (*b*) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, and allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

As the Industrial Injuries scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed, from July 5, 1948, to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. The service is administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on January 27, 1958, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (*a*)
	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and wife	76 0	96 0 (*b*)
Single householder	45 0	
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over	41 0	65 0
Aged 18–20	31 6	48 6
Aged 16–17	26 0	40 0
Aged 11–15	20 0	20 0
Aged 5–10	17 0	17 0
Aged under 5	14 6	14 6

(*a*) For blind and certain tubercular persons.
(*b*) 110s. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such part thereof as is reasonable having regard to the general level of rents in the locality. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 10s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (321,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of September, 1955, the number had fallen to 1,595,000, due mainly to the increase in benefit rates under the National Insurance Act, 1954. Subsequently, the number again rose, and at the end of 1957 had reached 1,712,000, when the needs of nearly 2·4 million persons were being provided for wholly or in part. At the end of 1957 about 96,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplemention of insurance benefits. During 1957 the Board also made about 892,000 single payments and 137,000 exceptional needs grants. In addition, assistance amounting to £1,829,000 was given to meet charges raised under the National Health Service for prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1957 was about £134,448,000, as compared with £128,588,000 in 1956 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1957 were payments of national assistance £112,200,000, and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £14,200,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and

over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10*s.* a week to 26*s.* a week for single persons of either sex and married men, and 16*s.* a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5*s.* 0*d.* Where the yearly means were between £26 5*s.* 0*d.* and £89 5*s.* 0*d.*, pension was payable at rates varying from 24*s.* (16*s.* for married women) to 2*s.* Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5*s.* 0*d.*, no pension was payable. As from Jan. 27, 1958, when, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the issue of weekly tobacco tokens to pensioners ceased, non-contributory pensions were increased by an amount equal to the current value of the tokens, i.e., 2*s.* 4*d.*

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board have power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,000 at the end of 1948 to 257,000 at the end of 1956, and declined further to 233,000 by the end of 1957. At the latter date, pensions were supplemented by national assistance in 143,000 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions will eventually be brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons will not qualify unless they reach the age of 70 by October 1, 1961.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5*s.* a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8*s.* From October 2, 1956, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, the allowance for the third and each younger child was increased to 10*s.* The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to the age of eighteen years if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Claimants have a right of appeal to an independent Referee.

At the end of January 1957, about 5,299,000 allowances were in payment for about 3⅛ million families. It is estimated that in 1956 over £111 million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 when the weekly rate was 5*s.* The increases in allowances in 1956 were expected to cost an extra £10 million in the first full year.

COMBINED WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card. Combined rates of contributions current since July 7, 1958, are:—

	Employed Person	Employer*	Total	Self-employed Person	Non-employed Person
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Men 18 and over	9 11	8 3	18 2	12 0	9 7
Women 18 and over	8 0	6 9	14 9	10 0	7 7
Boys under 18	5 5	4 11	10 4	6 9	5 5
Girls under 18	4 8	4 0	8 8	5 11	4 6

* The special rates of contribution payable by employers for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are:—Women: 18 or over, 7*s.* 4*d.* (5*d.*); under 18, 4*s.* 3*d.* (3*d.*); Men, 8*s.* 11*d.* (8*d.*). The amount in brackets is the employee's share. Full details are given in Leaflet N.I. 103, available at all Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Distribution of National Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
National Insurance†	7 4½	6 2½	4 2½	3 6½	7 0½	5 9½	4 0½	3 3½
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 9	0 6	0 5	0 3
National Health Service‡	1 10½	1 4½	0 10½	0 10½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
National Insurance†	9 10	8 4	5 7	4 9	7 5	5 11	4 3	3 4
National Health Service‡	2 2	1 8	1 2	1 2	2 2	1 8	1 2	1 2

† Rates current from February 3, 1958. ‡ Rates current from July 7, 1958.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act*, 1946, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines.

The National Health Service is available to everybody in the country and is a charge on the National Income. Everyone is entitled to use any complete part or all of the services and no Insurance qualification is necessary. The cost of the Service is met by the National Exchequer, by contributions collected by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance together with National Insurance contributions (*see* p. 974) and by charges for the Service. About half the expenses of the local health services fall on local rates.

Under the 1946 Act, the only charges falling on the patient for any of the services were in certain cases for the renewal or repair of glasses or for the replacement of dentures; for domestic help, extra food at home, blankets, etc.; and for accommodation and treatment in private wards in hospitals. It was open to anyone, if they wished, in certain cases to pay the extra cost of more expensive glasses, more expensive dental treatment than is clinically necessary, and artificial limbs. In May, 1951, and May, 1952, charges were introduced for certain items in the National Health Service.

The *National Health Service (Amendment) Act*, 1949, had empowered the Minister *inter alia* to introduce a charge for prescriptions; a charge of 1*s*. for each prescription form was introduced on June 1, 1952, and this was increased to a charge of 1*s*. for each item on a prescription form on December 1, 1956. The *National Health Service Act*, 1951, authorized the making of charges to meet part of the cost of dentures and spectacles supplied through the Service. These charges came into force on May 21, 1951. The *National Health Service Act*, 1952, authorized the making of charges for medicines and certain appliances supplied to hospital out-patients, for dental treatment (excluding examination) provided under the General Dental Services and for day-nurseries run by local health authorities. These charges were effective from June 1, 1952. *Patients who are unable without hardship to meet charges under these Acts may apply to the National Assistance Board and there are also some exemptions from charges made to out-patients and for dental treatment.*

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

The Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). All doctors may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme and about 20,000 out of some 21,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, *i.e.* an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case a delay of about 14 days is usual). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1957, was 15,856. 207,209,397 prescriptions were dispensed in 1957. Since December 1, 1956, there has been a charge of 1*s*. in respect of each item on a prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing. The only exception is where the doctor prescribes elastic hosiery, in which case the patient pays 5*s*. or 10*s*. on each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the 1*s*. is paid to the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 9,800 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (*e.g.* fillings), emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the removal of teeth necessitating replacement by denture; provision of dentures; extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; gold fillings; inlays; crowns; special appliances and oral surgery.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for gold fillings or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures whereby the patient has to pay £2 to £2 10*s*. for the supply of one denture or up to £4 5*s*. for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Charges for dental treatment (other than the usual charges for dentures) are not made in the case of anyone under 21 years of age or expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services which are run by the Executive Councils, form part of the

Eye Services available under the National Health Service, and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses only. Any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician who has joined the Service may be consulted. The first time a person uses the Service he must obtain a recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. After this he can use the Service direct without first obtaining a note from his doctor.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. Children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The remaining hospitals were disclaimed; many were run by religious orders. The hospital service, of which the specialist and consultant facilities are a part, includes general and special hospitals; maternity accommodation; tuberculosis sanatoria; infectious diseases units; provision for chronic sick; mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; accommodation for convalescent hospital treatment and medical rehabilitation, and all forms of specialized treatments—for example, plastic surgery, cancer, orthopædic and ear, nose and throat treatment, together with the provision of most surgical and medical appliances.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 14 Regional Hospital Boards (*see* pp. 386–7); in each hospital region there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by 388 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 6s. to 12s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above), but since December 1, 1956, a charge of 1s. has been made to out-patients for each item on a prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also since June, 1952, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and heeling and soling repairs), dentures, glasses and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

In May, 1958, there were 81 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948–49†..	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949–50...	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,328,000
1950–51...	338,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951–52...	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952–53...	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953–54...	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954–55...	388,860,290	49,865,376	11,772,991
1955–56...	423,796,657	53,271,739	13,454,000
1956–57...	468,012,590	57,894,572	14,698,000
1957–58*..	485,305,085	60,025,880	15,667,000
1958–59*..	472,459,430	58,253,000	16,014,000

† July 5—March 31. * Estimated.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1950. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1950 (under sections which do not, however, apply to Scotland) that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition (e.g. a Will) made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be *sole* adopter of a girl, and applicant (or in the case of a joint application one of the applicants) must be either:—

(*a*) Twenty-five years of age or over *and* at least twenty-one years older than the child in respect of whom application is made; or

(*b*) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1950) of the infant; or

(*c*) the mother or father of the infant.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g. where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1950 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1950, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1950, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents. (See further under note dealing with intestacy in Scotland.)

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail; 2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. a person present at the birth; or, 4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (*Scotland* 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in Scotland the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days). In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3*s.* 0*d.* There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was in attendance at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In *Scotland* re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland), Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5*s.* 3*d.*, viz., 1*s.* 6*d.* for search, and 3*s.* 9*d.* for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7*s.* 6*d.*) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3*s.* 9*d.*); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained

from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9*d*. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained at the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 3/-, viz.:—1/- for search and 2/- for the certificate. Certificates are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England & Wales and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates (fee 6d).

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 3/-. A fee of 20/- is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or Ceylon (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality *before* Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914–1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born *before* Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (*a*) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (*b*) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (*c*) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act, in the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. *Birth* on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(*a*) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(*b*) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by *birth*. If the father was a citizen by *descent* only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(*a*) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(*b*) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (*a*)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(*c*) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(*d*) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

(*a*) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government, or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;

(*b*) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. *Naturalization.*—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application *must* have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and

(*b*) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or in the Sudan, or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (*b*) and (*c*) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

(i) (*a*) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
(*b*) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
(*c*) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or

(ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or

(iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or

(iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or

(v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1950, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

(i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;

(ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;

(iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a *naturalized* person of citizenship if such person has:—
(*a*) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
(*b*) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
(*c*) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months imprisonment; or
(*d*) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;
and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

(iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(v) Under sect. 2 of the British Nationality Act, 1958, which contains special provisions with regard to citizens of Ghana.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M.'s Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (*a*) No action lies in tort against the Crown *or the individual Crown servant* for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered inland postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (*b*) The Crown *and any member of the armed forces* are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal

systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, *see* under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926, s. 2).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.* s. 3).

"Still-born" child. (*See* under Births (Registration), p. 977.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of *Scottish* domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of £1; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable: legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, *see* above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of

the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.*, 16 —Marriage Act, 1949. Where the *formalities* of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if *both* parties knew of the defect (*e.g.*, where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (*i.e.* a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(*a*) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (*b*) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (*c*) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (*d*) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled.

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (*a*) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for *Divorce* to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a *defence* to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (*a*) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties *agree* to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused—A decree *must* be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other *absolute* bars to relief are (i) connivance at the *adultery* of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's *adultery or cruelty*, *i.e.*, complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also certain *discretionary* bars, as *e.g.*, where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree *nisi*. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, p. 1143.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, and in proceedings for maintenance, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded

the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or her children, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children; or is an habitual drunkard; or has committed adultery. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £5 for the benefit of the wife and a sum not exceeding £1 10s. a week for each child until the child attains sixteen. Further, if a child is or will be engaged in a course of education or training after attaining the age of sixteen, the Court may on the application of the wife make an order for the payment of maintenance in respect of that child for a further period of up to two years from the date of the making of the order; such further period may be extended on subsequent applications to the Court, but this maintenance provision will in no case be extended beyond the date when the child attains the age of twenty-one. Where the husband applies, the custody of any children of the marriage may be given to him. The Court may, on giving the custody of any children to either spouse, make such order as to access to those children by the other spouse as it thinks fit. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation or connivance or conduct conducing thereto by the husband; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order must be discharged, unless the Court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make such payment of the separation allowances as he was able. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on fresh evidence, or, as regards orders for payment, on cause being shown. All applications for relief, except on grounds of desertion or failure to maintain, must be made within six months of the offence complained of. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

(The Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce has now submitted its report to Parliament, in which it recommends many changes, including three new grounds for divorce. However, legislation is required to give effect to most of the recommendations, and there is no immediate prospect of substantial change.)

SCOTLAND

DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery.*—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion.*— The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity.*—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty.*—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences.*—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights, *jus relicti*, however, being excluded, as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (*a*) adultery, (*b*) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for aliment.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the

right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the purchaser against unscrupulous dealings is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (whilst default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 1*s.* for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation *under the agreement*. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act, 1932, provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (1) it is signed by him and (2) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (1) re-delivery of the article in a good state of repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (2) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20*s.* a week. The evidence of the woman must be *corroborated* in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (*e.g.*, a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such

order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the Legitimacy Act, 1926, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents, and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy, any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, *i.e.*, by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (*i.e.*, leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, *see* Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911 and 1919, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £500 in value; if over that amount, she takes £500 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of terce and *ius relictæ* (see *post*,

p. 994). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *jus relicti* (*relictæ*); one-third to surviving children as *legitim* (see *post*, p. 994); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*, *i.e.*, the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs *in mobilibus*, *i.e.*, nearest heirs including representatives of predecessors, subject to the spouse's right to £500 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivance (1919 Act). It is of interest to note that a Committee was recently set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland to make such recommendations as seemed desirable for the alteration of the law in regard to intestate succession; the legal rights of spouses and children, and the law in relation to adopted persons and adopters. The Committee have issued their Report in which important alterations are proposed.

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although *qualified* to serve [see below] he is *exempt* from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years or a life interest) in the county in which they live; or being a householder assessed to the poor rate or inhabited house duty at £30 in Middlesex or £20 elsewhere; or occupying a house with at least 15 windows; is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; asylum keepers; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered practising dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strond; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament; Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s., town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949, applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, of which the latter must not exceed 20s. per day.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, which does not extend to Scotland, has made substantial changes in the law. The compensation for improvement provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, are still applicable, although slightly amended, but the compensation for loss of goodwill and right to a new lease provisions of the 1927 Act have gone. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent. Details of how this rent limit is determined are contained in the Rent Act, 1957 (see below). If there is a mortgage of a house which is within the Acts, the mortgagee can only take steps to enforce his security if certain grounds exist. Further, he cannot in general increase the rate of interest.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949, if within the limits of rent control imposed by the Rent Act, 1957 (see below).

Since the Rent Act, 1957, the Rent Acts do not apply to a lease of a dwelling house granted for a term certain exceeding twenty-one years, but Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, gives protection in such cases, provided the rateable value does not exceed £100 in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, £75. Under this Act, the contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

The Rent Act, 1957, has made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act are as follows:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, is automatically decontrolled (and the operation of the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act is restricted to houses within the same limits of rateable value). However, the landlord cannot recover possession earlier than the date specified in a notice served by him, which must not be earlier than six months after service of the notice, and to recover possession the landlord must bring court proceedings. If, in these proceedings, the tenant can satisfy the court as to certain matters, the court can suspend the execution of the order for possession for a certain period. There are special provisions with regard to the rent payable by the tenant after the date specified in the landlord's notice. (Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958.)

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, are subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy is granted is already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent is determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956. The maximum rent is then computed as follows:—(*a*) where the tenant is not responsible for repairs other than internal decorative—twice the 1956 gross value; (*b*) where the landlord is responsible for all repairs including internal decorative—7/3 of the gross value; (*c*) where the tenant is responsible for all repairs—4/3 of the gross value. (There are varying proportions in certain other cases.) In all cases there may be added, (*a*) rates borne by the landlord; (*b*) a reasonable charge for services provided by the landlord.

4. All increases in rent are only applicable to a statutory and not a contractual tenancy, except so far as may be consistent with the terms of the tenancy.

5. In order to obtain any increase in the rent of premises remaining subject to control, the landlord must serve notice of increase in the prescribed form which will take effect from the date specified therein; this date must be at least three months after service of notice, and the rent cannot be increased by more than 7*s.* 6*d.* a week during the nine months following service of the notice.

6. A notice to quit *any* dwelling house must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

The 1957 Act also provides that the tenant of a decontrolled house may, before giving up possession, claim compensation for an improvement made after August 25, 1945, unless the landlord has made written objection to the improvement before completion.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 27, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949, which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English

Act, which is alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts have however been substantially altered or modified by The Rent Act, 1957. The changes in the law are *inter alia* as follows:—(1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, are released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, are free from control, except where a new tenancy is granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision is made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act is increased to one-half.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect. It should be noted, however, that transitional provisions operate when a house is to be decontrolled: thus a landlord cannot recover possession earlier than 15 months after the date of decontrol and during this interim period the landlord cannot impose an increase in rent. Further, to obtain possession, he must serve a notice specifying the date when the tenancy will terminate, and must, under the Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958, bring court proceedings for possession. (See further *ante*, under England and Wales.) Compensation for an improvement made after August 15, 1945, may also be claimed. (See *ante* under England and Wales.)

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself, but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society. The various parts and provisions of the Act may be brought into force at different times by statutory instrument.

The part of the Act dealing with legal aid in civil proceedings came into force on October 2, 1950, limited, however, to proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the High Court and Court of Appeal and proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court to a County Court, although it has now been extended to proceedings in any County Court and in certain local courts *e.g.*, the Liverpool Court of Passage. Legal aid is *not* available in civil proceedings before Magistrates. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons. The provisions of the Act which provide for legal aid by a solicitor in cases where the question of litigation does not arise or has not arisen, and oral legal advice generally, and legal aid in Courts other than those mentioned above, have been deferred, although it is probable that provisions for the giving of oral advice by solicitors for a fee paid out of the Legal Aid Fund will come into operation in 1959.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid may be available if the former does not exceed £420 per annum, but a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant *may* be required to contribute up to half the excess of his disposable income above £156, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £75. (The Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee have recommended that the upper and lower limits of disposable income should be increased.) Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any *Area* Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the *Area* Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in

matrimonial causes, where the maximum contribution payable by an applicant does not exceed £10, his case will be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time to deal with such cases.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an *indictable offence* (*i.e.*, before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate *may* be granted in cases where desirable, and *must* be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949, came into force on and October, 1949. For the time being the scheme provided by the Act is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (*i.e.* under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted. Advice from solicitors, as distinct from proceedings, is not yet available.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition* to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) *A Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for *all* England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party

upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) is £2 15s.] *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, *or* the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

(ii) *A Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

(*a*) A marriage in a registered building (*e.g.*, a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
(*b*) A marriage in a register office.
(*c*) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
(*d*) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
(*e*) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

(i) Marriage by certificate (*without* licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.

(ii) Marriage by certificate (*with* licence)—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

(i) *Without* licence.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.

(ii) *With* licence.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

(i) *In a Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act,

1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," *or*, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

(ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

(iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book	1	6
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	1	6
For a licence for marriage	45	0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar	7	6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar	15	0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act). It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Deceased wife's sister.
Deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's brother's daughter.
Deceased wife's sister's daughter.
Father's deceased brother's widow.
Mother's deceased brother's widow.
Deceased wife's father's sister.
Deceased wife's mother's sister.
Brother's deceased son's widow.
Sister's deceased son's widow

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister. *During the lifetime* of a person *upon whose decease* a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, *e.g.*, the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act *prohibits* any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate *with* licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (*a*) Age: If either party is under

the age of 16. (*b*) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (*c*) Subsisting previous marriage. (*d*) Impotency of either party. (*e*) Non-residence, *i.e.*, if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (*f*) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary.

Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in the Registration District for at least 15 days before the ceremony. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed *2s. 6d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons living in Scotland, *i.e.*, for at least 15 clear days prior to the notice. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, *2s. 6d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

Wages and Holidays

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. These Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In *Scotland*, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(*a*) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(*b*) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(*a*) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(*b*) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus

a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required *e.g.*, enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, whose decision is final. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and thence to Quarter Sessions.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1954.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation and under which a number of Regulations have recently come into operation.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registrars Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (*e.g.*, those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, *i.e.*, occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—*The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939.* This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," *i.e.*, a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide *maintenance* for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, *e.g.*, two or three hundred pounds.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person

should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration *may* be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [*Thomas Smith*] of [*Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks*] which I make this [*thirteenth*] day of [*February, 1959*] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [*John Green of —— and Richard Brown of ——*] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [*my wife Mary* or *my sons Raymond and David equally* or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of Testator;

William Jones (*signed*) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (*signed*) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to —— of —— the sum of £—— and to —— of —— the sum of £—— and to —— of —— all my books (*or as the case may require*).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to —— of ——.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving *particular* property, ordinary language is sufficient, *e.g.*, "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A *blind person* may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children —or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to terce, *i.e.*, a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

The following notes on the Fees and Charges of various Professions are based on information supplied by the appropriate professional Societies and Institutes.

SOLICITORS

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1935. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. *In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.*

Where under Table I below the charges would amount to less than £7 10*s.* 0*d.* there is a minimum fee of £7 10*s.* 0*d.*; if, however, the amount of money involved is less than £100 the minimum fee (except for conducting a sale of property by public auction) is £4 10*s.* 0*d.*

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following tables illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For land (including houses) having a title which is *not* registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of Charges.

	For the first £1,000	For the second and third £1,000	For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000	For the remainder without limit
	per £100 *s.* *d.*	per £100 *s.* *d.*	per £100 *s.* *d.*	per £100 *s.* *d.*
Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—				
When the property is sold	30 0	15 0	7 6	3 9
When property not sold, then on the reserved price.	15 0	7 6	3 9	1 10½
NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10*s.* is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.				
Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any)	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any)	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan	16 10½	16 10½	5 7½	3 9
Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0
*Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan	33 9	33 9	11 3	7 6
Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage	45 0	30 0	15 0	10 0

* These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For land (including houses) having a title registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £200	£4.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300	£4 10*s.*
For each additional £100 thereafter up to £1,000.	£1 10*s.* per £100.
For the second and third £1,000	£1 per £100.
For the fourth £1,000	10*s.* per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000.	7*s.* 6*d.* per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000.	5*s.* per £100.
For the remainder without limit	4*s.* per £100.
(2) Fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50.	
Fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has not laid down any scale of fees for its members. There are no statutory scales of fees except for certain special appointments such as Approved Auditors under the Industrial and Provincial Societies Acts.

Accountancy and auditing.—The Council of the Institute has stated that chartered accountants charges should generally be calculated on the basis of the type of work involved, the seniority of the persons necessarily engaged on the work and the time occupied by each person engaged. The normal practice is therefore to calculate charges at an appropriate rate per day for the principal and for each of the clerks engaged on the work.

Special work.—The general basis referred to above will not usually be applicable to special types of work involving a special degree of skill or calling for priority, for example, prospectus reports and special investigations. For this type of work special fees are usually agreed with the client.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually a percentage on the amount realized and on the amount distributed in dividend.

The remuneration of a liquidator of a company in a members' voluntary winding-up is fixed by the company in general meeting. In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up remuneration is fixed by the Committee of Inspection, or, if there be no such committee, by the creditors. In either case application may be made to the Court to fix the remuneration.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for audits. In 1935 the Council of the Institute passed a resolution that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results would be liable to be regarded as acting discreditably.

ARCHITECTS

A.

Conditions of Engagement

1. Members of the R.I.B.A. are governed by the Charters, Bye-laws and Code of Professional Conduct of the Royal Institute.

2. The Architect shall give such periodical supervision and inspection as may be necessary to ensure that the works are being executed in general accordance with the contract; constant supervision does not form part of the duties undertaken by him.

3. In cases where constant superintendence is required a Clerk of Works shall be employed for this purpose. He shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. He shall be under the Architect's direction and control.

4. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client.

5. The Architect has authority to give orders on behalf of the Client if such are necessitated by constructional requirements provided that the Client shall be immediately notified thereof.

6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client, drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services as executed.

7. The following Architects' charges do not include for Surveyors' work for which see Clauses B 11 to B 16 which are those of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors adopted by the R.I.B.A.

8. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants in no case shall the Architect's fee be reduced by more than one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.

9. An engagement entered into between the Architect and the Client may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.

10. Copyright in all drawings and in the work executed from them will remain the property of the Architect.

11. Under these Conditions of Engagement, the fees and charges payable to the Architect shall be in accordance with the following Scale of Charges.

B

Scale of Charges

NOTE.—*Apart from the two copies of the drawings and documents provided for in Clause B 1 and the drawings specified in Clause A 6, the fees as set out in this Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses, and other reasonable disbursements.*

1. *New Works*

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, submitting applications for building or other licences and town planning, bye-law or other approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing, and supplying for the use of the Contractor, two copies of all drawings, specification, or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, and certifying accounts, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses B 5 and B 14, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

Total Cost of Executed Works	*Percentage Fee*	*Minimum*
(i) Up to £500	10	
£500–£1,000	9½	£50
£1,000–£1,500	9	£95
£1,500–£2,000	8½	£135
£2,000–£2,500	8	£170
£2,500–£3,000	7½	£200
£3,000–£3,500	7	£225
£3,500–£4,000	6½	£245
Over £4,000	6	£260

(ii) When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed wholly by the Contractor supplying all labour and materials.

(iii) In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to

charge in respect of all works included in the tenders, but subsequently omitted, two-thirds of the charge which would have been payable had they been executed.

2. Variations of Charges

The above Scale of Charges is subject to variation by prior written agreement between Client and Architect in respect of the following:

(i) Repetitive Works: In the case of extensive works of a simple repetitive character, the charge may be reduced by one-sixth.

(ii) Works to Existing Buildings: In the case of works to existing buildings a higher percentage is chargeable, not exceeding twice the amount payable under the Scale for new works of the same cost, and depending upon the intricacy of the work involved.

(iii) Special Works: In works involving special services in respect of fittings, furniture, decorations, exhibitions, garden or landscape design, special fees appropriate to the circumstances are chargeable.

3. Partial Services

In cases where the Architect performs partial services for any reason, including the abandonment, deferment, substitution or omission of any project and/or works, or part thereof, or if the services of the Architect are terminated, the charges in respect of the services performed are as follows:

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch designs to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and shall not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, and preparing working drawings, specification, or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(v) If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or substituted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the estimated cost of such works less a *quantum meruit* charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause B 3 (iv).

(vi) In all cases where fees are assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* regard must be had to all relevant factors.

4. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:

(i) On the completion of sketch designs one-sixth of the total fees payable.

(ii) On the completion of the drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, one-third of the total fees payable less the amounts of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-clause B 4 (i).

(iii) During the preparation of working drawings and other particulars instalments consistent with the amount of work completed by the Architect.

(iv) On completion of the said working drawings and other particulars, two-thirds of the total fees payable less the amount of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-Clauses B 4 (i), B 4 (ii) and B 4 (iii).

(v) The remaining one-third of the total fees to be paid by instalments as the building work proceeds consistent with the value of the said building work as certified from time to time.

5. Services not Included in the Scale

Charges assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi) shall be payable in respect of any additional services involved:

(i) In advising as to the selection and suitability of sites. Negotiating as to sites or buildings. Surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) In preparing for the use of the Client special drawings in addition to working drawings, and preparing drawings for negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

(iii) In amending working drawings or preparing new working drawings to give effect to alterations of the Client's instructions or changes in design due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

(iv) In negotiations arising from applications for building or other licences, town planning, bye-law or other approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(v) Arising out of delay in building operations due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

6. Inspections and Reports

For making inspections, preparing reports or giving advice on the condition of premises, the charge is on *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi).

7. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied in accordance with Clause B 10.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of £3 3s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

8. Dilapidations

For preparing schedule and settling the amount if required, the charge is 5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement, or on the estimated cost of complying with the Schedule. (Minimum fee, 5 guineas.)

9. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made by prior written agreement if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

10. Time Charges

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is 1½ guineas per hour exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.

NOTE.—*Clauses dealing with the following subjects are in accordance with the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

11. For approving plans submitted by lessees and inspecting buildings during progress.

12. The laying out or development of estates.

13. For land surveying and the preparation of plans and maps.

14. Preparing bills of quantities and valuing work executed.

15. Valuation of freehold or leasehold properties.

16. Work under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act or other Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, 7½ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work) of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, *i.e.* Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

The fees payable to Consulting Engineers for design and supervision are based on a percentage scale and for project reports, inspections, etc., on a lump sum or time scale. Full details can be obtained from the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorp.), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A booklet "Professional Rules and Practice and Scales of Fees" which gives full details of fees in addition to containing Model Forms of Agreement between a Client and a Consulting Engineer is issued at 5s. per copy. The Model Forms of Agreement contained in this booklet are:—

Form "A"—For Design and Supervision of Works of Civil Engineering Construction.

Form "B"—For Design and Supervision of Works Principally of an Electrical and Mechanical Nature (not being Electrical or Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings or other Structures to which Model Form "D" applies).

Form "C"—For Design and Supervision of Structural Engineering Work in Buildings and other Structures (where an Architect has been appointed by the Client).

Form "D"—For Design and Supervision of Electrical and Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings and other Structures.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

In general Quantity Surveyors' fees are calculated as a percentage upon the estimated cost of the work or are based upon the time involved. Details of the scales of charges which they authorize can be obtained from:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1., and THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. On British Government stocks the scale of brokerage is ⅛ per cent. on Stock up to £10,000 Stock and ¼ per cent. on Stock on any balance in excess of £10,000 Stock. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is ¼d. to 2½d. per share,

Not exceeding	20s.	3d.	per share
"	" 30s.	3½d.	"
"	" 40s.	4½d.	"
"	" 50s.	6d.	"
"	" 60s.	7½d.	"

and so on. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1

on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scale of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (*Office*, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6*d.* post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(*Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies*)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Ground Leases, including in the case of auctions the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £500, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. to include inventory and valuation if required.

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an increased remuneration shall be payable.

On all sales by auction, commission is exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses, unless otherwise stated.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Leasehold Property (other than Ground Leases).—On disposing of leases by private treaty, auction, assignment or otherwise:—On the rent the same commission as for a letting (*see below*), *and*, in addition, where the necessary instructions are held.—On the premium and any consideration which is equivalent thereto, or on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000; and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels, Fixtures, etc.*:—As for Freehold Property (*see above*).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—For seeking and negotiating the purchase of a property to suit a client's requirements:—2½ per cent. on the first £5,000; 1½ per cent. on the next £10,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. For abortive work a fee to be fixed by arrangement. For negotiating the purchase of a particular property named by the client:—1½ per cent. on the first £15,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £7 17*s.* 6*d.*

Lettings

NOTES.—(*a*) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (*b*) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable. (*c*) "Letting" includes a letting to a sitting tenant (including negotiating and agreeing a new rent) or to a nominee of the landlord. (*d*) For the purposes of these scales "rent" means (except where otherwise stated) the rent reserved by the letting plus any regular payments made to the landlord for which the tenant is responsible.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises.*—(*a*) Where there is a premium or any equivalent consideration and the rent (exclusive of any payment in respect of rates, heat, light, water, service or other incidental charges) is less than two-thirds of the rateable value, the same commission as is payable for the sale of leasehold property (*see* above); (*b*) in all other cases, 10 per cent. on 1 year's rent, or, in the case of a letting for less than a year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting, and *in addition* a commission on the premium or goodwill as for leasehold property (*see* above).

(2) *Furnished Premises*, including collection of rent, if required, but excluding the making and checking of inventories: (*a*) for lettings of six weeks or less, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting; (*b*) for lettings of more than six weeks, 7½ per cent. on the amount of rent payable, with a minimum of the amount payable under (*a*) if the letting had been for six weeks.

(3) *Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent if required—10 per cent. on one year's rent or, where letting is for less than one year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land.*—10 per cent. on the first £250 and 7½ per cent. on the residue, of 1 year's rent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent.*—100 per cent. on the first £100; 50 per cent. on the next £900; and 25 per cent. on the residue, of one year's ground rent; *and in addition* where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,472
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally)	985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792
City Bank Farmers' Trust, 20 Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.	741
Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	700
500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	697
Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.	680
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross) England	365

Principal Daily Newspapers

LONDON:—
The Times (*Ind.*) 4*d*., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Fleet St., E.C.4.
Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 2½*d*., 27 Floral St., W.C.2.
Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., New Carmelite House, E.C.4.
Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 2½*d*., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Daily Worker (*Communist*), 3*d*., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
Financial Times (*Ind.*) 4*d*., 72 Coleman St., E.C.2.
Lloyd's List, 4*d*., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4*d*., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
News Chronicle (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Carmelite House, E.C.4.
Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Star (*Ind. prog.*) 2½*d*., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.

ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 2*d*.
Northern Whig (*Un.*) 1½*d*.
Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2*d*.
Irish News (*Nat.*) 1½*d*.
BIRMINGHAM.....Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BLACKBURN.....Northn. Evening Teleg. (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
BLACKPOOL.....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BOURNEMOUTH...Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
BRADFORD.....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BRIGHTON.....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Evening World (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½*d*.
CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Western Mail (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2½*l*.
CHELTENHAM.....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
DARLINGTON.....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).....Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*) 1½*d*.
DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Evening Dispatch (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Bulletin (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
GLASGOW (*contd.*).Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Evening Times (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2½*d*.
GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GUERNSEY.....Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Star (*Ind.*) 1½*d*.
HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
HUDDERSFIELD....Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2½*d*.
HULL.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½*d*.
IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Star (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
KETTERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
LEAMINGTON SPA..Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 1½*d*.
LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
Yorkshire Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Mercury (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Daily Post (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 4*d*.
MANCHESTER.....Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) 3*d*.
Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
MIDDLESBROUGH..Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
NEWCASTLE.....Journal and North Mail (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
NEWPORT, MON...South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
NOTTINGHAM.....Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 2*d*.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 2½*d*.
OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*)
PORTSMOUTH.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*. [2½*d*.
PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*)
ST. HELIER (JERSEY).Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*. [2½*d*.
SCARBOROUGH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Star (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SHIELDS.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Gazette (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
SOUTHAMPTON....Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SUNDERLAND.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
WEYMOUTH.....Dorset D. Echo (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
WOLVERHAMPTON.Express and Star (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
WORKINGTON....Cumberland Even. Star. (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Empire News (*Cons.*)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 4*d.*
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Observer (*Ind.*)—22 Tudor St., E.C.4. 5*d.*
People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 4*d.*
Reynolds's News (*Lab.*)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St. W.C.1. 4*d.*
Sunday Disp. (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 4*d.*
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Sunday Graphic (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 4*d.*
Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 4*d.*
Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 4*d.*
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 4*d.*
Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4*d.*
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 5*d.*
Western Ind.—Royal Buildings, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. 4*d.*

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4*d.*
British Weekly—121 George St., Edinburgh. 6*d.*
Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Catholic Times—12 Crane Ct., Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
Christian—1-5 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 4*d.*
Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mx. 1*s.*
Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 4*d.*
Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C. :. 4*d.*
Church of England Newspaper and Record—1-5 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 4*d.*
Church of Ireland Gazette—61 Middle Abbey St., Dublin. 3*d.*
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4*d.*
English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 3½*d.*
Jewish Chronicle—32 Furnival St., E.C.4. 9*d.*
Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8. 2*d.*
Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. 4*d.*
Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11. 6*d.*
Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4*d.*
Tablet—128 Sloane St., S.W.1. 9*d.*
Universe—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3*d.*
War Cry—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. 2*d.*

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Aeromodeller—38 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. 1*s.* 6*d.*
African World—122, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Agricultural Review—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Air Pictorial—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Amateur Cine World—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 4½*d.*
Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Angling Times—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 6*d.*
Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 20*s.*
Antique Collector—16 Strutton Gd., S.W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Apollo—10 Vigo St., W.1. 5*s.*
Argosy—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2*s.*
Asian Review—3 Victoria St., S.W.1. 5*s.*
Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Blackfriars—34 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Blighty—64 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8*d.*
Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 4*d.*
Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15*s.*
British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 9*d.*
Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 6*s.*
Cage Birds and Bird Fancy—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6*d.*
Camera World—46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Canada Weekly Review—63 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Caravan—24 Store St., W.C.1. 1*s.*
Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2*d.*
Children's Newspaper—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 18*s.*
Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 11*s.* 6*d.*
Coal—Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 4*d.*
Competitors Journal—2 Carmelite St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
Connoisseur—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 10*s.*
Contemporary Review—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 4*s.*
Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Country Fair—2 Lowndes St., S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 3*s.*
Courier—Courier House, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E.1. 3*s.*
Cricketer—76 Berrylands, Surbiton, Surrey. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 4*d.*
Cycling and Mopeds—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6*d.*
Daily Sketch International Edition—New Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Advertiser, 27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 3*d.*
Dance and Dancers—21, Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1. 2*s.*
Dancing Times—12 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Discovery—St. James, Norwich. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 9*d.*
Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 2*s.*
Dublin Review—28 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Eagle—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 4½*d.*
East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 8*d.*
Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 10*s.*
Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 10*s.*
Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Elizabethan—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2*s.*
Empire Record—28 Duke St., S.W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.* p.a.
Encounter—Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1. 3*s.*
English Digest—1 Furnival St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
Eugenics Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. 3*s.*
Everybody's—114 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Exchange and Mart—24 Store St., W.C.1. 4*d.*
Farm and Country—195-8 Strand, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Family Doctor—B.M.A. House, Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Field (*Ind.*)—8 Stratton St., W.1. 2*s.*
Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent. 9*d.*
Folklore—87 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Freemason—59, Riverholme Drive, Ewell, Surrey. 2*s.*
Freemason's Chronicle—245–7 Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2. 35*s.* p.a.
Freethinker—41 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 5*d.*
Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 6*d.*
Gardeners' Chronicle and Gardening Illustrated.—Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7., 10*s.*
Geographical Magazine—Friars Bridge House, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Go—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. 1*s.*
Golf Monthly—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow, C.1. 2*s.*
Good Housekeeping—28–30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 2*s.*
Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Gramophone Record Review—Pennare House, Veryan, Truro. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Great Britain and the East (*Ind.*)—40–43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Greyhound Express—Fleet Lane House, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Guide—17–19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 4*d.*
Guider—17–19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 6*d.*
Harper's Bazaar—28–30 Grosvenor Gdns,, S.W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Health & Strength—5 Church St., S.E.5 1*s.*
Health and You—"Wayside," Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 20*s.* p.a.
Hibbert Journal—Manchester College, Oxford. 5*s.*
History—68–74 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 8*s.* 6*d.*
History Today—72 Coleman St., E.C.2. 3*s.*
Home—113–114 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Home Chat—Fleetway House, Farrington St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Homefinder—41–42 Wool Exchange Coleman St., E.C.2. 1*s.*
Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2*s.*
Horse and Hound—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 9*d.*
House and Garden—223–7 St. John St., E.C.1. 3*s.*
Housewife—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Ideal Home—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2*s.* 3*d.*
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—195–8 Strand, W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 7*s.*
International Labour Review—38 Parliament St., S.W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
John Bull and Illustrated (*Ind.*)—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4½*d.*
Kennel Gazette—1–4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. 3*s.*
King-Hall Newsletter—162a Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 60*s.* p.a.
Labour—23–8 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 6*d.*
Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Lady—39 and 40 Bedford St., W.C.2. 8*d.*
Land and Liberty—4 Great Smith St., S.W.1. 6*d.*
Lawn Tennis and Badminton—192 Palace Chambers, S.W.1. 1*s.*
Liberal News—58 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3*d.*
Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Light and Lighting—32 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Light Horse—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Lilliput—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2*s.*
Listener—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6*d.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11–12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 1*s.*
Local Government Journal—1 Norwich St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
London Calling—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6*d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 2*s.*
London Magazine—Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey. 3*s.*
London Quarterly—25–35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4*s.* 6*d.*
London Weekly Advertiser—163a Strand, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Manchester Guardian Weekly—3 Cross St., Manchester. 4*d.*
Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2*s.*
Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2*s.*
Mind—Parkside Works, Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh. 6*s.*
Ministry of Labour Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct E.C.1. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 20*s.*
Modern Poultry Keeping—19 Compton Terrace, N.1. 5*d.*
Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 5*s.*
Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Municipal Engineering—4, Clements Inn, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Municipal Review — Victoria Station House, S.W.1. 1*s.*
Museums Journal—33 Fitzroy St., Fitzroy Square, W.1. 4*s.*
My Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 3*d.*
My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
National and English Review—Rolls House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2*s.*
Naturalist—32 Brooke St., E.C.1. 5*s.* 3*d.*
Nature—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow. 2*s.*
Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 1*s.*
Needlewoman and Needlecraft—30 Cannon St., Manchester. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Needlework—113–14 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
New Scientist—Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, W.C.1. 1*s.*
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. 9*d.*
Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Nursery World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9*d.*
Ocean Times—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
Opera—2 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Our Dogs—Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester. 1*s.*
Overseas Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial—Geraldine House, Rolls Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—Murray House, Vandon St., S.W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1*s.*

Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge.
People's Friend—7 Bank St., Dundee. 4*d.*
Philosophy—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6*s.*
Photoplay—44 Hopton St., S.E.1. 1*s.* 3*d*
Picture Show—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Picturegoer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4½*d.*
Poetry Review—33 Portman Square, W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Political Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Polytechnic Magazine—79 Mortimer St., W.1. 1*s.*
Pony—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Popular Gardening—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Poultry Farmer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 5*d.*
Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6*d.*
Practical Householder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Progress (*Bratlle Type*)—224–8 Great Portland St., W.1. 5½*d.*
Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9*d.*
Quarterly Rev.—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 10*s.*
Queen (*Ind.*)—Burleigh St., W.C.2. 2*s.*
Racefotm—39–43 Battersea High St., S.W.11. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Racing Calendar—15 Cavendish Sq., W.1. 5*s.*
Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 4*d.*
Reader's Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. 2*s.*
Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
Riding—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1*s* 6*d.*
Round Table—15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York St., S.W.1 7*s.* 6*d.*
Scotland's Magazine—7 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Scots Independent—27 Murray Place, Stirling. 3*d.*
Scottish Field—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Scout—Tower Hse., Southampton St., W.C.2. 6*d.*
Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 9*d.*
Sea Breezes—17 James St., Liverpool. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Seagoer—Trenchard St., Bristol 1*s.* 6*d.*
She—28–30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1*s.*
Shooting Times—29 Old Bond St., W.1. 1*s.* 3*d*
Sketch (*Ind.*)—195–8 Strand. W.C.2. 2*s.*
Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4*d.*
Socialist Leader—48 Dundas St., Glasgow, C.1. 3*d.*
Sociologica Review—University College of North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffs. 21*s.* p.a.
South Africa (*Ind.*)—122 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Spectator (*Ind.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 9*d.*
Sphere (*Ind.*)—195–8 Strand, W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Sporting Chronicle—Withy Grove, Manchester. 3*d.*
Sporting Life—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 6*d.*
Sporting Record—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
Stitchcraft—223–7 St. John St., E.C.1. 1*s.*
Stud—Temple House, Tallis St., E.C.4. 9*d.*
Studio—Hutton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*s.*
Sunday Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St. E.C.4 4*d.*
Sunny Stories—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4*d.*
Tatler and Bystander (*Ind.*)—195–8 Strand, W.C.2. 2*s.*
Teazle's News-Letter—Kingsbury Manor, St. Albans, Herts. 18*s.* p.a.
Territorial Magazine—9 Lower John St., W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Theatre World—1 Dorset Bldgs., E.C.4. 2*s.*
Time & Tide (*Ind.*)—32 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 1*s.*
Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Times Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Times Weekly Review (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4 6*d.*
Tit-Bits—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 4*d.*
Toc H Journal—47 Francis Street, S.W.1. 9*d.*
Tribune—222 Strand, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Trout & Salmon—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 1*s.* 6*d.*
True Romances—8–10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1*s.* 3*d.*
True Story Magazine—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4 1*s.* 3*d.*
Twentieth Century—1 Orsett Terrace, W.2. 35*s.* 6*d.* p.a.
United Empire—18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 1*s.*
Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Vanity Fair—30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1*s* 6*d.*
Vogue—37 Golden Square, W.1. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Weather—49 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7. 2*s.*
Weekend—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 4*d.*
Weekend Reveille—127 Stamford St., S.E.1. 3*d.*
Weekly Welcome—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*d.*
Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. 3*d.*
West Africa (*Ind.*)—2–3 Hinds Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
West African Rev.—2–3 Hinds Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2*s.*
West India Committee Circular—40 Norfolk St., W.C.2. 42*s.* p.a.
Wide World Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Wife and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 5*d.*
Woman and Beauty—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Woman and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Woman's Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3½*d.*
Woman's Illustrated—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4 5*d.*
Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 5*d.*
Woman's Realm—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4*d.*
Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4*d.*
Women's Employment—25, Ebury St., S.W.1. 6*d.*
World Digest—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Yachting and Motorboat Weekly—Manor House, Worcester Park, Surrey. 9*d.*
Yachting Monthly—3–4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Yachts and Yachting—21 Cliff Town Rd., Southend-on-Sea. 1*s.*
Yachtsman—Blenheim House, 39–43 Battersea High St., S.W.11. 2*s.* 0*d.*

TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS

Accountancy—Moorgate Place, E.C.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Accountant—27–8 Basinghall St., E.C.2. 1*s.* 9*d.*

Accountants' Journal—22 Bedford Square, W.C.1. *1s.*
Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. *2s. 9d.*
Advertiser's Weekly—109 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. *1s. 6d.*
Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Aeroplane—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. *2s.*
Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. *3s.*
Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s. 6d.*
Ambassador—49 Park Lane, W.1. *55s.* p.a.
Architect and Building News—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *1s.*
Architects' Journal—9–13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. *1s.*
Architectural Review—9–13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. *5s.*
Architecture & Building—33, Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Art & Industry—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. *3s.*
Artist—33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Atomics and Nuclear Energy—Stratford House, Eden St., N.W.1. *70s.* p.a.
Audio-Visual Selling—109–119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. *42s.* p.a.
Author—84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. *2s.*
Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *1s.*
Automobile Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s. 6d.*

Baker and Confectioner—1, Stamford St., S.E.1. *4d.*
Bakers Review—54 Victoria St., S.W.1. *8d.*
Bank Officer—28 Old Queen St., S.W.1. *3d.*
Banker—72 Coleman St., E.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Bankers' Magazine—85–6 London Wall, E.C.2. *3s.*
Bedding & Upholstery—33, Furnival St., E.C.4. *20s.* p.a.
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. *1s.*
Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. *8d.*
Bottler and Packer—33 South Audley St., W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. *30s.* p.a.
Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *3s.*
Brewing Trade Review—21–23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
British and Overseas Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. *15s* p.a.
British Baker—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. *6d.*
British Book News—65 Davies St., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
British Clay Worker—23 Tavistock St., W.C.2. *2s.*
British Constructional Engineer—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. *3s.*
British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. *3s.*
British Engineering International—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *2s. 6d.*
British Export Gazette—119 Moorgate, E.C.2. *2s.*
British Farmer—26 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. *6d.*
British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. *1s. 6d.*
British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9. *10s. 6d.*
British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. *10s.*
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
British Manufacturer—6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. *2s.*
British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *3s.*
British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. *42s.* p.a.
British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s. 6d.*
British Printer—125–130 Strand, W.C.2. *2s.*
British Stationer—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. *2s.*
British Steelmaker—7 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. *1s.*
British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
British Veterinary Journal—7–8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. *4s.*
Brushes—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. *4s.*
Builder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Builders' Merchants' Journal—28 Essex St., W.C.2. *1s.*
Building Equipment News—33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
Building Materials—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *45s.* p.a.
Building Societies' Gazette—Burgon St., E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Bus and Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *2s. 6d.*
Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *1s.*
Caterers' Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Caxton Magazine—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. *2s.*
Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. *1s.*
Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Chemical And Process Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *60s.* p.a.
Chemical Trade Journal—147–9 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. *1s.*
Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. *5s.*
Chief Steward—26 Billiter St., E.C.3. *2s.*
Chiropodist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. *1s. 8d.*
Cinema—93–5 Wardour St., W.1. *6d.*
City Observer—70 Blandford St., W.1. *4d.*
City Press (Non-Political)—4 Angel Court, E.C.2. *3d.*
Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. *3s. 6d.*
Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. *10s.* p.a.
Coal Merchant and Shipper—17–19 John Adam St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. *1s. 3d.*
Combustion, Boilerhouse and Nuclear Review—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Commercial Grower—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s.*
Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *1s.*
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Confectionery and Baking Craft—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. *2s.*
Confectionery Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. *4d.*
Confectionery News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C. 2. *8d.*
Contract Journal—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. *1s. 6d.*
Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. *1s.*
Corrosion Technology—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *60s.* p.a.
Corsetry and Underwear—47 Hertford St., W.1. *4s. 6d.*
Cost Accountant—63 Portland Place, W.1. *1s. 6d.*
Cotton—330–2 Royal Exchange, Manchester. *63s.* p.a.

Daily Film Renter—142 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
Dairy Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.3. 35s. p.a.
Dairy Industries—9, Gough Sq., E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Decorator—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Director—10 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
Display—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 3s.
Dock and Harbour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
Draper's Record — 229–231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Hse., Russell St., W.C.2. 1s. 10d.
Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. 6d.
Electrical and Radio Trading—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
Electrical Industries Export—6 Cavendish Place, Regent St., W.1. 20s. p.a.
Electrical Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Electrical Review—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 3s.
Embroidery—25 Caxton St., S.W.1. 3s.
Engineer—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
Engineering—35–6 Bedford St., W.C.2. 2s.
Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. 4s. 6d.
Estates Gazette—47 Museum St., W.C.1. 1s. 4d.
Factory Manager—117 Kingsway. W.C.2. 6d.
Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Fancy Goods Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.
Far East Trade—3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3. 2s.
Farm Implement and Machinery Review—9 The Broadway, Woodford Green, Essex. 3s. 3d.
Farm Mechanization—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
Farmers' Weekly—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
Farming News—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 6d.
Fashions and Fabrics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Suffolk St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
Fibres, Engineering & Chemistry—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.3. 55s. p.a.
Fibre Industries & Cordage World—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 5s. 3d.
Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. 6d.
Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
Fire Protection Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
Fish Friers' Review—City Chambers, Infirmary St., Leeds. 9d.
Fish Trades Gaz.—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 6d.
Flight—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
Food—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Food Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 40s. p.a.
Foundry Trade Journal—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s.
Free Trader—116 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6–7 Gough Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 30s.
Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. 15s. p.a.
Fur Record—14 King St., Richmond. Surrey, 1s. 6d.
Fur Weekly News—79 Gt. Titchfield St., W.1. 20s. p.a.
Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Furnishing World—109–119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.
Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. 1s.
Games and Toys—30–1 Knightrider St., E.C.4. 3s.
Garage and Motor Agent—6a Doughty St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
Gas and Oil Power—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 2s.
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Gas Times—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 25s. p.a.
Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. 2s.
Goldsmiths' Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 1s. 3d.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 8d.
Grocers' Gazette—26 Fish Street Hill, E.C.3. 6d.
Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. 1s.
Hair and Beauty—18–20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. 3s. 3d.
Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 9d.
Handy Shipping Guide—12–16 Laystall St., E.C.1. 1s. 3d.
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 6d.
Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 63s. p.a.
Hatter's Gazette—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 2s.
Head Teachers' Review—Charter House, Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. 4d.
Heating and Air Treatment Engineer—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Home Mechanics—19–20 Noel St., W.1. 1s 3d.
Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 1s. 6d.
Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gdns., Manchester. 1s.
Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. 2s.
Hospital—75 Portland Place, W.1. 2s. 9d.
Hospital and Health Management—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 2s.
Hotel Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 2s.
Hotel Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2s.
Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
Illus. Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
Impact—1 Old Burlington St., W.1. 10s.
Indent Gazette—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 10s. p.a.
Industria Britanica—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s. 8d.
Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. 336s. p.a.
Industrial Diamond Review—226 Latymer Court, W.6. 15s. p.a.
Industrial Heating Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 2s.
Industrial Welfare—48 Bryanston Square, W.1. 3s.
Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.
Investor's Chronicle—72 Coleman St., E.C.2. 1s.
Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Wormwood St., E.C.2. 1s.
Investors' Review—79 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1s.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s.
Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.

Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. 8d.
Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 100s. p.a.
Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. 200s. p.a.
Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 8s. 9d.
Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 12s.
Junior Age—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 2s.
Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Little London, Chichester. 2s. 3d.
Jute and Canvas Review—22a Strand, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
Kinematograph Weekly—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Land Agents Record—22 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6d.
Laundry Record & Journal—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
Law Quarterly Review—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 12s. 6d.
Law Reports, The—3 Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, W.C.2. £10 10s. p.a.
Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3s. 6d. p.a.
Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
Leather Goods—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s 3d.
Licensing World—32 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 3d.
Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Linen Trade Circular—5 Fountain Lane, Belfast. 50s. p.a.
Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 1s. 3d.
Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. Subs. only.
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 3d.
Locomotive, Railway Carriage and Wagon Review—Craven House, Hampton Court, Surrey. 2s.
London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 75s. p.a.
Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
Machinery—Nat. House, West St., Brighton. 1s. 3d.
Machinery Lloyd—6, Cavendish Place, W.1. 50s. p.a.
Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s.
Maker-Up—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Man and his Clothes—3–5 Barrett St., W.1. 2s.
Man-made Textiles—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
Manager—8 Hill St., W.1. 3s.
Manufacturing Chemist—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
Manufacturing Clothier—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Marine Engineer—9 Catherine Place S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Mass Production—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Meat Marketing—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square E.C.4. 1s.
Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
Medical Officer—72–8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Medical Press—8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Men's Wear—229–231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 35s. p.a.
Metal Bulletin—27 Albemarle St., W.1. 1s. 9d.
Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
Metal Treatment—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester, 3. 2s. 6d.
Milk Producer—Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Milling—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2s.
Mine and Quarry Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s.
Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. 9d.
Mining Mag.—482 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 3s.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
Model Engineer—19–20 Noel St., W.1. 1s.
Modern Caravan—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Modern Refrigeration—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 3s.
Modern Transport—3–16 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 9d.
Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
Motor Body—78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
Motor Cycle—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 28s.
Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 9d.
Motorcycle News—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 4d.
Motor Industry—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 3s.
Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 48s. 6d. p.a.
Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 2s. 3d.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 2s.
National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester. Subs.
National Newsagent—149 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
Newnes' Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
N.R.A. Journal—Flint Cottage, Chipstead, Surrey. 2s. 6d.
Nurseryman and Seedsman—6a Doughty St., W.C.1. 40s. p.a.
Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6d.
Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 2s.
Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
Optician—69 Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
Outfitter—17–19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
Packaging—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Packaging Review—New Ruskin House, 28–30 Little Russell St., W.C.1. 3s.
Paint Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s.
Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 40s. p.a.
Paint Technology—58, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex. 2s. 10d.
Painting and Decorating—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 1s. 9d.
Paper Container—20 The Mall, W.5. 1s. 6d.
Paper Maker—50–51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s.

Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. *2s.*
Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. *4s. 6d.*
Personnel Management, and Methods—109–119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. *2s. 3d.*
Petroleum—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *60s.* p.a.
Petroleum Times — Brettenham House, Strand, W.C.2. *4s.*
Pharmaceutical Journal—33 Bedford Pl., W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Philatelic Magazine—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. *9d.*
Philatelic Trader—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. *10s.* p.a.
Pianomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. *2s. 3d.*
Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *3s.*
Plumbing Trade Journal — Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. *1s. 9d.*
Police Chronicle—53 Fleet St., E.C.4. *2d.*
Police Review—5–6 Red Lion Square, W.C.1. 4½*d.*
Policy Holder—28 Booth St., Manchester. *6d.*
Post Mag—12–13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Pottery and Glass—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *45s.* p.a.
Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. *30s.* p.a.
Power and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *1s.*
Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. *5s.*
Product Finishing—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. *3s.*
Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. *8d.*
Public Works and Muck Shifter—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *40s.* p.a.
Publishers' Circular—92 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey. *8d.*
Quarry Manager's Journal—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Railway Review—205 Euston Rd., N.W.1. *4d.*
Rating and Income Tax—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Retail Chemist—18–20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. *2s. 2d.*
Retail Newsagent—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. *6d.*
Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Review of Economic Studies—7 West Road, Cambridge. *8s. 4d.*
Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. *50s.* p.a.
Roads and Road Construction—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. *10s.*
Rubber and Plastics Age—Gaywood House, Gt. Peter St., S.W.1. *3s.*
Sales Appeal—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. *3s. 6d.*
School and College Management—18–20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s. 8d.*
School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24–26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *1s.*
Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. *4d.*
Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. *4d.*
Scope—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. *1s. 6d.*
Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—109 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. *6d.*
Scottish Grocer — 34–6 North Frederick St., Glasgow. *4d.*
Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. *2s. 3d.*
Secretary—14, New Bridge St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. *1s. 9d.*
Sheet Metal Industries—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Shipbuilder—39 Victoria St., S.W.1. *3s.*
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Shipping World—1 Arundel St., W.C.2. *2s.*
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. *9d.*
Shoe and Leather Record—Granville House, Arundel St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. *3d.*
Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. *2s.*
Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
Solicitors' Journal—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *1s. 9d.*
Sports Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. *2s.*
Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. *2s. 6d.*
Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. *1s.*
Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. *5s. 3d.*
Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—42 Russell Square, W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Syren and Shipping—26–8 Billiter St., E.C.3. *1s. 6d.*
Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. *1s.*
Tea and Rubber Mail—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. *9d.*
Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. *6d.*
Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. *2s. 6d.*
Textile Mercury—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *6d.*
Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. *3s.*
Timber and Plywood—194–200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Timber Technology and Machine Woodworking—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. *1s.*
Tobacco—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *3d.*
Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. *2s.*
Town and Country Planning—28 King St., W.C.2. *2s.*
Toy Trader—Chansiter House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *1s. 9d.*
Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. *2s. 9d.*
Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. *1s.*
Transport World—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. *25s.* p.a.
Waste Trade World—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. *6d.*
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Water and Water Engineering—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. *2s.*
Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. *115s. 6d.* p.a.
Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s.*
Wine and Food—28–30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. *84s.* p.a.

Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *9d.*
Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. *30s. p.a.*
Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *55s. p.a.*
Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *2s.*
Women's Wear News—3–5 Barrett St., W.1. *9d.*
Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. *1s.*
Wool Record—10 Booth St., Bradford. *85s. p.a.*
World Crops—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *60s. p.a.*
World Sports—189 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d*
World's Carriers—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. *1s. 6d.*
World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. *6d.*
World's Paper Trade Review—296–302 High Holborn, W.C.1. *1s.*
World's Press News—9–10 Old Bailey, E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*

LONDON OFFICES OF DOMINION, NORTHERN IRISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia:—
Adelaide Advertiser—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Mail, 34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Australian Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Weekly Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Truth—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—
Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Edmonton Journal—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal La Presse—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Ottawa Citizen—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Toronto Daily Star—83–86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83–86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Vancouver Province—162A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

Ceylon:—
Ceylon Daily News—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4.

India:—
Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2–3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Madras Mail—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2–3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Lucknow)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—4 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—
Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—
Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lisburn Standard—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Farmer—131 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—
Karachi Dawn—24–27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.

South Africa:—

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Cape Times—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Natal Mercury—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Queenstown Daily Rep.—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—

Baltimore Sun—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—22 Cottesmore Ct., Stanford Rd., W.8.
Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christian Science Monitor — 163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
New York Wall Street Journal—245 Oxford Circus, W.1.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—*Bristol*, Evening World; *Cheltenham*, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; *Derby*, Evening Telegraph; *Edinburgh*, Scottish Daily Mail; *Gloucester*, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; *Grimsby*, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; *Hull*, Daily Mail, Hull Times; *Leicester*, Evening Mail; *Lincoln*, Echo; *Stoke on Trent*, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; *Swansea*, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—*Barnstaple*, North Devon Journal-Herald; *Bodmin*, Cornish Guardian; *Crediton*, Gazette; *Exeter*, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; *Exmouth*, Chronicle; *Ilfracombe*, Chronicle; *Penzance*, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; *Plymouth*, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; *Tiverton*, Gazette; *Torquay*, Herald Express; *Truro*, West Briton; *Wellington*, Wellington Weekly News.

Daily News Group

LONDON—News Chronicle, Star.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—*Blackburn*, Times; *Burnley*, Express and News; *Doncaster*, Gazette; *Edinburgh*, Evening News; *Leeds*, Yorkshire Evening News; *Northampton*, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; *Nuneaton*, Observer; *Preston*, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—*Balham*, News and Mercury; *Clapham*, Observer; *Merton*, News; *Mitcham*, News and Mercury; *Norbury*, News; *Norwood*, News; *Penge*, News; *Streatham*, News; *Wimbledon*, Boro News.

Berrow's Newspapers Ltd. (WORCESTER)

PROVINCES—*Worcester*, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester Journal; *Stourport*, News; *Kidderminster*, Times; *Droitwich*, Guardian; *Malvern*, Gazette; *Evesham*, Standard; *Ledbury*, Reporter

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

East Midland Allied Press Ltd.

PROVINCES—*Kettering*, Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Kettering Leader & Guardian; *Wellingborough*, News; *Rushden*, Echo & Argus; *Thrapston*, Thrapston, Raunds & Oundle Journal; *Market Harborough*, Advertiser & Midland Mail; *Peterborough*, Citizen & Advertiser; *Stamford*, Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury; *Spalding*, Guardian, Lincolnshire Free Press; *Boston*, Guardian; *Wisbech*, Isle of Ely & Wisbech Advertiser; *King's Lynn*, Lynn News & Advertiser; *Bury St. Edmunds*, Bury Free Press; *Sudbury*, Suffolk Free Press; *Newmarket*, Journal.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—*Abingdon*, North Berks Herald; *Alnwick*, Northumberland Gazette; *Auckland*, Chronicle; *Barrow*, North Western Evening Mail, News; *Bedford*, Record, Times; *Biggleswade*, Chronicle; *Birmingham*, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury, Sporting Buff, Sports Argus; *Blyth*, News; *Bradford*, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports; *Consett*, Chronicle; *Darlington*, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; *Dalton*, News; *Devizes*, Wiltshire Gazette; *Durham*, County Advertiser, Chronicle; *Keighley*, News; *Kendal*, Westmorland Gazette; *Lancaster*, Guardian; *Lincoln*, Chronicle; *Malton*, Gazette; *Morecambe*, Guardian; *North Shields*, Evening News; *Oxford*, Mail, Times; *South Shields*, Gazette, Sports Gazette; *Stanley*, News; *Swindon*, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts Herald; *York*, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Kemsley Group (Viscount Kemsley):

LONDON—Sunday Graphic, Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—*Manchester*, Empire News, The Sporting Chronicle Midday, Evening Chronicle; *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; *Blackburn*, Northern Evening Telegraph; *Congleton*, Times; *Macclesfield*, Macclesfield Times and Courier; *Middlesbrough*, Evening Gazette; *Sheffield*, Star Sheffield Telegraph, Chronicle Midday; *Stockport*, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—*Aberdeen*, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—*Cardiff*, Western Mail, South Wales Echo.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

Principal London Clubs

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	8	Social: Non-political.
Alpine	1857	74 Sth. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones (*Hon.*)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	H. E. Rickman	£25	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's	1899	1a Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward.	*Nil*	3 & 9	American women in London.
Army and Navy	1837	36–39 and 46–47 Pall Mall S.W.1.	Lady Helen Barlow	*Nil*	19, 9 & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	G. W Stainer	£16	16	Art. Literature. Science.
The Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	C. F. Parry, C.I.E., O.B.E.	40	25	Literature & Science. Public services. The Arts.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	R. D. Goodfellow	7 & 1	16, 12, 9 & 7	Literary and Social.
The Bath	1894	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. P. Frend	30	26	Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Irving Street, W.C.2	H. P. J. Lowe	5	15	Dining and Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Cdr. E. A. May, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	30	30	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	40	31	Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1.	C. D. Boyce	*Nil*	25	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian	1898	9 Halkin Street. S.W.1.	R. Stuart	20 & 10	20–1	Strictly Scottish
Canning	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	*Nil*	15	Social: S. American.
Carlton	1832	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	S.P.A. Bousfield, O.B.E.	10	17–25	Conservative.
Cavalry	1891	127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sq.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (*Hon.*)	30	20, 12 & 7	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner	1949	61 Pont Street, S.W.1.	(vacant)	2	2	Social: Roman Catholic.
Church Imperial	1913	212 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.	Mrs. A. M. H. Charles (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	3 & 1	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Livery	1914	Sion College, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (*Hon.*)	15	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad St., E.C.2	Capt. J. H. Benwell-Lejeune, C.B.E., R.N.	100	30	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1885	50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	H. W. Bundock	10	16	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Constitutional	1883	28 Northumberland Ave. W.C.2	J. W. Barnard	*Nil*	21, 12 & 3½	Political and Residential.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Kendrick, D.S.O., M.C.	3 & 1	£7 10s.–£2 15s.	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	C. G. Dunning	20	25	Social.
East India and Sports'	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	J. Gledhill	30	21, 8, 4	Service. Social, Sport.
Eccentric	1890	9 Ryder St., S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	16 & 12	Social.
Empress	1860	15 Berkeley St., W.1	T. W. Hitchell	*Nil*	5	Ladies' Social.
Farmers'	1842	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	R. L. Henson, M.B.E.,	3	7 & 4	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers'	1884	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Brooks,	5	12 & 7	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum	1919	42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1	Miss P. M. Rowley	..	16–3	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C.2	Comdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	25	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat	1916	179 New Bond St., W.1.	Miss G. M. Morris	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers'	1893	2a Whitehall Court, S.W.1	J. M. Hornsby	5	10, 7 & 5	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room	1877	9 Adam Street, W.C.2	R. Raglan (*Hon.*)	..	12	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	Brig. A. A. J. Allen	50	20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards	1813	16 Charles St., W.1.	C. E. Buss	15	£18	Guards' Officers only.
Hurlingham	1869	Ranelagh Gdns, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (*ret.*)	15	23	Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash, Social.
International Sportsmen's	1929	30 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1	Maj. H. E. Smith, M.C.	20, 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Irish	1948	82 Eaton Sq., W.1	Capt. R. T. M. Scott (*Hon.*)	1	4 & 2	Social; Non-political.
Junior Army&Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1.	Capt. J. M. Hornsby	5	12,10 & 5	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Brig. W. F. Jeffries, C.B.E., D.S.O.	20	20,15 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park	1878	Sunbury-on-Thames	L. W. Hargreaves	*Nil*	£20	Racing [dogs.
Kennel	1873	1–4 Clarges St., W.1	E. Holland Buckley	*Nil*	5	For improving breed of
Ladies' Alpine	1907	39 Orchard Drive, Chorleywood, Herts. (*Sec.*)	Mrs. G. Starkey (*Hon.*)	1	2	Mountaineering.
Ladies' Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Mrs. G. Crump	*Nil*	12	Social.
Lady Golfers'	1912	2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson	5	6 & 4	Social and Golfing.
Lansdowne	1935	Berkeley Sq., W.1.	H. T. Murly-Gotto	*Nil*	20, 12 & 7½	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing	1848	1a Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.1.	E. J. Morten (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	8	Fencing.
London Lyceum	1902	49 Grosvenor St., W.1.	H. Swinscow	5	12	Ladies': Arts and Lit.
London Rowing	1856	Embankment Putney, S.W.15.	R. P. M. Bell (*Hon.*).	£–	8	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club)	1787	Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8	R. Aird, M.C., T.D.	£5	£6 & £4	Headquarters of Cricket.
National	1845	30–35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	14	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	*Nil*	15 & 8	Liberal & Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Capt. St. J. Cronyn, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*)	*Nil*	20, 10, 8 & 3	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.1	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	*Nil*	25, 13, 12 & 1	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University	1830	71–7 Pall Mall, S.W.1	A. G. Bennett	*Nil*	25, 15, 7½ & 2	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Portland	1816	188 Charles St., W.1	Maj. C. G. Carr	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W.1	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	*Nil*	5	Social.
Press	1882	St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4	C. Lacenby	3 & 1	9, 2½ & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools	1909	100 Piccadilly, W.1	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	*Nil*	15, 7, 3, 2	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1886	W. Kensington, W.14	R. J. Ritchie	5	15 & 12	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Rackets.
Reform	1832	104–5 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Sq.-Ldr. H. B. Bell	10 & 5	20 & 3	Social.
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W.15	J. Maples	10 & 5	20–10	Golf Lawn Tennis Squash Rackets and Croquet.
Royal Aero	1901	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E.	..	15, 10, 5 & 2	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force	1918	128 Piccadilly, W.1	Gp. Capt. S. H. S. Richards (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	15–2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
R.A.F. Reserves	1948	14 South Street, W.1	H. C. Room, M.B.E.	*Nil*	5, 2½ & 1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.
Royal Automobile	1897	89–91 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N.	1 &10	7, 10 & 8	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
R.N.V.R. Officers	1943	38 Hill Street, W.1	Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross Youle, R.N.V.R.	..	3, 1, ½	Officers of R.N.V.R., R.N., R.N.R., R.M. and members of Yacht Clubs.
Royal Ocean Racing	1925	20 St. James's Place, S.W.1	A. H. Paul	4 & £2	6 & 2	Offshore Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies	1894	100 Piccadilly, W.1	D. W. Milne (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	12, 6, 4	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Col. H. N. Blair	20 &10	20–2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Soc.	1781	1 Albion Mews, W.2	C. B. Edwards (*Hon.*)	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art.	1884	26 Conduit St., W.1	M. Fry	1	2	Social and Art.
St. James	1858	106 Piccadilly, W.1	J. R. Molloy	25	27	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W.1	E. R. L. Timbrell	*Nil*	25–5	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	Esher, Surrey	Maj. R. Chambers	*Nil*	£1/	Racing.
Savage	1857	1 Carlton House Ter., S.W.1	A. H. Nash (*Hon.*)	20	20 & 12	Drama Literature, Art Music, Science, Law.
Saville	1868	69 Brook Street, W.1	F. Fryer	20	25	Social. Non-political.
Service Women's	1922	52 Lr. Sloane St., S.W.1	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	£1	3½–2½	Service Women, Past and Present.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W.1	Miss G. E. Martin	5	12–3	Social and Literary; Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B.	1903	118 Eaton Square, S.W.1	Mrs. S. G. Tennant	*Nil*	£2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres)	1919	5 Cavendish Square W.1	P. J. de la Hidalga (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	8, 4, & £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing	1860	Embankment, Putney, S.W.15	G.S.Dear; J.E. Southern (*Joint Hon. Secs.*)	£2& £1	8 & 2	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Transportation	1947	44 Wilton Cresc., S.W.1	Lt.-Col. A.D. Mulligan (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	10, 5 & 2	Social: Transport Industry
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1	R. P. McDougall	£20	25–6	Social: Non-political.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W.1	J. Aherne	15	30	Racing and Social.
Union	1800	36 St. James's Street, S.W.1	Cdr. A. F. Blowers, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	..	25–5	Social: Non-political.
Un. Nursing Services	1921	40 South St., W.1	Miss L. E. Elliott	1	£5 10s.–1	Nursing Services and Social.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Comdr. J. C. Allan	£20	£15	Regular Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Capt. J. M. Hornsby	5	10 & 4	Social and Sporting.
United University	1821	1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1	Comdr. T. M. Horstall, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	..	25	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards	1877	Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	Sqn.-Ldr. W. A. G. Goldsworthy, M.B.E., R.A.F. (ret.)	1	2	Civic: Non-political.
University Women's	1886	2 Audley Square W.1	Miss D. Cooper	2	7 & 6	University and Medical.
V.A.D. Ladies	1920	44 Gt. Cumberland Pl., W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	4 & 3	Red Cross and St. John's.
Victoria	1839	18 Wellington St., W.C.2	G. Baillie	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services	1907	63–79 Seymour St., W.2	Lt.-Cdr. J.B. Williams, R.N.	*Nil*	10/-	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian	1898	7 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	E. A. Dayson	3	7–2	Social: West Indian
White's	1693	37/38 St. James's St., S.W.1	H. L. Webb	£30	30	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press	1944	52 Carey St., W.C.2	Miss E. G. McNaught	1	6, 2½ & 1	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Aldershot (Officers)	1855	Farnborough Road.	1,200	*Nil*	Various	Lt.-Col. G. S. Brook (*ret.*)
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	21–22 Queen Square.	234	..	Various	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies)	1895	25 Queen Square.	109	1	4	E. G. Cooper.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1850	11 De Parys Avenue.	150	*Nil*	7 & 3	*A. Day.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	108	*Nil*	7 & 5	*W. E. Heath.
Birmingham—						
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	95 New Street.	400	*Nil*	5	*R. C. Booth.
(Conservative)	1871	53 Temple Row.	420	10	18	*J. Seth-Smith.
(Midland)	1872	5 Ethel Street.	165	*Nil*	12	*Col. G. E. Hill, T.D.
(Midland Conservative)	1882	Waterloo Street.	300	10	14	*E. Ingram.
(St. Paul's)	1859	34 St. Paul's Square.	125	10	15	*W. J. Eley.
(Union)	1867	89 Colmore Row.	360	Various	Various	*C. Beale.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1866	Victoria Street.	140	£1	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Union)	1849	45 Preston New Rd.	240	..	7	R. B. Hargreaves.
Bognor Regis (Bognor Club)	1877	Sudley Road.	66	..	£	*F. H. Cocken.
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	25 Mawdsley Street.	195	*Nil*	6 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club)	1871	Pier Approach.	150	5	8	*Dr. E. Farquharson
Bradford (The Club)	1870	41 Bank Street.	500	5	18	W. E. D. Holroyde; J. K Turner.
(Union)	1857	Piece Hall Yard.	280	10	22	*B. K. Cox.
Bridport and West Dorset	1922	12 South Street.	150	5 & 2	3 & 1½	*R. de F. Ford.
Brighton (Union)	1863	138 King's Road.	136	*Nil*	12, 9 & 6	*G. W. Beresford.
Bristol (Clifton)	1881	22 The Mall.	265	*Nil*	10–2	Lt. Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional)	1885	Marsh Street.	350	*Nil*	11	C. O. Worth.
(The Bristol Club)	1888	Corn Street.	540	10	12	*V. R. Tamblyn.
(University and Literary)	1890	20 Berkeley Square.	160	5	5	A. R. Gibbs.
Burton-on-Trent (Burton Club)	1884	The Abbey.	140	5	13 & 10	*L. T. Darby.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1856	Park Street.	150	2	3	*C. Swift.
(Hawks)	1871	2 All Saints' Passage.	180	2	6	*N. N. Browne.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street.	20,000	1	4	S. A. Elwood (*Chief Clerk*).
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury)	1868	17 Old Dover Road.	307	3	4 & 3	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)	1866	2 Westgate Street.	350	15	12	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tipple, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club)	1880	Mt. Stuart Sq.	350	5	7	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers)	1927	Wyndham Arcade.	470	4	3	*H. T. Norton.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	9 Portland Square.	200	5	5	W. Shield
(Cumberland County)	1870	24 Lowther Street.	155	*Nil*	7 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen & County)	1903	10 Quay St.	155	*Nil*	4	C. H. Porter; H. J. Evans.
Cheltenham (The New Club)	1874	Promenade.	530	*Nil*	10	*C. J. W. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor)	1872	3 Vicar's Lane.	200	..	10	P. W. Wood.
(City)	1807	St. Peter's Church Yd.	130	3	10–2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County)	1922	East Street.	126	5	5	*S. N. Keap.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	Bank Passage.	87	..	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's)	1891	Head Street.	93	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friargate.	125	..	7½ & 3	D. A. Skinner.
Devizes (Devizes & District)	1931	27 St. John's Street.	180	*Nil*	3	*E. E. Lake.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club)	1893	20 Finch Road.	140	1	4, 3 & 2	*G. W. Howie.
Dudley (Conservative)	1884	Castle Hill.	220	6	4	S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County)	1890	52 Old Elvet.	145	..	5, 3, & 2	*C. E. Pilkington.
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place.	256	*Nil*	8 & 4	*A. J. Adams.
Evesham (Evesham)	1900	Dresden House.	200	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
Exeter (Exeter and County)	1876	Southernhay House.	180	£4	7	*R. J. Bright.
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace.	194	1	5 & 4	*T. E. Barker.
Folkestone (Radnor Club)	1874	136 Sandgate Road.	278	3	8	*Capt. H. P. Keary.
Gloucester (The Club)	1891	11A Westgate Street.	250	5	7½ & 5	H. P. Rivers.
Guildford (County)	1882	144 High Street.	228	3	5	R. G. Reckie
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street.	215	10–3	14–4	*L. H. Sagar.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County)	1878	48 High Street.	130	3	3½	*E. W. Roberts.
Henley on Thames (Leander)	1815	Henley on Thames.	1,800	6	4	*D. H. Mays-Smith.
(Phyllis Court)	1906	Phyllis Court.	850	..	12–3	Lt.-Col. B. O. Ware.
Hove (The Club)	1882	28 Fourth Avenue.	300	*Nil*	8 & 5	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	2 Church Street.	140	10	£15	*H. Rodgers; G. P. Norton (*Joint*).
Ipswich (County Club)	1880	12–14 Lower Brook St.	703	*Nil*	10–3	*A. E. L. Sladen.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate St.	200	..	8 & 5	H. J. Crewes.
Jersey (United)	1848	Royal Square, St. Helier.	230	£6	£5	*E. H. Stent.
(Victoria)	1853	Beresford St., St. Helier.	393	6 & 3	8 & 4	H. A. Plastow, M.B.E., M.M.
Leamington (Tennis Court)	1844	50 Bedford Street.	150	*Nil*	10	*N. C. Adams; *H. C. Burgis (*Joint*).
(Leamington Club)	1899	26 The Parade.	74	..	3	*R. C. Devis.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place.	340	10	16 & 8	*R. Middleton.
Leicester (Constitutional)	1886	Pocklington's Walk.	500	3	7	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club)	1873	Welford Place.	431	[15	12	J. S. Thompson.
Littlehampton (County)	1912	16 Granville Road.	79	5	5	*W. G. Thrupp.
Liverpool (Artists)	1877	Eberle Street.	250	5	8	*L. N. R. Davies.
(Athenaeum)	1797	Church Alley.	300	..	Various	*F. H. Taylor.
(Constitutional)	1879	11 Tithebarn Street.	373	*Nil*	15	J. W. Ferguson.
(Exchange)	1832	11 Fenwick Street.	224	*Nil*	21	*H. H. Timson.
(Lyceum)	1801	1 Bold Street.	500	10 & 5	12	F. A. Willett.

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Liverpool—*contd.*				G.	G.	
(Old Hall)	1909	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	315	10	12	*C. C. Taylor.
(Palatine)	1836	5 Union Court.	123	15	15	*D. S. Taylor.
(Racquet)	1874	102 Up. Parliament Street.	450	*Nil*	15	*D. G. Bingham.
(University)	1895	2 Mt. Pleasant.	562	5	10	*W. D. Herring.
Manchester (Clarendon)	1837	102 Mosley Street.	440	10	21	*A. J. Skelton & H. F. King (*joint*).
(Engineers)	1913	17 Albert Square.	600	*Nil*	18,15 & 7	*E. Wilkinson.
(The Old Rectory)	1912	90 Deansgate.	350	5	10	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street.	1,059	10	15	A. W. Rothwell.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street.	400	..	21	L. A. Edwards.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Queen's Square.	226	15	11 & 6	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Minehead (Minehead and West Somerset).	1901	38 The Avenue.	70	*Nil*	5 & 2½	*J. F. P. Taylor.
Monmouth (Monmouth and County).	1875	Agincourt Sq.	120	*Nil*	2	Lt.-Col. W. C. A. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Bridge Street	75	*Nil*	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne (Union)	1863	Westgate Road.	386	*Nil*	18–5	H. W. Dovey.
Newport (Monmouthshire County).	1930	Station Approach.	260	7	10	Brig. P. Gottwaltz, M.C.
Northampton (Northampton and County).	1873	George Row.	322	*Nil*	10–3	A. E. Jones.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St.	400	7	£12, 8 & 5	Maj. W. F. Chapman, T.D.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire)	1840	Bridlesmith Gate	142	*Nil*	15 & 7	*G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Cornmarket St.	188	..	7	*A. Loose.
(O.U.D.S.)	1884	Pembroke College.	100	*Nil*	15/–	*M. Simpson.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court.	3,000	£1	£4 10s.	L. W. Crawte.
(Vincent's)	1863	1A King Edward St.	350	£4	10	*R. A. Fletcher (*Hon. Treas.*)
Paignton (The Paignton Club)	1882	The Esplanade.	49	..	5	*Comdr. G. W. Dawes, R.N.
(Torbay)	1905	Hyde Road.	200	½	3–1	B. Moylan-Jones.
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1920	21 Priestgate.	290	£2	8 & 6	W. V. Davies.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	23 Pembroke Road.	1,200	..	£2	*Lt.-Cdr. P. Goode, R.N.
Preston (Conservative)	1878	Guildhall Street.	475	1–10s.	£5 10 & 2	J. P. Howarth.
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	28 Friar Street.	220	..	8	R. E. Beasley; N. S. Close (*joint*).
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond)	1880	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Rd.	300	..	7, 4 & 1	L. D. Greer.
Ripon (City Club)	1928	3 Water Skellgate.	195	*Nil*	£1 10s.	*N. Stephenson.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade.	150	..	6 & 4	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby)	1866	35 North Street.	180	..	4	*T. J. Nott.
Rye (Dormy House)	1895	Rye.	220	2	£6 & £4	J. L. S. Vidler.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex and St. Leonards)	1893	Warrior Square.	130	1	10 & 5	Maj. W. C. D. McFarland, M.C.
Scarborough (South Cliff)	1898	5 West Street.	120	..	5–2	*R. Bleach.
Sheffield (The Club)	1844	46 Norfolk Street.	362	15	18	Lt. Cdr. D. R. Webster, R.N. (*ret.*).
(St. James's)	1941	St. James's Row.	352	..	11	Mrs. M. Turner
Shrewsbury (Shropshire)	1872	The Square.	200	..	5	A. M. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southwold (The Blyth Club)	1929	81 High Street.	73	1	3 & 2	*R. A. E. Hughes.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	The Crescent.	180	5	9–3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George; Lt.-Col. J. W. Middleton (*joint*).
Tavistock (West Devon)	1899	Abbey Bridge.	96	3	£5	*T. W. J. Chamings.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island.	185	2	3	M. Keevil.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft.	80	*Nil*	6	*W. E. Gray.
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	40 Torwood Street.	165	*Nil*	3	Cmdr. W. A. Ford, R.N. (*ret.*).
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells & Counties)	1872	40 London Rd.	175	*Nil*	6 & 4	*Mrs. M. P. Witt.
Winchester (Hampshire Club)	1857	Southgate Street.	275	..	6 & 4	*J. W. Austin.
Wisbech (Wisbech & District Club).	1923	Glan-Dyfi, Wisbech.	145	5	3	*F. G. A. Cooper.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Queen Square.	120	*Nil*	9	*R. P. Hayes.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	40 Foregate Street.	115	£5	8	*J. D. Schooling.
(Union)	1878	2 The Cross.	130	6	7	*R. J. Castley.
York (Yorkshire)	1839	17 Museum Street.	346	*Nil*	16 & 8	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City)	1876	4 Museum Street.	184	2	7	*J.E. Walker.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as *Banks:* with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as *Banks:* with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

SCOTLAND has special *Term (Quarter) Days*:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28.

YACHT CLUBS

Town	Established	Address	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
England and Wales				G.	G.	
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey)	1802	6–7 Green Edge.	360	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight.	500	6	5	Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey)	1844	Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	325	3	3	*W. R. Cafferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks)	1847	1 Windsor Crescent.	620	6	5 & 4	*J. B. Lister, T.D.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham).	1895	The Quay.	500	4	8	*Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes.	897	3	10 & 7	Air Cdre. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.; Air Cdre. A. D. Rogers, C.B.E., A.F.C.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh)	1847	Porth-yr-Aur.	140	3	4 & 2	*J. V. Lloyd-Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	The Castle, Cowes.	275	100	£25	Capt. M. H. Evelegh, R.N. (*ret.*).
(Royal London)	1838	The Parade.	280	*Nil*	6	*Mrs. D. M. Nobbs.
Falmouth (Royal Cornwall)	1871	Greenbank.	300	5	6	*J. A. Culmer.
Fowey (Royal Fowey)	1894	Fowey.	314	2	5, 2 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen, O.B.E.
Harwich (Royal Harwich)	1843	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	700	1	2 & 1	Lt.-Col. A. L. Semmence (*ret.*).
Jersey (R.C.L.)	1855	The Bulwarks, St. Aubin and Guernsey.	1,250	2	3	(vacant).
Kingswear (Royal Dart)	1866	Kingswear, S. Devon.	300	4	4	Col. D. R. Adams.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex)	1890	*S.S. Lady Savile*, Leigh-on-Sea.	450	*Nil*	5–1	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
Liverpool (Royal Dee)	1847	(None).	62	*Nil*	1	*R. O. Shaw.
London (Cruising Association)	1908	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	900	2	3, 1 & ½	Miss M. Ainsworth.
(Royal Cruising)	1880	44 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	350	4 & 2	4 & 2	*D. C. L. Cree.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk).	1859	Royal Plain.	400	5	9 & 5	L. F. Nicholson.
Penarth (Penarth)	1880	The Esplanade.	245	2	£5	P. Skone-Rees.
Plymouth (Royal Western)	1827	5 Esplanade.	250	*Nil*	10	*G. H. Everitt.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian)	1877	Madeira Road.	275	2	3	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
(Royal South Western)	1890	West Hoe.	460	2	4–10s.	*N. E. Travis.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing)	1876	Witley Pier, Parkstone.	70	3	4	A. F. Burt.
(Parkstone)	1895	Pearce Avenue, Parkstone.	1,278	2	4	Lt.-Col. H. C. F. Rodda.
(Poole Harbour)	1949	Parkstone.	635	*Nil*	6 & 3	J. M. Ramsay.
(Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Sandbanks, Bournemouth.	1,010	3	10	F. Burn-Callander.
(Yacht)	1865	New Quay Road, Hamworthy.	600	1 & ½	2 & 1	H. L. Hart.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple)	1857	Westcliff Mansions.	350	*Nil*	4½–2	C. H. Gurr.
Ryde (Royal Victoria)	1844	St. Thomas Street.	140	..	3	*H. H. Johnson.
Southampton (Royal Southern)	1837	Hamble, Hants.	370	3	9–4	
(Royal Southampton)	1875	Northlands Road.	500	10	10 & 6	G. J. O'Donnell.
(Royal Thames)	1775	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	1,330	20 & 10	20–2	Air Vice-Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Southend (Alexandra)	1873	The Cliffs.	300	1	4–½	*H. Wrampling.
Southsea (Royal Albert)	1864	62 Clarence Parade.	390	2 & 1	5–2	Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
Swansea (Bristol Channel)	1875	Southend, Mumbles.	245	4	6 & 4	*P. G. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay)	1863	Beacon Terrace.	240	5	5	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary).	1947	3 The Leas.	400	1	3–½	*A. H. Woolverton.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset)	1875	6 Charlotte Row.	210	*Nil*	6	*G. Cox.
Windermere (Royal Windermere).	1818	Windermere.	285	4–2	5–3	*Maj. T. W. I. Hedley.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent)	1878	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	650	2	3 & ½	*A. S. Mitchell.
Scotland						
Edinburgh (Royal Forth)	1868	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	500	3	3	*K. L. Gumley.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde)	1856	Royal Marine Hotel, Hunter's Quay, Argyll.	482	4	4–1½	R. M. Whyte, 156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian)	1876	(None).	360	1	1	R. H. Jackson, 124 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Mudhook)	1873	(None).	41	5	1	*J. C. Robertson.
(Royal Western)	1875	(None).	142	1	1	*W. I. Douglas, 17 Eaglesham St., Glasgow, C.1.
Oban (Royal Highland)	1881	Gt. Western Hotel (June 15–Sept. 15).	120	*Nil*	2	L. Falconer
Rhu (Royal Northern)	1824	Rhu, Dunbartonshire.	550	£3	6–4	J. Ingoldby, 62 Templeton St., Glasgow.
Northern Ireland						
Bangor (Royal Ulster)	1866	Bangor, Co. Down.	527	7	7	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland)	1893	Cultra, Co. Down.	563	6	8	*D. Andrews, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	9 Albyn Place.	180	£10	13	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County)	1872	Savoy Park Hotel.	117	*Nil*	8–2	*W. W. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern)	1865	3 Albert Square.	245	£10	13	Mackay, Irons & Co.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern)	1825	3 Queensferry Street.	600	10	15	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(Ladies' Caledonian)	1908	13–14 Charlotte Sq.	750	7	10 & 9	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(New)	1787	85 Princes St.	1,300	25	17,12&10	C. Ballantyne.
(Queen's)	1897	7 Frederick St.	780	8	10 & 9	Miss D. H. Cunliffe.
(Scottish Conservative)	1877	112 Princes St.	1,100	*Nil*	15–7	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
(Scottish Liberal)	1879	109 Princes St.	601	*Nil*	8 & 4	W. D. J. Wilson.
(University Union)	1889	Park Place.	3,489	*Nil*	£3	J. L. Weatherhead.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185 Bath St.	414	15 & 5	11 & 7	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative)	1880	33 Bothwell St.	1,200	18 & 8	21–3	G. MacKinnon.
(Kelvin)	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	550	8	11	Miss W. Hamilton.
(R. Scottish Automobile)	1899	Blythswood Square.	7,511	21 & 5	7 & 3	A. K. Stevenson, O.B.E.
(The Western Club)	1825	147 Buchanan St.	485	*Nil*	24	A. F. Ferguson.
Inverness (Highland)	1870	39 High Street,	350	12	9	Capt. J. MacLaren-Marshall, M.C.

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	No. of Members	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Belfast (Ulster)	1857	Castle Place.	515	10	18	*W. R. Knox.
(Ulster Reform)	1885	4 Royal Avenue,	420	10	18	*B. McAuley.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County)	1883	Church St.	70	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, O.B.E.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1887	24 Bishop Street.	350	*Nil*	8	R. C. Findlay.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1866	High Street.	100	..	5 & 2	*C. G. Kelly.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1959

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1959, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 35s. net.

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The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II. on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

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Sir Robert Moray	1660	Marquess of Northampton	1838
Viscount Brouncker	1662	Earl of Rosse	1848
Sir Joseph Williamson	1677	Lord Wrottesley	1854
Sir Christopher Wren	1680	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.	1858
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.	1682	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine	1861
Sir Cyril Wyche	1683	Sir George Biddell Airy	1871
Samuel Pepys	1684	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	1873
Earl of Carbery	1686	William Spottiswoode	1878
Earl of Pembroke	1689	Thomas Henry Huxley	1883
Sir Robert Southwell	1690	Sir George Stokes, Bt.	1885
Earl of Halifax	1695	Lord Kelvin	1890
Lord Somers	1698	Lord Lister	1895
Sir Isaac Newton	1703	Sir William Huggins	1900
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.	1727	Lord Rayleigh	1905
Martin Folkes	1741	Sir Archibald Geikie	1908
Earl of Macclesfield	1752	Sir William Crookes	1913
Earl of Morton	1764	Sir Joseph John Thomson	1915
Sir James Burrow	1768	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	1920
James West	1768	Lord Rutherford	1925
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	1772	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1930
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.	1778	Sir William Henry Bragg	1935
William Hyde Wollaston	1820	Sir Henry Hallett Dale	1940
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.	1820	Sir Robert Robinson	1945
Davies Gilbert	1827	Lord Adrian	1950
The Duke of Sussex	1830	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood	1955

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Royal Academicians

1941 Anderson, Stanley, C.B.E.
1949 Austin, Robert S.
1942 Bateman, James.
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.
1937‡Brockhurst, G. L.
1938 Brundrit, R. G.
1955 Buhler, Robert.
1955 Charoux, Siegfried.
1958 Clark, J. Cosmo, C.B.E.
1925*Connard, Philip, C.V.O.
1934*Cowper, F. Cadogan.
1944 Cundall, Charles.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, C.V.O., O.B.E.
1928*Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.
1953 Dobson, Frank, C.B.E.
1955 Dring, William.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.
1953 Eurich, Richard.
1954 Fitton, James.
1933*Flint, Sir W. Russell.
1942‡Frampton, Meredith.
1933*Green, W. Curtis.
1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E.
1940*John, Augustus E., O.M.
1930*Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.
1937*Knight, Harold.
1936*Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.
1949 Lamb, Henry.
1952 Lambert, Maurice.
1938 Lawrence, A. K.
1954 Le Bas, Edward.
1937 Ledward, Gilbert, O.B.E.
1955 Machin, Arnold.
1933 McMillan, W., C.V.O.
1951 Mason, Arnold.
1947 Maufe, Sir Edward.
1938 Monnington, W. T.
1925*Munnings, Sir A. J., K.C.V.O.
1951 Nash, John.
1943*Newton, Algernon.
1955 O'Rorke, Brian.
1926*Osborne, Malcolm, C.B.E.
1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1944*Richardson, Sir Albert, K.C.V.O.
1958 Robertson, Sir Howard.
1936 Rushbury, Henry, C.V.O.
1922*Scott, Sir Giles G., O.M.
1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1950 Spencer, Stanley, C.B.E.
1952*Spurrier, Steven.
1931*Taylor, L. Campbell.
1945 Thomson, A. R.
1949 Todd, A. R. Middleton.
1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1955 Walker, B. Fleetwood-.
1940 Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.
1955 Worthington, Sir Hubert, O.B.E.

Associates

1954 Aldridge, John
1954 Burn, Rodney J.
1957 Carr, Henry.
1957 Cowern, Raymond T.
1953 Devas, Anthony.
1953 Durst, Alan L.
1956 Elwes, Simon.
1955 Freeth, H. Andrew.
1951 Greenham, Peter G.
1953 Gunn, James.
1955 Gwynne-Jones, Allan, D.S.O.
1954 Hepple, Norman
1957 Hillier, Tristram.
1951 Kennington, Eric H.
1955 Lowry, L. S.
1955 McFall, David.
1955 McMorran, Donald H.
1951 Methuen, Lord.
1958 Nimptsch, Uli.
1948†Prout, Mrs. M. Fisher.
1958 Roberts, William.
1953 Sanders, Christopher.
1957 Schilsky, Eric.
1956 Sisson, Marshall.
1950 Skeaping, John R.
1953 Spence, Basil, O.B.E.
1950 Spencer, Gilbert.
1956 Ward, John.
1955 Weight, Carel.

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate.
‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

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Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

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Benjamin West, 1792.
James Wyatt, 1805.
Benjamin West, 1806.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.
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Lord Leighton, 1878.
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Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949.
Sir A. E. Richardson, 1954.

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Honorary Retired Academicians

1937 Allan, A. R. W.
1929 Carrick, Alex.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1934 Oppenheimer, Charles.
1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1924 Watt, Fiddes.

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1936 Aiken, John M.
1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary
1958 Blyth, R. Henderson.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.
1956 Crawford, H. Adam
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.
1956 Fleming, Ian.
1947 Gillies, William G.
1953 Henderson, A. Graham.
1943 Hutchison, Sir William.
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1957 Lorimer, Hew.
1946 MacDougall, Leslie Grahame.
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1954 McKay, J. R.
1948 MacTaggart, William.
1949 Maxwell, John.
1952 Moodie, Donald.
1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh.
1952 Redpath, Anne.
1956 Schilsky, Eric.
1937 Schotz, Benno.
1948 Shearer, James.
1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1946 Thomson, Adam B.
1957 Thomson, J. Murray.
1954 Whalen, Thomas.
1949 Wilson, William.

Associates

Armour, William.
Beaton, Penelope.
Beveridge, Thomas.
Burns, W. A.
Cameron, Gordon S.
Clark, James H.
Coia, J. A.
Crosbie, William.
Dods, Andrew.
Donaldson, David A.
Eardley, Joan.
Ewart, David S.
Forrest, Norman J.
Glass, W. Mervyn.
Gleave, J. L.
Gordon, Esmé.
Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.
Jackson, C. d'O. Pilkington.
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MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Mackie, P. R. M.
Matthew, Prof. Robert H.
Miller, James.
Miller, John.
Morrocco, Alberto.
Peploe, Denis.
Philipson, Robin.
Spence, Basil., O.B.E.
Sutherland, Scott.
Thomson, Sinclair.
Westwater, R. H.

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ANGLO-ARGENTINE SOCIETY (1948), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. Ritchie.

ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (1918), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Taylor.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SOCIETY (1943), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Whittle.

ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY (1924), 5 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Count Henrik Brockenhuus-Schack, M.B.E.

ANGLO-NETHERLANDS SOCIETY (1920), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Richter, O.B.E., M.A.

ANGLO-NORSE SOCIETY, c/o Royal Norwegian Embassy, 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Plant.

ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Rydbeck.

ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST, 14 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Scientific Dir.*, W. R. Wooldridge.

ANIMALS HOSPITAL, THE BLUE CROSS, " Our Dumb Friends League," 1 Hugh Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Vet. Surgeon in Charge*, P. J. Quigley.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL (1843), 21 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Marian W. Smith, M.A., Ph.D.

ANTHROPOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN, Rudolf Steiner House, 35 Park Road, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. R. Browne.

ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF (1707), Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., D.Litt., F.B.A.; *Treas.*, H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence; *Director*, Miss J. Evans, D.Litt., LL.D.; *Sec.*, A. R. Dufty.

ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF (1780), National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Angus Graham, M.A., F.S.A.; J. M. Davidson, O.B.E., F.S.A.; *Treas.*, James J. Lamb, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., W.S.

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ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION (INC.) (1898), 47 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Tyldesley.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL (1875), 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, SCOTTISH, 104 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, Miss H. T. Martin.

APOSTLESHIP OF THE SEA (1921), 15 Lansdowne Road, W.11.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. More O'Ferrall.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (1617).—Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Clerk and Registrar*, Ernest Busby.

ARAB HORSE SOCIETY, Beechmead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, M.B.E., M.C.

ARBITRATORS, THE INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.) (1915), 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.* C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1843), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Lasko, F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, CAMBRIAN (1846).—*President* (1958–59), T. A. Lloyd, O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; *Treas.*, E. I. P. Bowen, M.A., F.S.A., Town Hall, Pontypool, Mon.; *Gen. Sec.*, H. N. Jerman, M.A., 103 Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL (1843), c/o The London Museum, Kensington Palace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Charlton, F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW (1856).—*Pres.*, S. M. K. Henderson, Ph.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, H. B. Miller, 73 Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.2.; Sam R. Skilling, M.A., 2 Ailsa Drive, Glasgow, S.2.

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ARCHÆOLOGY, COUNCIL FOR BRITISH (1944), 10 Bolton Gardens, S.W.5.—*Press* (1959–61), Dr. J. N. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, M. W. Barley, M.A., F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, INSTITUTE OF (1935), 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. Pyddoke.

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ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (INC.) (1847), 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. J. W. Alexander.

ARCHIVISTS, SOCIETY OF (1946). *Pres.*, Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, P. Walne, Shire Hall, Reading.

ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND (1944), 20 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. P. R. Johnston, C.B.E.

ARMY CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1930), 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.

ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1921).—*Sec.*, Capt. C. R. Hurley, c/o The Library, War Office, S.W.1.

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ART EDUCATION, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1888), 89 London Road, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. M. Whitehead.

ART WORKERS GUILD (1884), 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Henry Medd, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Llewellyn Smith, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

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ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o King's College, Strand, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. L. Miller.

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AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION (1905), Fanum House, New Coventry Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Hon. Sir Lancelot Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P.; *Sec.-Gen.*, K. L. Kelly.

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AYRSHIRE CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. H. Dingley.

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BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY (1854), 230 Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. Clothier.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH (1890), c/o National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.—*Hon. Secs.* J. H. Loudon; J. R. Seaton.

BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY (1911).—*Hon. Secs.*, C. E. Dalgliesh, M.A., Ph.D., Postgraduate Medical School of London, Ducane Road, W.12; P. N. Campbell, Ph.D., Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

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BIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Prof. W. H. Pearsall; *Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.

BIRD PRESERVATION, INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR (BRITISH SECTION), c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.

BIRDS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. E. Brown.

BIRTH CONTROL SOCIETY AND PIONEER CLINIC FOR CONSTRUCTIVE (1921), 106 and 108 Whitfield Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Marie C. Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D.

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BLIND, GARDNER'S TRUST FOR THE (1882), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major N. C. M. MacMahon, O.B.E.

BLIND, GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE (1921) (incorporating United Appeal for the Blind), 2 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Mayor of London; *Sec.*, Capt. E. O. Broadley, D.S.O., R.N.

BLIND, GUIDE DOGS FOR THE, ASSOCIATION, 81 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. G. Lawrie.

BLIND, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE (1854), 257–8 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Chief Executive Officer*, S. W. Starling, M.B.E.

BLIND, LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE (1857), Pelican House, 88–92 Peckham Road, S.E.15. A voluntary organization helping the Blind both in London and country. Training and employment; homes and hostels; self-contained flats; benevolent and pensions fund.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. C. Haines, F.S.A.

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BLIND, ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE (1838), *Head Office and Workshops*, 105–9 Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6; *School*, Dorton House, Seal, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Mander.

BLIND, ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE (1872), Albrighton Hall and Rowton Castle, nr. Shrewsbury.—*Princ. and Sec.*, J. N. Langdon, B.SC., PH.D.

BLIND, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT (1799), Leatherhead.—*Resident Principal and Chaplain*, Rev. B. G. Bartlett, M.A.

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BLOOD TRANSFUSION. *See* GREATER LONDON RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.

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BOOK-KEEPERS, INSTITUTE OF (1916), 197–99 Stoke Newington High Street, N.16.—*Sec.*, C. E. Hall.

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BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION AND RETREAT (1837), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Stanley Unwin, LL.D.; *Sec.*, F. D. Sanders.

BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1902), 215 Watford Way, N.W.4.—*Sec.*, R. A. Cacutt.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ISLES (1836), 41 Somerset Avenue, Luton, Beds.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Dony, PH.D.

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BRITISH INTERPLANETARY SOCIETY (1933), 12 Bessborough Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Carter.

BRITISH ISRAEL WORLD FEDERATION (1919), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Stough.

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COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), 24 St. James's Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Francis F. Taylor, O.B.E.

COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890), Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. L. Dacey.

COUNTY PLANNING OFFICERS' SOCIETY, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Gorst.

COUNTY SURVEYORS' SOCIETY (1884).—*President* (1958–59), R. A. Kidd, Shire Hall, Nottingham; *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, K. Summerfield, 8 New Road, Oxford.

COUNTY TREASURERS, SOCIETY OF (1903), County Hall, Chester.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. A. Chisholm.

CRAFTS CENTRE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1948), 16/17 Hay Hill, W.1.—*Chairman*, John Farleigh, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Mrs. S. Pocock, M.B.E.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. *See* "ROYAL."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ULSTER SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, Montgomery Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Parker.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. *See* "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. King.

CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB (1878), 3 Craven Hill, W.2.—*Sec.*, Reginald C. Shaw, M.B.E.

CYMMRODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF (1751).—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Cecil-Williams, M.A., LL.D., 20 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. O. Hubl.

DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1876), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. R. Francis.

DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Sonn.

DEAF, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911) AND NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND EX-SERVICEMEN'S FUND FOR THE DEAF, 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Lilburn.

DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE (Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1948), 55 Norfolk Square, Paddington, W.2.—*Sec.*, B. R. F. MacNay.

DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.

DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. *Office*, 90 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Coombs.

DECORATORS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1899), 100 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Allen.

DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF (1932), 8 Bourdon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss J. E. Frame.

DENTAL ANAESTHETISTS, SOCIETY OF (1915), Fenwick House, 289–93 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. G. Lunt.

DENTAL HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Irwin, The Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester, 15.

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915), 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Harvey.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND (1827), c/o The Sailors' Home, Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Stride.

DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—*Hon. Sec.*, W. D. Handcock, M.A., B.Litt., The University, Exeter.

DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1888), 57 Barnes Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Harte.

DIABETIC ASSOCIATION, THE BRITISH (1934), 152 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, J. G. L. Jackson.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (Incorporated), 66 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. W. Pinker, O.B.E.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, ROYAL LONDON (1939), Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. G. Frazer Thompson, M.A.

DISTRESS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF (1860), 63 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. H. Pateman.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION (1897), 10 Knaresborough Place, S.W.5.

DISTRICT NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1914), 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. McKeague, B.A.

DR. GRAHAM'S HOMES, KALIMPONG (LONDON COMMITTEE) (1900), 196 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, B. Studd; *Hon. Sec.*, L. G. Pinnell, C.I.E.

DOGS' HOME BATTERSEA, THE (1860), Battersea Park Road, S.W.8. *Hours:* Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, Lieut-Cdr. B. N. Knight, R.N.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1846), Royal Bank of Scotland, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. L. Small.

DOMINION STUDENTS' HALL TRUST, London House, Guilford Street, W.C.1.

DOWSERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF (1933), York House, Portugal Street, W.C.2.—*Asst. Sec.*, Maj. R. E. Johnson.

DRAMATISTS, LEAGUE OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, M. E. Barber, M.A.

DRAWING SOCIETY, THE ROYAL (Incorp.) (1888), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson; *Sec.*, H. E. Peacock.

DUNKIRK VETERANS ASSOCIATION (1940). *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, H. Robinson, 27 Woodbridge Crescent, Leeds, 6.

DYERS AND COLOURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1884), Dean House, 19 Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Nicholls.

EARL HAIG'S (BRITISH LEGION) APPEAL FUND. *See* "BRITISH LEGION."

EARL HAIG FUND (SCOTLAND). Established for the relief of distress arising from War Service of Ex-Service personnel of all ranks and their dependants in Scotland. Applicants may apply to either of the following: *North, South and East Area*, 23 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. Sir Reginald Graham, Bt., V.C., O.B.E., or *Glasgow and South-West Area*, 1 Fitzroy Place, Glasgow, C.3—*Sec.*, Major W. Pettigrew, M.B.E., M.C.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1842), 1–3 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Walter Rose, M.B.E.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY (1864).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. N. Davis, M.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. W. Burchfield, M.A., 40 Walton Crescent, Oxford.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD, JOINT (1926), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. B. Broadbent.

EAST AND WEST FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL (1921) (arranges hospitality for non-European students), 101 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, O. H. Gibson.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION (India, Pakistan and Burma) (1866), 193 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Francis Low.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1839) (Founded in 1839 as the Cambridge Camden Society), 139 Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. W. Bull.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY, ROYAL (1890), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1889), 72 Vallance Road, N.22.—*Sec.*, Wilfrid J. Rowland.

EDUCATION COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATION OF, 10 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. P. Alexander, Ph.D., B.Sc., M.A., B.Sc.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890), Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. L. Dacey.

EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Gerald Littleboy.

EDUCATION IN H.M. FORCES, CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR, 148 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, E. C. Read.

EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN (1935), 46 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Juliet Sladden, B.A. Overseas Appointments Bureau.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. D. Rees, M.A.

EDUCATION LEAGUE, SECULAR, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. L. Burnet.

EDUCATION, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR VISUAL AIDS IN, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. C. Simpson.

EDUCATION OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Magnay, M.A., Education Offices, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool 1.

EDUCATION, SCOTTISH COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN, 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, R. R. Rusk, M.A., B.A., Ph.D.

EDUCATION THROUGH ART, SOCIETY FOR, 37 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Herbert Read, D.S.O., M.C., D.Litt.; *Sec.*, Mrs. P. Mitchell.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES ASSOCIATION, Walthamstow Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Road, E.17.—*Hon. Sec.*, Ray Lamb.

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chief Executive Officer*, Dr. J. A. Harrison.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (1847), 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, William Campbell, M.A., B.L.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR, 79 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Director*, Dr. W. D. Wall.

EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND EXCHANGES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR, 55A Duke Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. M. Atkins.

EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY (1882), 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Winifred A. Keeves, B.A.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1871), Savoy Place, W.C.2.—*Pres* (1958–59), S. E. Goodall; *Sec.*, W. K. Brasher, C.B.E., M.A.

ELECTRONICS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 78 Shaw Road, Rochdale, Lancs.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Birtwistle.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION (1921), 12 Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, J. C. May, C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Sec.*, D. F. Ruston.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION (1921), Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Editor-Sec.*, W. MacF. Robertson, B.Sc.

EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL, Faraday House, 8–10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. C. G. Andrews.

EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP (formerly WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE) (1923), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. Organizes work schemes, especially for the elderly.—*Organizing Sec.*, C. McKenna.

EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1885), 62 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*General Manager*, Air Vice-Marshal R. S. Blucke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*ret.*).

ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, INSTITUTION OF (1945), 38 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. E. Walters.

ENGINEERING INSPECTION, INSTITUTION OF (1919), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. J. Spencer, O.B.E., R.N.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF (1857), 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, C.2.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Small, D.Sc., Ph.D.; *Sec.*, P. W. Thomas, B.Sc.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF (1884), Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.—*Sec.*, T. S. Nicol.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1912), 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. W. Berry.

ENGINEERS' GUILD, LTD. (for Chartered Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers), 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Orr, M.A.

ENGINEERS, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF (1884), 14 Rochester Row, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Germain.

ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (incorporated) (1854), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Cook.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (1906), 8 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. M. Fielding.

ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY SOCIETY.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Francis Goodacre, Sandfield House, Long-Lane, Aughton, Ormskirk.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY (1932), Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.—*Director*, D. N. Kennedy, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. R. Francis, O.B.E.

ENGLISH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (1926), The Knowle Nurseries, Caversham Heights, Reading.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY (1923).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. A. H. Smith, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Lit., University College, W.C.1.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1918), 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Sec.*, C. Colbeck.

ENHAM-ALAMEIN VILLAGE CENTRE FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN (1918), Andover, Hants (Village Centres for Curative Treatment, and Training Council).—*Registered Office*, 16 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Appeals Secretary*, Denis Benwell.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL (1833), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Freeman, M.Sc.

ENTOMOLOGY, COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF (1913), c/o Natural History Museum, S.W.7. (*Publications Office and Library*, 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.)—*Director*, E. O. Pearson.

EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 27 Nassau Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Irene Gairdner.

EPILEPTICS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1892), Chalfont Colony, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.—*Secretary Superintendent*, E. G. England.

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (INC.), BRITISH (1907), 140 Holland Park Avenue, W.11.—*Sec.*, J. W. Leslie.

EUGENICS SOCIETY (1907), 69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. G. C. L. Bertram.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE (1846), 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. G. W. Kirby.

EVANGELICAL LIBRARY, THE, 78A Chiltern Street, W.1.—*Founder and Organizing Sec.*, Geoffrey Williams.

EVANGELICAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION (1896).—*Hon. Org. Sec.*, Rev. D. G. Hunt, 32 Ellison Gardens, Southall, Middx.

EXAMINERS UNDER SOLICITORS (SCOTLAND) ACTS (1933–1958), Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh.—*Clerk*, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

EXPORT, INSTITUTE OF, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Director*, A. J. Townsend.

EX-SERVICES MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY (for ex-Service men and women suffering from war psychoses and neuroses), 37–39 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.—*Admin. Sec.*, Major J. R. Donnelly, M.B.E., T.D.

FABIAN SOCIETY (1884), 11 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. T. Rodgers.

FAIRBRIDGE SOCIETY (1909) (formerly Fairbridge Farm Schools), Creagh House, 38 Holland Villas Road, W.14.—*Dir.*, W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E.

FAIR ISLE BIRD OBSERVATORY TRUST, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Waterston.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 64 Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. Clifford Smith.

FAMILY SERVICE UNITS, 25 St. Mary's Grove, N.1.—*Sec.* David Jones.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (Founded 1869 as CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY), Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. R. Durham, M.A.

FARADAY SOCIETY (1903), 6 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, H. W. Melville, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, F. C. Tompkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.

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FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1903).—*Office*, c/o Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. L. Boyle.

FAWCETT SOCIETY (1866), 27 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. V. Horton.

FEDERAL UNION, 10 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Hon. F. R. Rea.

FEEDING STUFFS TRADE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1923), 23 Philpot Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Davis.

FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST (1937), Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. Atkinson.

FIELD LANE INSTITUTION (1841), Vine Hill, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1; HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE, Eastwood Lodge, Eastwood, Essex; Dovers, Reigate, Surrey; Holly Hill, Banstead, Surrey; Singholm, Walton-on-Naze, Essex; The Priory, West Worthing; COMMUNITY CENTRE, 32 Cubitt Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Rev. H. J. White.

FIELD STUDIES COUNCIL (1943), Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, A. G. T. Oakley.

FIRE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. P. L. Sullivan, C.B.E., M.M.

FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1940), 11A Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. W. Perry.

FIRE OFFICES' COMMITTEE FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, Garrard House, 31–45 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, N. C. Strother Smith.

FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 86 London Road, Leicester.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. W. Beevers.

FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1940), 12 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. J. Ellis.

FIRE SERVICES NATIONAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1943). —*Hon. Organizing Sec.*, R. W. Greene, M.B.E., 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Square, W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, c/o University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. H. A. Lake Barnett, B.Sc. (Econ.).

FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL (1947), 12 Clorane Gardens, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Karpeles.

FOOD EDUCATION SOCIETY (1909), 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. J. R. Barnett.

FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS'S WORKSHOPS (1899), 118–122 Brompton Road, S.W.3. —*Comptroller*, Dame Marian Acton, D.B.E.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, COUNCIL OF (1873), 17 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Director-General*, E. F. M. Butler.

FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 11 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. Mettler.

FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SOCIETY OF (1925), 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, ROYAL (1882), 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. C. B. Gardner, O.B.E.

FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1854), 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

FRANCO-BRITISH SOCIETY, 1 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Harvey of Tasburgh, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.*, Miss M. Coate.

FREE CHURCH FEDERAL COUNCIL, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Moderator* (1958–59), Rev. E. A. Payne, D.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. R. Vine, D.D.

FREEMASONS, SCOTTISH GRAND LODGE OF (1736), Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Master Mason of Scotland*, The Earl of Eglinton and Winton, T.D.; *Grand Sec.*, A. F. Buchan, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.— *Grand Master*, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.; *Deputy Grand Master*, The Earl of Derby, M.C.; *Assistant Grand Master*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Grand Wardens*, The Lord Kenyon; Sir Frederick Gentle, Q.C.; *Grand Chaplains*, The Bishop of Chichester; The Bishop of Dunwich; *Grand Sec.*, J. W. Stubbs.

FREEMAN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF (1908), 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.—*Master*, P. T. Lovely, C.C.; *Clerk*, D. Reid.

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1932), The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland.—*Sec. and Director of Laboratories*, H. C. Gilson, M.A.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORP. (1849), 15 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Cdr. R. A. Dudley, R.N.

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FROEBEL FOUNDATION, NATIONAL, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss V. E. Nightingall.

FUEL, INSTITUTE OF (1927), 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Reynolds-Davies, O.B.E., B.Sc.

GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1839), 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Morley.

GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1863), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Dr. W. T. K. Braunholtz, O.B.E., M.A.

GEMMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1931), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2. —*Sec.*, G. F. Andrews.

GENEALOGISTS, SOCIETY OF (1911), 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, F. W. Bennett.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, COLLEGE OF (1952), 41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Cdr. A. E. P. Doran, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, c/o The Park Branch Library, Duke Street, Sheffield, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Alice Garnett.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1830), Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, The Lord Nathan, P.C., T.D., F.S.A.; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. E. W. H. Briault; Dr. Edward Hindle, F.R.S.; *Foreign Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. Ll. Brown, C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, L. Brooks, O.B.E.; *Director and Sec.*, L. P. Kirwan, C.M.G., T.D.; *Librarian and Curator of Maps*, G. R. Crone.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER (1884), 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.—*Sec.*, A. Murch.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1884). Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sqn.-Ldr. B. K. D. Robertson, A.F.C., R.A.F. (*ret.*).

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1807), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, C. J. Stubblefield, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Secs.*, A. J. Butler, O.B.E., M.Sc.; J. M. Edmonds, M.A.; *Foreign Sec.*, O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

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GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.—An organization founded by the late Lord Baden-Powell, as a sister movement to the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1915. In 1956 the total membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 534,616 and the world membership was over 4,250,000. *Commonwealth Headquarters*, Box 269, 17–19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

GIRLS' CLUBS AND MIXED CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND, FEDERATION OF, Bryson House, 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dawn.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY AND TOWNSEND MEMBERS' FELLOWSHIP (1875), Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.* (vacant).

GIRLS' GUILDRY, THE (1900), 212a Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; *London Office*, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1; *Scottish Office*, 24 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh; *Welsh Office*, 70 Wood Road, Pontypridd, Glam.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.) (1902), 8 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Brigade Sec.*, Miss I. Bosworth.

GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD (1900), 82 Marshalswick Lane, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, Mrs. D. Deeks.

GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE, Pelly Bridge, Pelly Road, Plaistow, E.13.—*Chairman*, Miss M. A. Usborne.

GLANVIL SOCIETY (1948), 88 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9. For providing barrister lecturers on legal and allied topics.—*Pres.*, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; *Hon. Sec.*, P. B. Calwell.

GLASS-PAINTERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF MASTER (1921) 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. L. Wilkinson.

GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1916), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield 10.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. R. W. Douglas.

GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL (1885), West End, Woking.—*Commdt. and Sec.*, Brig. F. C. Nottingham, D.S.O., O.B.E.

GORDON SMITH INSTITUTE FOR SEAMEN (INCORPORATED) (1820) (Gordon Smith Seamen's Club), *Headquarters*, 96 Paradise Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Sec. and Supt.*, N. A. Williams,

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. For the benefit of governesses and women private teachers. Annuities, temporary assistance; homes for the retired and chronic sick.—*Sec.*, J. W. Beattie.

GRAPHIC ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF (1920), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, John C. Moody, R.I., R.E.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

GREATER LONDON RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE (1921), 324 Seven Sisters Road, N.4. [Stamford Hill: 0091–3]

GRENFELL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.1. For medical and social work among the fishermen in Labrador and Northern Newfoundland.—*Sec.*, Miss Betty Seabrook.

GROCERS, INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED (1909), 50 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Copsey, M.B.E.

GROTIUS SOCIETY (1915), 4 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Skelton, British Museum, W.C.1.; *Agent*, Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, N.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY, LONDON (1905), 239 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. F. C. Clark.

HANDICRAFT TEACHERS, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, T. E. Atkinson, 24 Thirty-Third Avenue, Hull.

HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (1944), 39 Millbank, S.W.1.—*Hon. Dir.*, Cdr. Sir Stephen King-Hall.

HARLEIAN SOCIETY (1869), 79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, R. H. D'Elboux, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. J. Summerskill, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE. *See p.* 538.

HEADMASTERS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.* (1958), H. J. H. Dyer; *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. R. Hecker; A. G. Russell; *Hon. Treas.*, T. J. P. York; *Sec.*, A. E. Nichols, C.B.E., M.A.

HEADMISTRESSES, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*President* (1958–60), Miss D. N. Glenday, M.A.; *Sec.*, Miss J. McF. Miller.

HEADMISTRESSES OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. E. David, Moreton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

HEADMISTRESSES OF RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Tooby, Rectory House, Gardenhurst School, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

HEAD TEACHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. W. Glossop, 59 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Dr. T. Harper Smith, 48 Perryn Road, W.3.

HEALTH EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1927), Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Medical Director*, Dr. A. J. Dalzell-Ward.

HEALTH, GUILD OF (1902), Edward Wilson House, 26 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chaplain*, Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.D.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1897), 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. A. Hodges, B.A.

HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF (1879), 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. Arnold Gomme, F.B.A.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir T. St. Quintin Hill, K.C.M.G.; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Forsdyke, K.C.B.

HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY (1890).—*Chairman*, Prof. F. Wormald, 59 Warwick Square, S.W.1.

HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Dir. of Studies*, V. H. Blundell.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, N. W. Jenson.

HISPANIC COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1906), 59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. T. Simmonds, M.A.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF (Incorporated in University of London), Senate House, W.C.1.—*Director*, J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; *Sec. and Librarian*, A. Taylor Milne, M.A.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1868), 96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.10.—*Pres.*, Prof. the Rev. M. D. Knowles, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. Davies, M.A.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE, BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE.—*Pres.*, E. A. Underwood, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. H. C. Butler, Ravensmead, Keston, Kent.

HOLIDAY FELLOWSHIP (1913), Fellowship House, 142 Great North Way, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, John S. Edbrooke.

HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY, and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorp.) (1920), 54 Grove Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Simpson.

HOMES FOR BUSINESS GIRLS IN LONDON (Incorporated) (1878), 54 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. B. Baker.

HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON (Incorporated) (1870).—*Office*, 15 Champion Hill, S.E.5.

HORATIAN SOCIETY (1933).—*Sec.*, Miss K. L. Steele, 60 Meriden Court, Chelsea Manor Street, S.W.3.

HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH (1858), 35 Northampton Square, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. B. Cowen.

HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN (1953), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. K. Soper.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1804).—*Offices*, Vincent Square, S.W.1. *Gardens*, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, A. Simmonds, O.B.E., M.C.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF (1902), 75 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. R. Speller.

HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1948), Royal London Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Dodd.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, THE (1873).—*Head Office*, 14–18 Holborn, E.C.1. Makes grants towards Hospital, Nursing, Convalescent Homes; Clinics, Optical, Surgical and Dental. Welfare Section and Advice Bureau. Membership 400,000; 3,000 Voluntary Workers. Income (year ended March 31, 1958), £177,612; distributed £133,956. *Sec.*, L. B. Dart.

HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. S. Clarke. Over 900,000 contributors in 10,000 groups in Greater London. Annual income, £1,050,000. Hospital, Dental, Optical and other benefits to contributors and dependants cost £850,000 a year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES, LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR (Hospital Service Plan), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Dyter.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

HOUSE OF ST. BARNABAS IN SOHO (House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London) (1846), 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1.—*Warden*, Miss Eaton.

HOUSEWORKERS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, LTD., 53 Mount Street, W.1.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES (1916), 41B Kensington High Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Davis.

HOUSING, INSTITUTE OF (Incorporated) (1931), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

HOUSING MANAGERS (INC.), SOCIETY OF, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. M. James.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM (1866), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1. To promote the constructive treatment of delinquents and the prevention of crime.—*Sec.*, Hugh Klare.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON (1885), c/o Barclay's Bank, Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss I. Scouloudi, F.S.A.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Secs.*, C. W. Kesson, M.D., M.R.C.P., 52 Harley Street, W.1.; G. Qvist, F.R.C.S., 72 Harley Street, W.1.

HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY (1885), 27 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Wright.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1909), 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. E. Harper; *Sec.*, G. F. Cole.

INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Cdr. H. T. Middleton, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

INCORPORATED PLANT ENGINEERS, 2 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. F. Farmer.

INDEPENDENT TRADERS ALLIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1943), 283 Corn Exchange Buildings, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4.

INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BURMA ASSOCIATION, Outer Temple, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. W. Tyson, C.I.E.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Head Office*, Aberdare House, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, and 10 Penlan Street, Pwllheli.

INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1877), Fellowship House, New Kent Road, S.E.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Rev. A. S. Hopkinson, M.A.

INDUSTRIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION (1884), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, J. Ward Daw; *Sec.*, Mrs. I. S. Ramsey.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1921), 14 Welbeck Street, W.1.—*Director*, C. B. Frisby, PH.D., B.COM.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (INCORPORATED) (1918), 48 Bryanston Square, W.1.—*Director*, John Marsh.

INLAND WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION, 11 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss J. Gorrie.

INNER WHEEL CLUBS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Eaton, 21 Portman Square, W.1.

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (1938), Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Lumby.

INSURANCE AGENTS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1917), 59–67 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. T. D. Wilmot.

INSURANCE BROKERS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. L. Cockerell, B.A.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES, 1 Dean Trench Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss D. C. Bridges, C.B.E., R.R.C., S.R.N., S.C.M.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS (*Secretariat*, Paleis Noordeinde, The Hague).—*Pres.*, Dr. L. V. Berkner1; *Gen. Sec.*, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, K.B.E.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (1873), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—*Hon. Secretary-General*, W. Harvey Moore, Q.C.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION, THE, LTD., Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 146–150 Minories, E.C.3.—*President*, Sir Donald F. Anderson; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. W. Greany, C.B.E.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. *See* p. 318.

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON), INCORPORATED (1888), 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—8 area offices covering London, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. Rattenbury, G.M.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, SOCIETY FOR (1849), 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Irish Superintendent*, Rev. T. R. Horan, M.A.; *Clerical Sec.* (vacant).

IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.

IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Governor*, Ald. Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.; *Sec.*, Major L. C. Landragin; *Gen. Agent and Solicitor* (*Ireland*), Peter W. Dickson.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (1869), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. Headlam-Morley.

ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE, Regent's Lodge, 146 Park Road, N.W.8.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Collar, C.B.E.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891).—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Marsden, 42 Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent.

JERSEY SOCIETY IN LONDON, THE (1896), 22 Melbourne Road, Teddington, Middx.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. M. de Veulle.

JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 12 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. G. Guy.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Board of Guardians) (1885), 74a Charlotte Street, W.1.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Arthur Barnett, B.A., 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE (1895), 240a Amhurst Road, N.16.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.

JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Berner Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein.

JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809) (Church Missions to Jews), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. E. F. Yorke, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Stevens.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*President*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A.; The Rev. Canon Marcus Knight, B.A., B.D.

JOHN INNES HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION (1910), Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, Dr. K. S. Dodds.

JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 5 Whitehall Lodge, Page's Lane, N.10.

JOINT AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and London Chamber of Commerce), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. S. Wills.

JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, 2–4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.* (1958–59), Herbert Gunn; *Gen. Sec.*, Stewart Nicholson.

JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY (1839).—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, B. J. Hartwell, LL.M., The Law Courts, Southport, Lancs.; A. J. Chislett, B.Sc., Town Hall, Croydon.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 34 King Street, E.C.2.—Founded by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) for the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907. The Fund possesses capital resources amounting to over £7,000,000, the income of which is used for a wide variety of purposes connected with the hospitals of London. Since 1948 the Fund has made numerous grants to hospitals for special purposes not covered by the National Health Service, and developed its work in many directions, such as the establishment of training colleges for hospital administrators, matrons, ward sisters and caterers. *Chairman of Management Ctee.*, The Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C.; *Treas.*, The Lord Ashburton; *Sec.*, A. G. L. Ives, C.V.O.

KING GEORGE'S FIELDS FOUNDATION (1936), 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom). Over £200,000 is given annually to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. H. Paton, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1. To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.

KING GEORGE VI. FOUNDATION, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Dowler, K.C.B., K.B.E.

LABOUR PARTY, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, T. E. N. Driberg; *Sec.*, Morgan Phillips.

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.

LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF (1892), 110 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.* W. H. Butler.

LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1958–59), Sir Randle Baker Wilbraham, Bt.; *Sec.*, W. H. Clifford.

LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. G. Bathe.

LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL.—*Sec.*, W. Marr, 249 High Street, Edinburgh.

LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS (1924), 58 Maddox Street, W.1.

LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE (Interchange of Teachers) (1901), Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Graham Savage, C.B.; *Director and Sec.*, W. J. Rood, O.B.E.

LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Southwood, Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.

LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE (1914–45), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.

LEAGUE OF WELLDOERS (incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.

LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1860), 19 Borough High Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, H. E. Morgan.

LEGAL STUDIES, INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED (London University) (1947), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Director*, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; *Sec. and Librarian*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.

LEPER GUILD (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W. 10.

LEPERS, THE MISSION TO (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Bernard C. Studd; *Gen. Sec.*, A. Donald Miller.

LE PLAY SOCIETY (for promoting regional and international studies at home and abroad), The Birlings, Birling Gap, nr. Eastbourne, Sussex (*Temp. Address*).—*Director*, Miss Margaret E. Tatton, F.R.G.S.

"LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION (1922) (for provision of entertainment for disabled ex-service men and women, 10 branches in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. R. F. Peters, 37 Beaufort Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE (1933), St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.

LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.

LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Committee*, D. Abel; *Gen. Director*, H. F. P. Harris.

LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (1887), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1877), Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Welsford, O.B.E.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1827), Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.15—*Sec.*, A. T. Smith.

LIFEBOATS. *See* "ROYAL NATIONAL."

LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1889), 33 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. W. Boss.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, Dr. C. R. Metcalfe (*Botany*); H. R. Hewer (*Zoology*); *Gen. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S WELFARE CENTRE, Corinthian Building, South Castle Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Joint Gen. Managers*, W. B. Patterson; J. S. Macaulay.

LLOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1958), Sir Walter Barrie; *Dep. do.*, A. C. Grover; *Principal Clerk*, W. J. L. Bennett. Office of *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, *Shipping Index*, *Loading List*, *etc.*

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803), Lloyd's Building, 3 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. R. Wiggett. (In 1957 the Trustees distributed grants of £24,644 to 1,182 cases.)

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, K. R. Pelly, M.C.; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, Sir W. Guy Ropner; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, W. L. A. Derby; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, H. N. Pemberton; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, J. M. Murray, M.B.E., B.SC.; *Secretary and Chief Executive*, W. J. Ferguson, M.ENG.; *Deputy Sec.*, R. B. Nancarrow. Office of *Lloyd's Register Book*, *Lloyd's Register of Yachts*, *etc.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF (1913), British Section, County Hall, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Miss B. Turner.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. J. Roddis, Town Hall, Eastleigh, Hants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. D. Schooling, Shirehall, Worcester.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1911), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.SC.

LOMBARD ASSOCIATION (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. W. J. Mitchell.

LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. L. Bratt, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits on Saturday afternoons to places of historic and modern interest in and around London. Evening lectures.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.

LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. Simpson; *Sec.*, Rev. H. G. Willis, B.A., B.D.

LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon C. E. Arnold, M.A.

LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), 48 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. St. Aubyn.

LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. P. L. Denny, M.C.

LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR MORAL WELFARE, 38 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss J. M. L. Watson.

LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.

LONDON EMBANKMENT MISSION, 6 Exchange Court, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Walton-Lewsey.

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LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.

LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY (1818), 45 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Comdr. J. A. S. Brame, R.N. (*ret.*).

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795), Livingstone House, 42 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Janes, B.A., B.D. *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. R. O. Latham, M.A., B.D.; *Sec. for Women Candidates and Madagascar*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spearing.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY (1894), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Gelli, M.B.E.

LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. M. P. Small, 13 Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5.

"LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.

LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.

LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), 25 Queensmere Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hugh-Jones.

LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1894), c/o National Buildings Record, 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Mrs. A. P. Prosser.

LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION, 157–163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* p. 537.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Lt. Col. M. Hurford-Jones.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton, A.C.A.

LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758), Classifying School for Girls 14 to 17, Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16—*Headmistress*, Miss R. E. Miller; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. P. Pearce.

MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, J. F. Madden.

MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.

MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Director*, F. R. Livock.

MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF, 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill Plymouth. —*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.Sc., D.F.C., LL.D., F.R.S.

MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards the expense of their pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.

MARKET AUTHORITIES, BRITISH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Gadd, 12 Hatton Avenue, Wellingborough, Northants.

MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 73 Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, Dr. Elizabeth H. Nelson.

MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Maj. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Col. C. C. Adams, M.C.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND: *Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund* (1887); *Masonic Girls' School of Ireland* (1792); *Masonic Boys' School of Ireland* (1867).—*Sec.*, J. T. F. Herrick, LL.D., 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788). *Schools*, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.

MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.

MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.

MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871).—*Pres.*, Prof. M. H. A. Newman, M.A., F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, K. A. Hirsch, M.A., Ph.D.; J. A. Todd, Ph.D., F.R.S.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Air Marshal Sir Owen Jones, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.; *Sec.*, B. G. Robbins, M.Sc.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. A. Stirling, D.S.C.; *Medical Sec.*, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, E. R. Cullinan, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Hon. Secs.*, J. Smart, M.D., F.R.C.P.; H. R. Thompson, B.Ch., F.R.C.S.; *Registrar*, P. Minter.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Katharine G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Miss M. Rew.

MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Geoffrey Marshall, K.C.V.O., M.D.; *Sec.*, R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D.

MEN OF THE TREES SOCIETY (1922), The Firs, West End, Southampton.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Sims.

MENTAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION, for the rehabilitation of patients recovering from mental or nervous disorders, 210 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. —*Sec.*, Miss H. S. Russell, M.B.E.

MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS RELIEF FUND, Shipping Federation House, 146 Minories, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss F. M. Wanklyn, M.B.E.

MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 3 Mansell Street, E.1.

MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY). For Officers, Marine Officers' Club, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14. For Seamen, Empire Memorial Hostel, 747 Commercial Road, E.14. —*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.

MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, L. Russell Clark.

MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857). *Headquarters and Registered Office*, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool, 3. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Red Ensign House, Birkenhead; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.

METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.

METALS, INSTITUTE OF (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Guillan, T.D.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Prof. P. A. Sheppard; *Secs.*, P. J. Meade, O.B.E., B.Sc.; R. S. Scorer, M.A., Ph.D.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. Clutterbuck, M.A.; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Childe; Rev. T. A. Beetham, M.A.; Rev. N. A. Birtwhistle, M.A. B.Sc.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. R. Bolton, O.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work.*

Miss A. Walton, B.A.; Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A. Income, 1956, £1,344,596.

METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, A. Cowlett.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS' STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).

METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION (1859), 66 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND (1872), Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1957, £19,300 was distributed as maintenance grants to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £25,240 for almoners at State hospitals to meet needs of patients not covered by the State services; £1,925 to Mental Hospitals for similar purposes; £1,000 to District Nursing Associations in London and £2,110 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Asst. Sec.*, J. W. Kettlewell, B.A.

MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL, FOR SCOTLAND (1915), 7 Hill Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, David Thomson.

MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.

MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Steeple, Heath View, Windmill Drive, S.W.4.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (1876).—*Pres.*, Prof. C. E. Tilley, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* G. F. Claringbull, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1895), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Shepherd, O.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Philp.

MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF (1892), 44 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, J. B. Dennison; *Sec.*, B. W. Kerrigan.

MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1889), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1958–59), H. A. Longden; *Sec.*, J. McDermid.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. W. Bryce.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (*see* individual titles).

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. H. Selby Ash, R.N.

MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 30 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss L. Sewell.

MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought.—*Pres.*, The Bishop of Birmingham; *Dir. and Sec.*, Rev. C. O. Rhodes, The Vestry, St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, E.C.2.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Wagstaffe.

MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY (1887), 85 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Pearson, F.S.A.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF (1817), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. E. Hughes.

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(WILLIAM) MORRIS SOCIETY (1955).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. C. H. Briggs, 260 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Surrey.

MOTOR INDUSTRY, THE INSTITUTE OF THE (1920), 40 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Admin. Sec.*, E. V. Tipper.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 10 Stratford Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, Capt. L. E. Porter, R.N.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1873), Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Harold Banwell.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1873), 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Scott-Giles, O.B.E., M.A.

MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF (1885).—*Sec.*, L. F. Cheyney, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1

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MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION (1889), 33 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Nightingale, B.Sc., B.Litt., F.S.A.

MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND, St. Cecilia's House, 7 Carlos Place, W.1. *Convalescent Home*, Westgate-on-Sea.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Gowing.

MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1882), 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. R. Brearley.

MUSIC SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, RURAL, Little Benslow Hills, Hitchin, Herts.—*Director*, Miss M. Ibberson, O.B.E.

MUSIC SOCIETIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Elwin.

MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, J. G. Manners, Ph.D., Botany Dept., University of Southampton.

NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION (1899), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Arnold Hall, B.A., B.D.

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NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, STANDING CONFERENCE OF (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, K. W. Humphreys, c/o The Library, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART (1899), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, J. H. Harley Williams, O.B.E., M.D.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS, 5–6 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Camp.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS (1947), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, C. Arnold-Baker.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS (1942), Portland Chambers, 93 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.—Girls' Training Corps; Women's Junior Air Training Corps; Girls' Nautical Training Corps.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1812), 61 Bayswater Road, W.2.

NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND (1928), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. For Extension of Maternity Services.—*Sec.*, Miss D. V. Riddick, M.B.E.

NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE (1944), 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir William Haley; *Dir. and Sec.*, J. E. Morpurgo.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD (1941), 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Director and Sec.*, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Dep. Director*, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.

NATIONAL CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 16 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.—*Sec.*, W. B. Taylor.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME (1869). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N.5.—*Principal*, Rev. John W. Waterhouse, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, T. O. Buck.

NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. R. F. Simson.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DOMESTIC STUDIES, 75 Ferme Park Road, N.8.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. J. Purkis.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR COLLEGES, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. M. Millar.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Yvonne Morley.

NATIONAL CYCLISTS UNION (1878), 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS (1,580 Clubs with 67,500 members), 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Savage.

NATIONAL HOME INDUSTRY COUNCIL.—*Dir.*, John Swarbrick, 26 Sandy Lane, Cheam, Surrey.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL, 183–184 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., M.P.; *Chairman*, The Hon. David Rhys; *Sec.*, P. Ensor Walters, O.B.E.

NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD (1919), Portsoken House, Minories, E.C.3.—*Clerk in Charge*, Miss D. M. Robinson.

NATIONAL MARKET TRADERS' FEDERATION (1899).—*Pres.*, R. Gaunt; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Coates, 87 Spital Hill, Sheffield, 4.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL, 78 Duke Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL (1908), 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. Baker.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION (1921), 4 & 5 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Noble.

NATIONAL POLICE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE (1926), Home Office, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. James, M.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION (1860), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*).

NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY (1866), 41 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Colin McCall.

NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION (1901), Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Palmer.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR (1898), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, Arnold Marsh, O.B.E.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1811), 69 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. D. Leonard, M.A.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884) (Incorporated), *Central Office*, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Hon. David J. Smith; *Treas.*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Director*, Rev. Arthur Morton.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—*Headquarters*, Central Hall Buildings, Durnsford Road, S.W.19. (*Publication Dept.*, 104–105 Newgate Street, E.C.1.)

NATIONAL TRUST for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (1895), 42 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. W. Rathbone.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND for places of historic interest or natural beauty (1931). 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, J. C. Stormonth Darling, M.C., W.S.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, 3 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Phyllis Savage.

NATIONAL WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION (1917), Incorporating the National Council for Equal Citizenship and Women for Westminster, 33 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. I. Jones.

NATION'S FUND FOR NURSES, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Wynne Williams.

NATURE CONSERVATION, BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL (1949), c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss P. Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.

NATURE, COUNCIL FOR (1958), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.

NATURE RESERVES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF (1912).—*Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Riley, C.B.E., c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.

NAUTICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1911), National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. B. Naish.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1780), 2 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1. Copies and portions of the Scriptures circulated to the Forces (1957), 210,737.—*Sec.*, C. Ashley Baker.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTION OF (1860), 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. A. D. Duckworth, R.N. (*ret.*).

NAVIGATION, INSTITUTE OF, c/o Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, M. W. Richey.

NAVY LEAGUE (INC.) (1895), Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, The Earl Granville, M.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, H. T. Bishop, O.B.E.

NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. C. Lloyd.

NEWCOMEN SOCIETY (1920), for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology, Science Museum, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. R. Gilbert.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (1915), *International Headquarters*, 1 Park Crescent, W.1.

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NEWMAN ASSOCIATION (1942), *National Office and Newman International Centre*, 31 Portman Square, W.1.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS, GUILD OF BRITISH (1946), Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, L. Crisp (*Middlesex Advertiser*); *Sec.*, H. R. Davies.

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NEWTONIAN SOCIETY (1935), Newton Institute, Long Court, Orange Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. B. Brown, D.Sc.

NEW WALES UNION, THE (Undeb Cymru Fydd) (1941), 13 Great Darkgate Street, Aberystwyth.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. I. Ellis, M.A.

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NUFFIELD FOUNDATION (1943), Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown.

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PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. *See* ROYAL.

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PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1681), *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, H. Matthew.

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RIVER BOARDS ASSOCIATION (Founded 1933 as The Catchment Boards Association), 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, Dyson, Bell & Co.

RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.

ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF (1945), 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. K. Bennett.

ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION (1928), 41 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, W.C.2.

ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Lowrie.

ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Woods, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.

ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, Miss H. Waugh, M.A.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wordley, M.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. C. E. J. Baines, C.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION, 83 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758). *Offices*, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.

ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1857), 76–85 Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3. Home for aged seamen, Belvedere. Small outpensions to retired seamen of limited means. Samaritan and War Fund for general relief. Allowances for widows in distress.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN, 234 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITABLE FUND, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. F. C. Emery.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.

ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Macdonald, M.B.E.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS (1815), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, 82 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY (1901), 2 Hinde Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G.; *Sec.*, Mrs. K. G. Putnam, M.B.E.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. G. Patient.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, T. J. Bosworth; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute and later Royal Empire Society), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, The Earl De La Warr, P.C., G.B.E. (29,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, Col. Archer Cust, C.B.E.

ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF (1936), (Royal Society of Arts), John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, Prof. R. D. Russell; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.* (vacant).

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758), 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.

ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, B.L.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY (1854), West Hill, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Brig. R. M. Villiers, D.S.O.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income (1957), £2,498, expenditure £3,049. In 1957, 887 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 642 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 101 others. *Stanhope Gold Medal* for performing the bravest deed of 1957: William Robertson, fisherman, of Portsoy.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.

ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910) (Art and Letters), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General and Director of Studies*, Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.*, Elis Jenkins.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1891), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. Hale, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790), 11 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836), 1 Balliol House, Manorfields, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. J. G. Hunt, R.N. (*ret.*)

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, D. J. Clark.

ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND (1875), 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.—Grants annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. L. Anley.

ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874), 33 Markham Square, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Dr. N. Fortune.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Income (1957), £997,848, expenditure, £957,105; total number of lives rescued, 81,297;

rescued in 1957, 609. 155 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. —*Sec.*, Col. A. D. Burnett Brown, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Cdr. A. Hague, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*)

ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral Sir William Jolly, K.C.B. (*ret.*)

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above.*

ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS SOCIETY (1860), *Office*, Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard. Portsmouth.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. C. I. Horton, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children, and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts., for orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B. O.B.E.

ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devenshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Johnston.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1853), 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallett.

"ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth. Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry. *Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, C. A. Cumming Forsyth, O.B.E., B.L.

ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919,) 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.

ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood; *Treas.*, Sir William Penney, K.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, Prof. W. V. D. Hodge; *Foreign Secretary*, Dr. H. G. Thornton; *Members of the Council* (1957–58), Brig. J. S. K. Boyd, O.B.E.; Dr. G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E.; Sir Charles Dodds, M.V.O. (*Vice-President*); Prof. N. Feather; Prof. G. Gee; Dr. H. Godwin; Prof. R. D. Haworth; Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E. (*Vice-President*); Prof. W. T. J. Morgan; Prof. D. M. Newitt, M.C.; Prof. A. C. Offord; Prof. R. E. Peierls, C.B.E.; Prof. L. Rosenhead, C.B.E.; The Lord Rothschild, G.M.; Dr. K. M. Smith. C.B.E.; Prof. L. R. Wager.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. —*Director-General*, Brig. R. F. E. Stoney, C.B.E. (from April 1, 1959); *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland, M.B.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. —*Chief Sec.*, John Hall.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6–8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2—*Chairman*, Sir Alfred Bossom, Bt., F.R.I.B.A., M.P.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., PH.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Sauter; *Keeper*, R. J. Murton.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904) 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Mark Batten; *Sec.*, Georgina M. G. Little.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2—*Pres.*, James Ritchie, C.B.E., M.A., D.SC., LL.D., *Gen. Sec.*, Norman Feather, PH.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Dr. J. R. Peddie, C.B.E.; *Curator*, Douglas Guthrie, M.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.SC.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, James Gunn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. Halliday, P.R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Major M. P. C. Hordern.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.

ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2. —*Gen. Sec.*, Rear Adm. H. P. Currey, C.B., O.B.E.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec., Curator and Chief Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; *Librarian*, Brig. J. Stephenson, O.B.E.; *Editor*, Lt.-Comdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL WANSTEAD SCHOOL (1827), Wanstead, (A boarding school for fatherless or motherless boys and girls.)—*Sec.*, W. F. Pennall.

ROYAL WARRANT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, 7 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. E. Morrison.

ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY (1844), Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.—*Sec.*, Miss A. L. Stone.

RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.

RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.—*Dir.*, J. Cosmo Clark, C.B.E., M.C., R.A.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss W. Walshe, 6 Elmfield House, Carlton Hill. N.W.8.

RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1— *Sec.*, K. Macrae, W.S.

RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.

SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—*Sec. and Gen. Manager*, W. A. Stride.

ST. DEINIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hawarden, near Chester. *Warden*, Rev. G. D. Yarnold, D.Phil.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1957, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,325 from World War I and 1,200 from World War II.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.H., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Cecil Ellerton; *Sec.*, A. D. Lloyds.

ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, *Headquarters* 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, H. F Parshall, T.D.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.* (vacant). (Strength 1957, 97,000 men, 35,000 women, 44,000 boy cadets, 55,000 girl cadets.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF (1844), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr.

SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1911) INCORPORATED (1921), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1,—*Director and Sec.*, D. R. Griffiths.

SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Reid.

SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 63–66 Watling Street, E.C.4.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
Liverpool (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
Glasgow (1873), 201–203 Albion Street, Glasgow.
Chief Officer, W. McCollum.

SALVATION ARMY, THE.—Founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London. After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took its present name in 1878 and adopted a military plan of organization, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early 'eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 59 countries. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added social work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began, and which remains the foundation and principal feature of its activities. In August, 1957, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employees was 53,395, Local Officers, Bandsmen, Songsters and Corps Cadets (unpaid) 245,469, languages used 103, Corps and Outposts 16,966. Social Centres and Agencies 2,183, including 376 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots, 203 Industrial Homes, 81 Employment Bureaux, 5 ex-prisoners' Homes, 300 Homes for Women and Children, 16 Farms, 140 Goodwill Centres, 828 Day and Industrial Schools, 136 Hospitals, Clinics and Dispensaries, 128 Eventide Homes. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—GENERAL, Wilfred Kitching, *b.* 1893; elected General, May 11, 1954; *assumed Command* July 1, 1954.

SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. *See*, PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.

SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 35 Welbeck Street, W.1. —*Sec.*, W. F. Rishton.

SCAPA SOCIETY, *see* ADVERTISING.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Stott, M.B.E.

SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. A. C. Thomson.

SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. Rushworth.

SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.

SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.

SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. F. Broad, Cedars School, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. M. Hughes, M.A.

SCOTTISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY (1932).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. F. K. Girling, 33 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, 3.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.

SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—*Sec.*, M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 2 Atholl Place, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. T. McPake.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, Charles S. Gumley, W.S.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, J. B. Smart.

SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. L. Murray.

SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, G. D. Gray.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, James M. MacKellar.

SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bruce.

SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—*Manager*, W. A. Nicholson.

SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Secs.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*) John Cranna, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

SCREEN AND TELEVISION WRITERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1937), 7 Harley Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, I. S. Black.

SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. U. Cammiade, 112 Rodway Road, S.W.15.

SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), 2 Buckingham Palace Gardens, Victoria, S.W.1. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated (1957), 10,644,112.—*Sec.*, C. Ashley Baker.

SEAFARERS' EDUCATION SERVICE (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17. —*Director*, Ronald Hope, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.

SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated).—*Sec.*, F. Page, 53 Eastcheap, E.C.3.

SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, O.B.E., LL.M.

SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. J. Wileman, LL.B.

SECRETARIES, FACULTY OF, 6 Austin House Chambers, North Street, Guildford.—*Executive Officer*, V. Rummery.

SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.

SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1. —*Pres.*, Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., F.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.

SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.— *Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Thorp.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), John Kirk House, 32 John Street, W.C.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor children of London and crippled children of England, through 120 Branch and Associated Missions, Holiday Homes and Camps and 7 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, G. Franklin.

SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 45 Steeplestone Close, N.18. —*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Batson, A.L.A.

SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, F. S. Pettersson.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. J. Shearer.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, (1958–59), R. D. Ropner; *Gen. Manager*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, E. G. Baines.

SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1958–59), R. D. Ropner; *Joint Secs.*, Martin Hill, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), 16 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pinchin, R.N.

SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 27 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.

SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Comdr. B. E. de M. Seaman, R.N. (*ret.*).

SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1943), 13 Park Row, Nottingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Neale.

SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, Lincoln Chambers, 11 Garfield Street, Belfast.—*Deputy Chairman* (*Great Britain*), Dr. B. Steele.

SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, G. Haynes, C.B.E.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Sec.*, V. W. Phillips.

SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Suffolk.—*Field Director*, Lady Eve Balfour.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.— *Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, Capt. A. A. Andrews, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), *see* FORCES HELP SOCIETY.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1858). Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.

SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 9 Burford Gardens, N.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. M. Coles.

SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Regr.*, H. Dennis Chignell.

SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. L. Tempest.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION. —*Hon. Sec.*, P. Law, 95 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844), 20 John Street, W.C.1.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1857), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. S. Douthwaite.

S.P.G.—*See* "PROPAGATION."

SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1952), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. Pritchard.

SPORTS WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Skilton, *Christian Science Monitor*, 163 Strand, W.C.2.

SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.

STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. McLeod, 20 Ascott Avenue, Ealing, W.5.

STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).— *Sec.*, C. A. Malcolm, O.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, 1.

STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col. G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.

STATISTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF INCORPORATED (LTD.) (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Brech.

STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. C. Stewart Henderson, M.B.E., W.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).

STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, Sir John Braithwaite; *Deputy Chairmen*, The Lord Ritchie of Dundee; H. M. O. Knox; *Sec.*, C. D. Morley.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major R. F. Maitland, O.B.E.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. T. Martin.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1904), 112–114 Great Portland Street, W.1.

SULGRAVE MANOR BOARD (1914) (Sulgrave Manor, Northants, the home of Washington's ancestors), Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, B. O'Shaughnessy.

SUNDAY, IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, and CENTRAL SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1908), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest E. Attwell.

SUPERANNUATION AND PENSION FUNDS, ASSOCIATION OF (1923).—*Sec.*, S. H. Price, 222 Kensington High Street, W.8.

SUPERVISING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1914), 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1800), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross, K.C.V.O.; *Sec.*, K. Cassels, M.A.

SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1505), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Bruce, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, C. W. A. Falconer; *Treas.*, J. J. Mason Brown.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL (1862), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. K. S. Colquhoun, R.N.

SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT) (1872), 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. Willis.

SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.

SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED (1868), 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1958–59), F. G. Fleury, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, Brig. Sir Alexander Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

SUSSEX HERD BOOK SOCIETY (1870), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.

SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901), Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY (1810), 20–21 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Freda G. Griffith, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Alan A. Drummond, M.Sc.

TAIL WAGGERS CLUB (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 356–360 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, S. W. Clayden.

TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1930), Cliffords Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. A. Arnold.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, LTD., UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE (1929), 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.

TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Ronald Gould, M.A.

TEACHERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1929), 36 Berkeley Square, W.1. (Closed to new members since 1948.)—*Sec.*, J. R. Carter.

TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919), 72 High Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.

TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, 53a Brewer Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. K. Atherton, B.Sc.

TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, FACULTY OF, 179 Barnsley Road, Wombwell, nr. Barnsley, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, B. Hickling.

TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1904), Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. A. Seeley, Ph.D.

TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, ASSOCIATION OF, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.

TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF, Oakhurst, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Crump.

TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 61 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Dale, C.B.E.

TELEVISION SOCIETY, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Parr.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—

British Railways Temperance Union (1882), Cuiross Hall, King's Cross, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Smith.

British National Temperance League (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.

British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.

Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.

Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, R. Pettigrew.

Church of Scotland Women's Temperance Association, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Greig.

Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Church House, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.

Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance, 205 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. David A. Vaughan.

Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.

Friends Temperance and Moral Welfare Union (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Holden.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Suckling.

International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of England (1870), 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.—*Grand Sec.*, C. H. Payne.

International Order of Good Templars, English Grand Lodge of Wales, 26 Tygwyn Street, Penydarren, Merthyr Tydfil.—*Grand Sec.*, J. H. Price.

National and London United Temperance Councils, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

National Association of Temperance Officials (1897) 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cecil G. Andrews.

National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men (1891), *Head Office*, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Heath.

National Temperance Federation (1884), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, James H. Hudson, M.A.

National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.

Royal Naval Temperance Society, subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rests. Branches, Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.

Scottish Temperance Alliance, 226 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, Colin Palmer.

Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—*Sec.*, H. J. N. Fentiman, M.M., 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.

South Wales Temperance Union, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, Edward Evans.

Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Dr. T. G. Dunning, M.A.

Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Joint Secs.*, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; E. Evans.

Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, F. O. Gardner, F.R.G.S.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.* Robert Tayler.

TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES ASSOCIATIONS, COUNCIL OF (1908), 13 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj. A. C. French, C.B.E.

TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. J. Black, T.D.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEATRE RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1949).—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss S. Rosenfeld; J. Reading, 103 Ralph Court, W.2.

THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, F. E. Woodbridge.

THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Holdship.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. L. J. Bendit.

THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.

THORACIC SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. Robson, M.D., F.R.C.P., The Brompton Hospital, S.W.3.

TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.

TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) (1915), *British Headquarters*, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald R. Calkin, O.B.E.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, W. Thomas.

TOWN CLERKS, SOCIETY OF (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. W. Sainsbury, M.A., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Kensington).

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (1914), 28 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Pres* (1958–59), U. A. Coates; *Sec.*, Alfred R. Potter, O.B.E.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. F. Norman.

TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Stevenson.

TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, J. H. Wigglesworth, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, L. Hodgson.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.) (1868), Congress House, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Chairman* (1958–59), R. Willis; *Sec.*, Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), Dudley House, Southampton Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Gibson.

TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Crews.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1831), 7 Bury Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. F. Chambers.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA FUND (1926), Newmans, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Irving Gane, K.C.V.O.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Brig. Sir John Boyd, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION (1887), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. T. H. Scott, M. . C.A.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1928), 59 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. D. Booker, M.B.E.

TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, Cartwright House, 2 Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. H. Beet.

UFAW (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 7A Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1; *Chairman*, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; *Sec. Gen.*, C. W. Hume, M.C., B.Sc.

ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.

ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, I. M. Williams.

ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. *Headquarters*, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. Douglas, O.B.E.

UNITED AND CECIL CLUB (1882).—*Chairman*, P. Ingress Bell, T.D., Q.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. R. van Straubenzee, 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.) (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Charles Judd, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, D. H. Ennals.

UNITED SERVICES CORPS (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.

UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE, comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799), The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858), and The Christian Literature Society (Scotland) for China (1884). Headquarters, *Great Britain*, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *India*, Memorial Hall, Park, Town, Madras; *Ceylon*, Consistory Buildings, Colombo; *Africa*, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon W. H. Murray Walton; Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. A. Smalley; *Gen. Manager*, G. M. Lewis.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE (1870).—*Pres.*, Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.—*Sec.*, Alfred H. Silverman, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1857), Central Africa House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E., D.D.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1919), Laurie House, 21 Dawson Place, W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Chorley, M.A.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.) (1907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3. (*Office*, 17A King's Road, S.W.3.)—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), 1 Sedding Street, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. F. Stallman, M.A.

UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED), 21 Coram Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Isabelle H. Granger, M.A.

VALUERS INSTITUTION, LTD., 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Mackarness.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL) (1847), *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire. —*Sec.*, G. L. Rudd.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON (1888), 53 Marloes Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.

VENEREAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 39 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. N. Mascall.

VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, R. S. Aitken, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Secretary*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, 22 Dingwall Road, Croydon.

VICTORIA LEAGUE (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.

VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 63–79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt; P. G. Foote, M.A.

VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. B. Willcocks, I.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, *see* CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1958–59), C. A. Risbridger, B.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. O. Skeat.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Roberts, Weights and Measures Office, 57A Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1.

WELLCOME TRUST (1936), 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Scientific Sec.*, Dr. F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (1949), 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, H. Wyn Jones.

WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH (Cwmni Urdd Gobaith Cymru) (1922), Aberystwyth.—*Chief Organizer*, R. E. Griffith.

WELSH PARTY (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Organizing Sec.*, J. E. Jones.

WELSH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD, Terminal Building, Cardiff and Llandrindod Wells.—*Sec.*, Lyn Howell, O.B.E.

WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Dr. F. Baker, 136 Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorks.—*Hon Sec.* (*Irish Branch*), Norman Robb, 6 Sunningdale Park, Cavehill Road, Belfast.

WEST END THEATRE MANAGERS, SOCIETY OF, 8–10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

WEST LONDON MISSION (1887), Kingsway Hall W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Mondays only).—*Sec.*, P. A. Marno.

WILDFOWL RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF (1949), c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.; G. Olivier.

WINE AND SPIRIT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1824), Vintners' Place, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. W. Mahoney.

WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE. *See* EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 29 Chester Way, Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Sec.*, Miss M. A. Clements.

WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Square Acres, Farnham Common, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.

WOMEN TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 41 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. M. Pierotti.

WOMEN'S ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Adeline Bourne, Flat A, 124 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOLID FUEL (1943), 18 South Molton Street, W.1.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss M. M. Nobbs; *Sec.*, Mrs. E. Chettle.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hon. Dame Frances Farrer, D.B.E.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Tims.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss I. Woodcock; *Sec.*, Mrs. J. Trolley.

WOMEN'S PROTESTANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINEL'S UNION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. de Wirtz, Clive Court, Ashdown Avenue, Saltdean, Sussex.

WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT TRUST (1942), 73 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. G. W. Young.

WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55–56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.

WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.

WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1926). — *Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whiteman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Temple House, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, 127 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.

WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. J. West.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (1934), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.2.—*Chairman*, The Baroness Ravensdale.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (1948).—*Sec.-Gen.*, Dr. Visser't Hooft, 17 Route de Malagnou, Geneva.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924). *Central Office*, 201–2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hilda M. Browne.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.

YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Porteous House, Porteous Road, W.2.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Council*: 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Tucker.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Waider, O.B.E.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930), *National Office*, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.

YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND, LTD. (1931), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organising Sec.*, S. K. Girvan.

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Controller*, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.

Attendances (1957), Regent's Park, 1,965,260, and Whipsnade Park, 552,869.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, Sir Linton Andrews.
Vice-Chairman, G. Murray, C.B.E.
Members, D. M. Ballantine; W. D. Barnetson; H. Bate; T. Blackburn; K. Brown; S. Campbell; E. M. Clayson; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; R. A. Gibbs; A. J. Gibson; R. Hammond; C. Hamnett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; D. Machray; S. McClean; G. Newton; J. L. Palmer; B. Pook; G. Read; J. Sherret; R. E. Wilson.
Secretary, Alan Pitt Robbins, C.B.E., 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote by all practical means the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and has organised exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at its headquarters. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library, press and information services, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

In April, 1956, the Council launched the Design Centre for British Industries, which occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1.

Chairman, Sir Walter Worboys, B.Sc., D.Phil.
Chairman of Scottish Committee, Sir Charles Connell.
Director, Sir Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I.
Chief Executive, Scottish Committee, Alister Maynard, M.B.E., 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., Hon. V.P.S.A., F.B.A.
Director and Secretary, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study. It is arranged topographically and contains approximately 475,000 items.

To supply copies of photographs where negatives are available. There are approximately 300,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1916, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."

The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. More than 7,500 firms and 300 trade associations (representing about 40,000 firms) are members. The Federation has 12 regional and district offices and has representatives in 140 centres overseas.

President, Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E.
Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.
General Secretary, D. L. Walker, C.B.E.

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS

6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

The National Union of Manufacturers is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1915, its membership (restricted to manufacturers) now totals over 5,000 individual firms with 60 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow and Cardiff.

President, C. S. Garland.
Director, Lt.-Col. V. I. Robins, O.B.E.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION

36 Smith Square, S.W.1.

The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of 60 national employers' organizations which deal with labour questions in most of the principal industries, other than the nationalized industries.

President, Sir William Garrett.
Director, George Pollock, Q.C.
Secretaries, F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.; K. J. Burton.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 13 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Cadwallader, O.B.E.

BAKERS, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE AND MULTIPLE, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, D. McKelvie.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Scottish Union House, Walbrook, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, C. T. Digby Jones.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, INCORPORATED FEDERATED ASSOCIATIONS OF, 22 Gilbert Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Barker.

BOOT TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., INCORPORATED NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 217 Longley Road, Tooting, S.W.17.—*Sec.*, D. Gifford.

BREWERS' GUILD, THE INCORPORATED, 8 Ely Place, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. H. Griffiths.

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Knox.

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1878). 82 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Rowlands.

CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, High Holborn House, 52–54 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. H. Wale.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS, FEDERATION OF BRITISH, 55–61 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, J. B. Ransome.

CAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, R. W. Parks.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. G. Hooper.

CEMENT MAKERS' FEDERATION, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. McGuire, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Chapman.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1916), 86 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.* A. J. Holden.

CHINA AND GLASS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, P. A. Platten.

CHINA CLAY PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH, Barclays Bank Chambers, St. Austell, Cornwall.—*Sec.*, J. W. M. Graham.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. F. Pinkney.

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, FEDERATION OF, Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. R. O'Day.

CLAY INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. K. Timperley.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHOLESALE, 70 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. K. Reid.

COAL MERCHANTS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Stewart, O.B.E.

COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE, 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. H. Joss.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, New Bridge Street House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.

CONFECTIONERS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 53 Christchurch Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Hutchinson.

COOPERAGE FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. G. Allanby.

CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Cereal House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. G. Metson, O.B.E.

COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. K. Roberts.

COTTON SPINNERS ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., FEDERATION OF MASTER, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. H. Rigby.

CYCLE TRADERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 24 Newman Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Ballantyne.

DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. M. Smith.

ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1905), 36 and 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, J. Oldroyd, T.D.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. C. Penwill, C.B.E.

ENGINEERING AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Happold.

FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.

FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND, NATIONAL (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Munro, W.S.

FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 49 Mount Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.

FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, John Adam House, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, B. Hooper, C.B.E.

FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.

FUR TRADE ALLIANCE, BRITISH, 11 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4. *Sec.*, Miss P. Parratt, M.B.E.

FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Edwards.

FURNITURE TRADE CONFEDERATION, BRITISH, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, D. D. Mitchell (*Manufacturers*); D. W. Edwards (*Retailers*).

GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Rider.

GROCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Federation House, 4 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Lawson.

GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE, Panton House, 1 Howard Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.

HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 20 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.

HERRING TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD., BRITISH, 22 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.—*Sec.*, J. J. Donald.

IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Lane.

IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.* P. T. M. Wilson.

JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. B. Southam, M.B.E.

JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.—*Sec.* G. A. S. Crombie.

LAUNDERERS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, LTD., 16–17 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Swetman.

LEATHER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, Leather Trade House, Barter Street, W.C.1.—*Manager*, E. Bainbridge.

LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 127 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.

MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.

MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Corn Exchange Building, Mark Lane. E.C.3.—*Sec.*, A. C. Whippey.

MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. B. Whalley.

MEAT TRADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE FRESH, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 11–13 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. Moore.

MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH, LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Carrington.

MONUMENTAL MASONS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 43 St. James's Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. W. Gould.

MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Grafton, O.B.E.

MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. T. Williams.

NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION, BRITISH (1945), 132 Hagley Road, Birmingham 16.—*Dir.*, K. Romer-Lee.

OUTFITTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, The Red House, 6 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. E. Smith.

PAINT FEDERATION, NATIONAL (National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the U.K.), 79–80 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Sangster.

PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS, CONFEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wade.

PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, M. Lambert.

PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, C. J. Thorne, O.B.E.

PLATE GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.

PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 81 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.

PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dawe.

PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. M. Gifford.

POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.

PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.

QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376–8 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. V. Dalzell, O.B.E.

RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 15–17 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Mountain.

ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.

RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec.*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. Babbage.

SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. B. Mills.

SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 68–70 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. D. Hart.

SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, B. J. B. Thompson.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 1 Chester Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Watson, C.B.E.

SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 146–150 Minories, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.

SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER, 17 Paradise Square, Sheffield 1.—*Sec.*, V. Adams.

STONE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 70 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Foley.

TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 38 Bruton Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. G. Clancy.

TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. J. Bocking.

TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Featherstone.

TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Albert Gardens, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, Lincs.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ray, O.B.E.

WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 40 King Street West, Manchester 3.—*Sec.*, C. F. Carroll.

WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.

WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.

WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, E. Barlow.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23–28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since its foundation (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1957–58) totalled 185 with an aggregate membership of 8,337,325.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 185 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only two British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	724,285	50
Railways (3)	529,073	29,766
Transport (other) (3)	1,366,147	156,680
Shipbuilding (1)	130,593	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (3)	1,542,341	92,014
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (2)	212,520	7,859
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2)	558,889	14,888
Printing and Paper (1)	327,171	76,505
Cotton (2)	144,511	96,032
Textiles (other) (1)	100,135	41,445
Clothing (1)	172,735	132,047
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1)	106,960	44,191
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2)	472,693	206,709
Agriculture (1)	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1)	278,283	97,144
Civil Service (2)	468,761	149,358
Non-Manual (1)	257,124	73,223
General Workers (3)	820,104	161,861
TOTAL	8,337,325	1,387,272

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Economic Planning Board, the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Institute of Management, Research Council, Consumers' Councils and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. Trades Councils and Federations, which are the local agents of the T.U.C., are registered annually and close contact is maintained with them through a Joint Consultative Committee. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession.

Chairman (1958–59), R. Willis.
General Secretary, Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.
Assistant General Secretary, George Woodcock, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, V. Feather.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

Chairman (1958–59), Alex Moffat.
General Secretary, George Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1958 the Congress had 91 affiliated Unions and 42 Trades Councils with a membership of 791,983. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 185 Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1957–58. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (9,127).—*Sec.*, G. Croasdell, 8 Harley Street, W.1.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).—*Sec.*, H. Collison, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAYERS' AND TRAINERS' UNION (2,104).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 105 Corn Exchange Buildings, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, 4.

ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (2,798).—*Sec.*, W. B. Hannaford, 11 Maulden Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (27,412).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.

BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (13,935).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, 5 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.

BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (60).—*Sec.*, S. Lever, 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.

BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,147).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Edwards, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (192).—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (3,493).—*Sec.*, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.

BEDSTEAD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (276).—*Sec.*, R. Eastwood, 17 Stafford Street, Birmingham, 4.

BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (210).—*Sec.*, H. E. Cooper, 42 Court Road, Wolverhampton.

BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (11,322).—*Sec.*, W. J. Michael, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.

BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (23,115).—*Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.

BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,351).—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.

BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (93,706).—*Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (81,735).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poole, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.

BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (7,376).—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.

BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,468).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Harkess, M.B.E., 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.

BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (301).—*Sec.*, V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.

BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (1,954).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 95 Mount Street, W.1.

BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, G. F. Mayes, M.B.E., 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.

BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbree, 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1.

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (88,864).—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders." Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (48,584).—*Sec.*, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.

CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (281).—*Sec.*, R. Ashton, 627 Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge, Yorks.

CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (796).—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.

CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (20,050).—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (502).—*Sec.*, A. T. Knight, 153 Memorial Road, Hanham, Bristol.

CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (8,067).—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (142,100).—*Sec.*, G. F. Green, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE UNION (24,734).—*Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 27–21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.

CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (53,526).—*Sec.*, Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (130).—*Sec.*, D. Berry, 106 Church Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield.

COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (217).—*Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.

COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (36,144).—*Sec.*, B. Walsh, O.B.E., Argyle House, 29–31 Euston Road, N.W.1.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (352).—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 103 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (23,500).—*Sec.*, E. Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.

CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,354).—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.

COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3,082).—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.

COPPERSMITHS, BRAZIERS AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (6,000).—*Sec.*, H. E. Poole, 437 Strand, W.C.2.

CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,496).—*Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.

DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (68,596).—*Sec.*, L. Sharp, M.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (16,281).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (239,334).—*Sec.*, F. L. Haxell, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (4,912).—*Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (62,074).—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (900,396).—*Sec.*, C. W. Hallett, 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.

ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM FISHING VESSELS (505).—*Sec.*, G. H. Harker, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (665).—*Sec.*, J. Harrison, 19A Corporation Street, Manchester.

ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (1,776).—*Sec.*, A. Prestwich, 33–34 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester, 2.

ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (36,822).—*Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,287).—*Sec.*, D. Hill, 120 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, 13.

FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN (2,224).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.

FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (2,073).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.

FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,075).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.

FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (948).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 50 Manchester Street, W.1.

FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (20,500).—*Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (75,629).—*Sec.*, T. Graham, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.

FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,489).—*Sec.*, J. E. Banham, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,011).—*Sec.*, A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.

FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (70,356).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (803,755).—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., 4–8 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.

GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (491).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.

GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (250).—*Sec.*, H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.

GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,748).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 89a Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.

GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,983).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Edley (*acting*) Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield, 1.

GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,025).—*Sec.*, J. C. West, 33 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HEALDERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (280).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.

HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (54,219).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jepson, 1 Rushford Avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19.

HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (18,596).—*Sec.*, L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.

HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (18,000).—*Sec.*, J. Brannigan, M.B.E., 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,598).—*Sec.*, J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.

HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,555), Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.

HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (40,660).—*Sec.*, C. G. Groocock, 55 New Walk, Leicester.

INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (37,106).—*Sec.*, A. L. N. D. Houghton, M.P., 7 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (15,958).—*Secs.*, Messrs. R. E. Dewberry & H. Levitt, 7 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.

INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (36,317).—*Sec.*, P. W. Auton, 16 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (115,829).—*Sec.*, H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,140).—*Sec.*, T. H. Young, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' TRADE SOCIETY (4,900).—*Sec.*, J. H. Wigglesworth, O.B.E., 231A Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (812).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 37 Stephendale Road, S.W.6.

JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (14,433).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (3,064).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 69–71 Nethergate, Dundee.

LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,350).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (680).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (546).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield, 6.

LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,002).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.

LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (5,099), 169 Old Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Huggins.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (13,472).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53–54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (9,477).—*Sec.*, S. Gilman, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.

LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,063).—*Sec.*, R. D. Gerrard, M.B.E., 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (70,279).—*Sec.*, A. Hallworth, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (8,976).—*Sec.*, L. Welsh, Room B 73, County Hall, S.E.1.

LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (5,965).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.

MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (683).—*Sec.*, G. B. Holland, 31 Thornley Lane, Reddish, Stockport.

MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (2,017).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (4,912).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.

MERCHANT NAVY AND AIR LINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (14,500).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 3 Mansell Street, E.1.

METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (41,703).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.

MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (160).—*Sec.*, G. H. Skillin, 60 Pebworth Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

MINEWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (680,741).—*Sec.*, A. L. Horner, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (10,128).—*Sec.*, E. M. Thomas, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.

MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (902).—*Sec.*, L. H. Cline, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (418).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.

MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, Philos Chambers, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.

MUSICIANS' UNION (27,708).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (400).—*Sec.*, A. Wilcox, 56 Shakespeare Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (4,960).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

PAINTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (66,468).—*Sec.* S. Horsfield, O.B.E., 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.

PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (12,905).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (16,359).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE (13,941).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.

PLUMBING TRADES UNION (57,250).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (11,103).—*Sec.*, E. P. Hodgson, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.

POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (69,852).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.

POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (165,438).—*Sec.*, R. Smith, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (22,150).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,350).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.

POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,350).—*Sec.*, F. Dickinson, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorne Road, Dundee.

PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (1,520).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (399).—*Sec.*, J. K. Littler, 61 Lathom Avenue, Parbold, Lancs.

PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (43,860).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13–16 Borough Road, S.E.1.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (151,641).—*Sec.*, W. A. Morrison, O.B.E., 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (200,000).—*Sec.*, B. Roberts, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.

QUARRYMEN'S UNION, N. WALES (4,500).—*Sec.*, A. Owen, Midland Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Caernarvon.

RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (4,403).—*Sec.* H. O'Neill, 4–6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.

RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (370,576).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (2,907).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152–3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,075).—*Sec.*, G. Prentice, 21 Park Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.

RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.

SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (234).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool, 11.

SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE (1,440).—*Sec.*, H. Sutton, Central Passage, Witton Street, Northwich.

SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF (1,809).—*Sec.*, T. Bratt, 68 Grange Lane, Winsford, Cheshire.

SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (380), —*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 48 Miles Road, Sheffield, 5.

SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,608).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33–4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF (10,874).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.

SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,100).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.

SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—*Sec.*, T. Yates, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.

SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Heaney, 16 Harrysmuir N., Pumpherston, Mid Calder, Midlothian.

SHEET METAL WORKERS AND BRAZIERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (42,896).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Brotherton, C.B.E., 75–77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,217).—*Sec.*, H. Townsend, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 4.

SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION (24,519).—*Sec.*, A. Williams, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (352,333).—*Sec.*, J. A. Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (349).—*Sec.*, J. Crompton, 22 Hollinhurst Road, Radcliffe, Lancs.

SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (2,766), Sutton House, 2–4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.

SILK WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (2,200).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,080).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.

SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE (240).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 1 Beard Road, Gorton, Manchester, 18.

SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (14,571).—*Sec.*, C. Schofield, O.B.E., 115 Newton Street, Manchester.

SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, R. D. Gerrard, M.B.E., 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

STEVEDORES AND DOCKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED (6,529).—*Sec.*, S. G. Wood, 653 Commercial Road, E.14.

STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,412).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.

STREET MASONS, PAVIORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (1,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.

SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (20,200).—*Sec.*, H. G. Knight, 2–4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.

TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (120,998).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 42 Portman Square, W.1.

TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (8,300).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,287).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.

TEXTILE DAYMEN'S UNION (110).—*Sec.*, J. Halby, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford, 3.

TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.

TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (6,250).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.

THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (22,862).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, M.P., 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (16,046).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,243,510).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (88,218).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (55,438).—*Sec.*, J. M. Bonfield, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,256).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,014).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 3–7 New Street Square, E.C.4.

VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (2,800).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (60,865).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. S. Winchester, 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (2,750).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.

WARPDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (182).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 33 Armley Grove Place, Leeds.

WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGEMEN'S UNION (4,029).—*Sec.*, W. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (2,627).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1 924).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (65,898), 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,082).—*Sec.* T. Seed, 13 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield.

WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,564).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (28,012).—*Sec.*, T. McAndrew, 32 Milton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (199,613).—*Sec.*, (vacant), 9–11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (72).—*Sec.*, F. Timmins, 23 Burnell Road, Sheffield, 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,120).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.

WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (625).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·385
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1957 was about £6,000,000 per annum, of which £1,600,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1918. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 39 Research Associations and 10 other organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, J. G. Pearce, C.B.E.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, A. T. Green, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Coal.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.-Gen.*, D. T. A. Townend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 74 Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.—*Dir.*, D. W. Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, E. A. Oldfield.

Electrical

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorncroft Manor, Dorking Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, J. Pearson, Ph.D.

Flour.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacturing.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, W. B. Adam.

Furniture

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE OF THE FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 22 Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, A. G. Ward.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o B.C.U.R.A., Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, G. N. Cale.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood House, 4 First Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.—J. W. Illingworth, Ph.D.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111–113 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, W. P. Mansfield, Ph.D.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. Corteen.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, John C. MacCallum.

Launderers.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. W. Pepper, D.Sc.

Lime.

CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Laboratories, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. E. Bessey.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lambeg, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.*, D. A. Derrett-Smith.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pametrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.*, T. W. F. Brown, D.Sc.

Motor.

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg, D.Sc.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex, *Dir.*, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. R. Hood, Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, V. G. W. Harrison, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Manchester.—*Dir.*, J. Wilson, C.B.E., M.C.

Rubber.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, J. R. Scott, Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Elmstead Woods, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, S. L. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, Hoyle Street, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—*Dir.*, A. H. Sully, Ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, Ph.D.

Timber.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. O. Reece.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 29 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Weck, Ph.D.

Whiting.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION, The Hall, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. C. Soul.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torridon, Headingley, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.*, A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 1 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¾
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¾	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¾	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¾
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¾	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¾	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¾	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¾
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¾	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¼	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (*see* p. 362):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, Cambridge—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, J. H. Gaddum, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Virus Research Unit, Molteno Institute, Cambridge—*Director* K. M. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman; Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Unit of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, 10—*Hon. Director*, S. R. Elsden, Ph.D.; Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.; Unit of Plant Nutrition (Micro-Nutrients), Long Ashton, Bristol—*Hon. Director*, Prof. T. Wallace, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S. Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Plant Growth Substance and Systemic Fungicide Unit, Wye College, Ashford, Kent—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Unit of Statistics, University of Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D. F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; A.K.C. Statistics Group, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.; Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Molteno Institute, Cambridge—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.; A.K.C. Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9—*Hon. Director*, Prof. C. H. Waddington, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.; A.K.C. Radiobiological Laboratory, Grove, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, M.Sc., Ph.D.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made by the Agricultural Departments. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and these Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. C. Bawden, M.A., F.R.S.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, Prof. A. B. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, B.Sc.

Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Horticultural Institution, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.

East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, Ph.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. H. Kearns, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylnefield, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Plant Physiology

Research Institute of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Professor F. G. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philip, Ph.D. F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E.

Crop Variety Testing, Seed Testing and Seed Production

National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, C.B.E.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Professor H. D. Kay, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* *Clearing Bankers.* ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized. £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid, Reserves £2,142,000; Deposits, £99,356,885; Dividend, 1957, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, 5 p.c. Ordinary Shares (= 10 p.c. on former capital).

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India. Affiliated to Chartered Bank.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Dividend for 50 years to December 31, 1957, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (free of tax). (81 Branches.)

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, $6.000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £541,875.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7–9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,250,000; Reserve £250,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £9,545,559.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED (in which are merged The Bank of Australasia, Ltd. (1835), and The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. (1837), 71 Cornhill, E.C.3). Capital Authorized (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued (£18,700,000) £A.23,468,500; Capital Paid up (£10,200,000) £A.12,801,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A.10,667,500; Reserve Fund at 30/9/57 (£7,000,000) £A.8,785,000; Total assets at 30/9/57, £A.430,949,320.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21 Lydiard St. North, *Ballarat*, Victoria. United with the NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD. on March 1, 1955.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Authorized and paid-up, *Pesetas* 348,545,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 800,700,000, Deposits, *Pesetas* 16,076,906,350; Dividends, 1957, 19·006 p.c. (191 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Morocco, Paris and London).

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., *New York* (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4).—Capital (par value $10 per share), $40,299,500; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, $222,955,677; Deposits, 30/6/58, $2,819,846,073.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M. (1950), *Tel Aviv* (6 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.) Capital authorized I£3,000,000. Issued and fully paid, I£2,250,000 (I£1 stock units). Reserve Fund, I£3,250,000 (85 branches.)

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.1,750,000. (171 Offices.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, *San Francisco, California, U.S.A.* (27–29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, $583,021,220; Loan Reserves, $90,926,400; Deposits 31/12/57, $9,524,116,722.

BANK OF ATHENS. *See* NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Baroda*, India (108 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.)—Capital Authorized Rs. 2,40,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000; Called up Rs. 1,00,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs. 1,28,00,000; Deposits Rs. 52,82,80,617. Dividend, 1957, 14 p.c. (64 Branches in India, 4 in East Africa.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £250,000 (25,000 Shares, £10 each); Total Reserves, £341,875; Resources, 31/12/57, £12,847,601; Dividends, 30/6/57, £4 per share on 12,500 shares then outstanding. 100 p.c. stock dividend, 31/7/57.

BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD., *Hamilton*, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, fully paid, £200,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £351,000. Total Resources, £11,752,000

BANK OF ENGLAND. *See* p. 450.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay* (17 Moorgate, E.C.2).—Capital paid up, Rs. 3,00,00,000 (5,00,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,10,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, Rs. 82,60,32,218; Dividend, 1957, 16 p.c. free of Income Tax (47 Branches.)

BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Rest, £3,690,000; Deposits, £71,493,512; Dividend, 1957, 16 p.c. (139 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862), 40–66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £5,050,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,050,000. Reserve, £4,000,000. Deposits, 31/12/57, £114,433,052. Dividend, 1957, 9 p.c. (68 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.)—Capital, $54,000,000 ($10 Shares); Rest, $117,373,665; Deposits, 31/10/57, $2,632,251,291; Dividend, 1957, 16 p.c. (725 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), Head Office, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, 47 Berkeley Square, W.1 and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £17,560,000; Reserve Fund £12,000,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £17,560,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9 57, £563,291,803; Dividend, 1957, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (1,040 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji, and London.)

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/58, £129,831,726; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1957–58 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (381 Branches and

Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, Fiji and Samoa).

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S.; General Manager's Office, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (24–26, Walbrook, E.C.4).—Capital Authorized, $25,000,000; Paid-up $18,000,000 ($20 Shares); Reserve Fund, $50,400,000; Total Assets, $1,355,361,165; Dividend, 1957, $2.10 per Share. (520 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1.; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1. and 140 Kensington High St.)—Capital £4,500,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £4,929,381. Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/58, £168,077,105. (435 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2.).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Prevision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1957), *Pesetas* 12,366,022,838; Dividend, 1957, *Pesetas* 131·2 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000; Issued and paid up £2,500,000. Reserve Fund, £2,500,000. Deposits, 31/3/58, £67,473,918; Dividend, 1957–58, 12 p.c. (93 Branches and Agencies.)

BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid-up Capital and Reserve, $28,000,000; Assets, more than $660,000,000. (590 Offices in Canada.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (6 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). (23 Branches in Africa.)

*BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *Trustee Dept.*, 37 King William St., E.C.4. — Capital Authorized £30,000,000. 31/12/57: Capital issued (converted into stock) £22,964,703; Reserve Fund, £20,000,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,512,567,419; Dividend, 1957: Ord. Stock, 12 p.c.; Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,100 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated in Canada with the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA and in Belgium with the BANQUE DE COMMERCE.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA). Amalgamated with IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Feb. 1, 1956. *London Representative*, A. Craigie, 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Issued Capital, £12,032,250; Reserve Fund, £9,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/58, £528,235,269; Dividend, 8 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1106 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool. — Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £19,578,306.

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Waring St., *Belfast* (*Affiliated to the* Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £37,910,923; Dividend, 1957, 13 p.c. less tax. (80 Offices.)

BENSON, ROBERT, LONSDALE & CO., LTD. (1852), 24 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/58, £7,927,877.

WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD. (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD., Imrie House, 33–6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £1,000,000. Affiliate of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie–Paris.

BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £40,000; 400,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.

BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital (Authorized, £2,500,000), issued and fully-paid, £2,000,000 (£1 shares); 31/3/58: Revenue Reserves, £2,171,884; Deposits, £64,170,097; Dividend, 1957–58, 10 p.c., less tax.

BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/57, £77,735,872; Dividend, 1957, 18 p.c. (204 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD. (1857). Amalgamated with Martins Bank, Ltd., January 26, 1951.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.).

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.

BUNGE & CO., LIMITED (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/57, £1,500,000; Carry Forward, £612,476.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Bankers*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, Paid-up, $7,000,000 ($20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $8,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, $61,807,552; Debentures, $79,026,705; Dividends, 1957, $3·60 per share. (13 Branches in Canada.)

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, $100,000,000; Paid up $45,000,000. Reserve Fund $90,000,000; Total Assets, 31/10/57, $2,581,695,390; Dividend 1956, 16 p.c. (770 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)

CATER, BRIGHTWEN & CO., LTD., incorporating ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1819), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,800,000 fully paid; Reserve, £850,000.

CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON (1950), 85 York Street, Colombo. (*London Correspondents*, The Bank of England). Capital, Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/58, Rs. 126,499,512.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. Authorized capital, Rs.6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs.50). Paid-up capital, Rs.3,14,54,260 (Shares

of Rs.25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs. 4,03,60,820; Deposits, 31/12/57, Rs.1,54,86,72,924; Dividend paid 14 p.c. free of income Tax. (300 Branches, etc.)

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. *See* HANOVER BANK.

CHARTERED BANK (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,400,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £205,172,159; Dividend, 1957, 15 p.c. (80 Branches and Agencies.)

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, *New York, U.S.A.* (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, $163,625,000; 31/12/57, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $434,551,090; Deposits, 31/12/57, $6,884,520,209. Divided to shareholders 1957, $2.40 per share.

CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 73–76 King William Street, E.C.4.—Capital, £1,200,000 (fully paid).

CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*, C.1 (*Aberdeen*, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.). Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Affiliated to* Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £175,416,371. (341 Branches in Scotland, 3 in Cumberland and 4 in London.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1866), Collins St., *Melbourne* (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/57, £205,071,777; Dividend, 1956–57 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (734 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD. (1922), 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £70,000. Deposits, 31/12/56, £1,428,208.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), 14 George St., *Edinburgh* 2 (62 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (7,000,000 A shares of £1 each, 10s. paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, 26/10/57, £129,564,835; Dividend, 1956–57, 11 p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 300 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)

COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (27–32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £20,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Deposits, 30/6/57, £199,511,796; Dividend, 1956–57, 9 p.c. (432 Branches in Australia.)

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2). Under control of Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Deposits, etc. 30/6/57, £A721,494,687; Reserve Fund, £A9,480,986. (Over 5,000 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1953), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/57: Deposits, etc., £A243,252,444; Reserve Fund, £A2,735,390. (Over 500 Branches in Australia.)

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8–13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946)—Capital, *Francs* 3,000,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 530,909,555; Deposits, 31/3/58, *Francs* 252,204,290,911.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1 Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up, £28,743,473; Deposits, 13/1/57, £182,086,942; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £17,689,336. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (20 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), Ludgate House, 107–11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.

*COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W.1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane St., S.W.1; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £50,370,970. (*A subsidiary of* National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)

CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, *Algiers* (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, *Frs.* 1,147,500,000.

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *Frs.* 5,000,000,000 in 1,000,000 Shares of *Frs.* 5,000 fully paid. Reserve Fund, *Frs.* 2,150,000,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/57, *Frs.* 94,111,265,046.

CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 18 Rue de la République, *Lyons*, France (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; West End Office, 25–27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1). — Capital, *Francs*, 6,000,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 1,500,000,000.

*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £3,988,530 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £4,000,000; Deposits 30/6/58, £234,439,552; Dividends, 1957, 15 p.c. on re-arranged capital, 7½ p.c. interim (1/8/58). (550 Branches.)

DOMINION BANK, *see* TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.

EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3 (Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £40,198,581; Dividend, 1957, 8s. a share. (19 Branches.)

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/57, £120,754,061; Dividend, 1956–57, 10½ p.c.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 55 Wall St., *New York* 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). Capital, $240,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/58, $7,133,209,436; Surplus and Undivided Profits, over $467,000,000. (78 Branches in New York, 72 Abroad.)

FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.

ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve and Share Premium, £825,000; Deposits, 31/1/58, £70,240,000. Dividend, 1957–58, 11½ p.c.

*‡GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Child's Branch*, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; *Holt's Branch*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (Stock, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £60,780,365.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1872), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, Royal Bank of Scotland, Midland Bank, Ltd.),

Authorized Capital, $6,000,000, Fully paid up, $3,900,000; General Reserve, $400,000; Capital Reserve $797,484.

GRINDLAYS BANK, LTD. *See* NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital, $120,000,000 ($20 Shares, fully paid); Surplus Fund, $200,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/58, $99,344,008; Deposits, including outstanding cheques, 30/6/58, $2,685,890,155; Dividend, 20 p.c.

GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.

GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, *Dublin* (affiliated to Guinness, Mahon & Co., London).

HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). *Head Office*, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; *Holborn Office*, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £7,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,500,000; Reserve, £3,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/58, £56,526,493; Dividend 1957–58, 20 p.c. on £10 and £1 fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.

HANOVER BANK, *New York, U.S.A.* (7 Princes St., E.C.2 and 10 Mount Street, W.1)—Capital, $40,000,000; Surplus, $100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 30/6/58, $32,557,654; Deposits, 30/6/58, $1,720,918,393.

HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1800), 41 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Shares, £1 fully paid (300,000 Preference, 126,500 Ordinary).

HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £710,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £26,228,194: Dividend, 1957–58, 14 p.c. p.a. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

(PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON & CO., LIMITED (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.

C. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/57, £9,505,910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1864), *Hong Kong* (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, $HK50,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc. 31/12/57, $HK2,695,184,683.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital $11,200,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $26, 800,000. (276 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), *New York Office*, 55 Wall St., *New York*, 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of New York).—Capital, $3,500,000; Reserves, $330,150; Deposits, 31/12/57, $28,050; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/57, $5,564,972.

IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25–31 Moorgate, E.C.2. —Capital, Authorized, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, £2,227,022; Dividend, 1957, 4 p.c.

ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.). —Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each — £3 6*s*. 8*d*. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £320,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £8,380,249. Dividend, 1957, 15 p.c. on paid up capital. (10 Branches.)

S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.

JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital (fully paid), £1,000,000.

A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.

KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,500,000; issued and fully paid £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £450,000.

KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., LTD. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; and at *Liverpool*.

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,531,250.

*‡LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C.2; *Overseas Department*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Eastern Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Executor and Trustee Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Principal London Offices*:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issued £18,565,070; Reserve Fund, £18,000,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts 30/6/58, £1,223,797,719; Dividend 1957, interim 6¼ p.c. on "A" Shares, 2½ p.c. "B" Stock; Final, 6¼ p.c. on £1 shares. Over 1,700 Offices. *Associated Banks*.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.; LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD.; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF WEST AFRICA, LTD.

LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (10 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)

*MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3.).—Capital paid up, £5,276,426 (21,105,702 shares of 5*s*. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £334,822,165; Dividend, 1957, 15 p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2 100,000; Deposits, £68,334,824; Dividend, 1957, Interim 12½ p.c. on original capital; Final 6¼ p.c. on increased capital. (33 Branches and Agencies.)

*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2. —Authorized Capital, £45,200,060; Issued Capital, £16,155,709 (16,155,709 Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £16,155,709; Deposits, 31/12/57, £1,506,217,388; Dividend, 1957, 18 p.c. (2,170 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909), *Head Office*, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Affiliated to the* Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed

Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (33 offices.)

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal). — Capital, $2,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $6,750,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, $229,744,966. (39 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £1,500,000.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 325–339 Salisbury House, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £525,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £17,339,740.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD.* (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital, paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £76,006,771; Dividend, Dec. 1957, 14 p.c. (Free of Tax). (Branches and Sub-Branches throughout Ireland.)

*NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34–35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £89,343,434; Dividend, 1957, 12 p.c. (253 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (6–8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/57, £272,576,123. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1957, 9 p.c. (847 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE AND ATHENS (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, *Dr.* 581,407,680 in 404,880 shares of *Dr.* 1,436 each.

NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (*Incorporating* ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA) Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo).

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized, £6,000,000), Issued and fully-paid, £3,000,000; Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Deposits, £62,907,023; Dividend, 1957–58, 9 p.c. (156 Branches and Agencies.)

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*, 2 (37 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4). Associated with Lloyds Bank, Ltd. —Authorized Capital, £6,000,000. Paid up £2,400,000. Reserve Fund, £2,400,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/57, £97,929,970; Dividend, 1956–57, 10 p.c. on Consolidated Capital Stock and 5 p.c. on "A" Stock. (205 Branches, etc.)

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £3,458,885; Reserves, £2,341,115; Deposits, 31/12/57, £182,967,121; Dividend, 1957, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 10 p.c.

NATIONAL OVERSEAS AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED. 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,562,500 (£1 Shares 12s. 6d. paid). Reserve Fund, £3,168,579; Deposits, 31/12/57, £126,099,252; Dividend, 1957, 15 p.c. (87 Branches.)

*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833). *Head Office*, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £10,513,162; Reserve Funds, £13,216,270; Deposits, 31/12/57, £832,222,792; Dividend, 1957, 18 p.c. (Over 1,500 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Bank*, Coutts & Co.).

NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951) *Pretoria* (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, £SA3,500,000; Capital issued and paid up; £SA2,500,000; Reserves, £SA1,150,000. Deposits, 30/9/57, £SA36,382,722. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Africa N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. (82 Branches and Agencies.)

NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £780,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £47,523,181; Dividend, 1957, A shares 12½ p.c., B shares, 6¼ p.c. (167 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, *Istanbul*, Turkey (18/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4). —Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid). Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/57, £90,404,040. (88 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Morocco, Kenya and Tanganyika.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital $5,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/57, $284,221,166: Regular dividend, 1957, 7·6 p.c.; Special, 2·0 p.c. (157 Branches and 189 Agencies.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St. Dublin (*London Agents*, Barclays Bank, Ltd.)—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £640,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £41,760,127; Dividend, 1956, 12 p.c. (114 Branches and sub-Branches.)

GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.

RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserve, £2,171,347; Revenue Reserve, £2,428,639.

RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,606; Deposits, 31/3/58, £2,149,427.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), *Wellington, N.Z., Agency at Auckland, N.Z.* (*London Agents, Bank of England*). *Owned by the New Zealand Government.*—Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Total Assets 31/3/58, £NZ150,357,669.

‡RICHARDSON & CO. (1720), 56 South Molton St., W.1.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1). —Capital, $100,000,000 ($10 Shares); Paid-up, $50,400,000; Rest Account, $151,200,000; Undivided Profits, $403,546; Assets, over $3,760,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/57,

$3,426,683,145; Dividend, 1957, $2·00 per share plus extra distribution of 10 cents per share. (910 Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £5,950,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,150,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £121,079,686; Dividend, 1957, 14 p.c. (232 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 7 offices in London). *Associate Banks*, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.

SALE & CO., (1908), Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, £2,000,000 (1,220,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 780,000 5 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.

J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. LTD. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Capital: Authorized, £2,650,000; paid-up, £2,142,500.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), Incorporated with WARBURG & COMPANY, LTD. on May 20, 1957.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, *Francs* 5,000,000,000. Reserve Funds, *Francs* 1,500,000,000. (Over 1,400 Branches.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria*, Transvaal (*London Agents*, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,647,000; Deposits, 31/3/58, £85,623,000; Dividend, 1957–58, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up Capital, £9,160,000; Reserve Fund, £8,850,000; Deposits, 31/3/58, £332,964,840; Dividend, 1957–58, 12½ p.c. (799 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *New Delhi* (25, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 6,62,50,000. (Over 680 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India; Branches in Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Correspondents*, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £35,200; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11C Regent Street, S.W.1.)—Capital and Reserves, *Swiss Francs* 280,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, *Swiss Francs* 3,211,000,000; Dividend, 1957, 9 p.c. (41 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation of The Bank of Toronto (1855) and the Dominion Bank (1869)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4).—Capital, $20,000,000; Reserve Fund, $46,000,000; Undivided Profits, $1,002,802; Deposits, 31/10/57, $1,295,775,034; Dividend, 32½ cents quarterly. (487 Branches in Canada).

ULSTER BANK LTD. (1836), Waring St., *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £54,125,397; Dividend, 1957, 18 p.c. (110 Offices and 76 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830). Amalgamated with BANK OF SCOTLAND on March 1, 1955.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD, (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued. £5,544,000; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £3,373,295; Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £251,428,890; Dividend, 1957, 12½ p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., 2 India Exchange Place, *Calcutta*.—Capital, Rs.2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs.1,34,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, Rs.61,07,44,655. (113 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 9–13 King William St., E.C.4.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; *Trustee Department Chief Office*, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; *Threadneedle Street Office*, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £33,000,000; (£3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 15,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each and £15,000,000 Shares of £1 each (unclassified); Issued, 2,249,167 "A" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 14,141,980 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve Fund, £11,800,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £880,617,432; Dividend, 1957, 2s. per share interim on old "B" Shares and 1s. 3d. per share on new "B" Shares; 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (Nearly 1,200 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,275,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,275,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, £135,941,026. Interim Dividend, 1958, 8 p.c. on reorganized capital (224 Branches.)

YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 97–99 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, *Leeds*). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 2,250,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, 30/6/58, £98,274 952. (149 Town Branches.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1958, was approximately £2,402,500,000. In 1957–58 £213,900,000 was subscribed and £235,200,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

First Issue (the original "War Savings Certificates"). Feb. 21, 1916 to March 31, 1922. 15*s.* 6*d.* per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 26*s.* interest after 10th year at 1*d.* per completed month per unit.

Second Issue April 1, 1922 to Sept. 29, 1923. 16*s.* per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 26*s.* Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Third Issue Oct. 1, 1923 to June 30, 1932. 16*s.* per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 33*s.* Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Conversion Issue. In 1932 offered to holders of 1st Issue Certificates. 16*s.* per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 33*s.* Thereafter as for 1st Issue.

Fourth Issue Aug. 2, 1932 to May 31, 1933. 16*s.* per unit. Value at end of 20 years, 29*s.* Interest after 20th year at 2½*d.* per completed 3 months per unit.

Fifth Issue June 1, 1933 to Feb. 28, 1935. 16*s.* per unit. Value at end of 21 years, 29*s.* Interest after 12th year at 4*d.* per completed 6 months per unit until end of 21st year: then at 2½*d.* per completed 3 months per unit.

Sixth Issue March 1, 1935 to Nov. 21, 1939. 15*s.* per unit. Value at end of 22 years, 27*s.* Interest after 10th year at 3½*d.* per completed 6 months per unit, until the 22nd year; then at 3*d.* per completed 3 months per unit.

Certificates of 1st to 6th Issues may be held indefinitely in the absence of further notice.

Seventh Issue Nov. 22, 1939 to March 31, 1947. 15*s* per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 20*s.* 6*d.* and at end of 22 years, 27*s.* 6*d.* Interest after 10th year (when bonus of 6*d.* is added) at 3½*d.* per completed 6 months per unit.

£1 Issue Jan. 11, 1943 to March 31, 1947. £1 per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 23*s.* and at end of 22 years, 27*s.* Interest after 10th year (when bonus of 6*d.* is added) at 1*d.* per completed 3 months per unit.

Certificates of 7th and £1 Issues may be held until 22 years from date of purchase.

Eighth Issue April 1, 1947 to Jan. 31, 1951. 10*s.* per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 13*s.* At end of 1st year, 2*d.* per unit is added. During 2nd and 3rd years interest at 1*d.* per complete 4 months per unit. Thereafter at 1*d.* per complete 3 months per unit. May be held for 10 years from the date of purchase and for a further ten years when 1½*d.* per completed 3 months is added. Value at the end of 20 years, 18*s.*

Ninth Issue Feb. 1, 1951 to July 31, 1956. 15*s.* per unit. Value at end of 10 years, 20*s.* 3*d.* At end of 1st year 3*d.* is added per unit; during 2nd year, ½*d.* per complete 2 months per unit; during 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years 1*d.* per complete 2 months per unit; thereafter 1½*d.* per complete 2 months per unit until the end of the 10th year. May be held for 10 years from the date of purchase

Tenth Issue August 1, 1956. The current issue. 15*s.* per unit. Value at end of 7 years, 20/–. At end of 1st year 4*d.* per unit is added, during the 2nd year 1*d.* is added every completed 3 months per unit; during 3rd year 1½*d.* every completed 3 months per unit, during 4th and 5th years 2*d.* every completed 3 months per unit; during 6th and 7th years 3*d.* every completed three months per unit with an extra 6*d.* added at the end of 7th year.

The normal *maximum* holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual is 500 units of the issues up to the Seventh Issue, 250 units of the £1 Issue, 1,000 units of the Eighth Issue, 1,400 units of the Ninth Issue and 1,000 units of the Tenth Issue.

Note.—Savings Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 15*s.* units.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1957, there were approximately 22,396,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Bank*, with the sum of £1,676,555,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1957, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £766,711,000 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section of the Post Office Register. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited and interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is a limit of £3,000 to the amount which may stand to his credit and he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any year.

P.O.S.B. DEPOSITS

Dec 31	E. & W.	Scotland	N. Ireland
	£	£	£
1952....	1,713,786,000	69,694,000	28,819,000
1953....	1,650,431,000	68,261,000	28,138,000
1954....	1,631,848,000	67,819,000	27,713,000
1955....	1,605,621,000	67,285,000	27,123,000
1956....	1,594,594,000	66,774,000	26,577,000

In 1956 the *Average Amount due to each Depositor* in Active Accounts was £75 13*s.* 10*d.*

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community. They are not conducted for private profit, and their sole concern is to offer to the public the best service and the most convenient and remunerative method of saving compatible with sound administration and the greatest possible degree of security. They combine security, which is inseparable from a close connection with the State, with the freedom which can only come from independent management. They are directed by local voluntary Trustees and Managers, whose duties are set out in Acts of Parliament and in Rules certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. They are subject to Government supervision, and are also inspected on behalf of the Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, a statutory body which submits an Annual Report to Parliament.

Trustee Savings Banks are full partners in the National Savings Movement, and consequently all deposits in these Banks directly assist the nation's finances

On Nov. 20, 1957, there were 10,391,760 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,298,607,878 which comprised £1,140,107,189 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £138,560,788 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £19,939,901 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,333 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1957, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Stewart, G.B.E.; *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

Life Assurance and Fire and General Insurance

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1957.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A. 1924-29, H^m, O^m, $H^m(^5)$ and $O^m(^5)$—the latter exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(^5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the A. 1924-29 and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts: Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Valuation: Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance	36,588,250	3,037,898	10·62	5 5 10	A. 1924–29	2½
1808	P O	Atlas	33,851,538	3,864,179	12 7	4 16 3(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	363,833,909	34,417,390	14·82	4 16 11	A. 1924–29 Ult. / A. 1949–52 Ult.	2 & 2½
1925	P	Avon	201,340	71,641	14·30	—	*	*
1883	P O	Beacon	9,709,850	1,258,723	18·06	4 14 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.)	1,920,715	241,850	14 3	3 14 10(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.)	36,761,253	4,345,108	12·3	3 16 10(N)	A. 1949–52 Ult.	2½
1920	P O	British National	452,750	61,032	35·13	5 4 0*	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian	14,823,177	1,209,404	13 36	5 19 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	196,863,007	18,626,509	—	5 0 6	Om(5) Am(5) / C.S.O.&A1924–29	1½–3½
1862	M I	City of Glasgow Friendly	474,459	83,133	14 0	3 19 7(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1824	P	Clerical Medical & Gen.	30,004,217	2,876,027	15 34	6 4 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	108,541,303	17,006,157	16·37	4 13 5(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union	60,198,483	5,935,515	10·1	4 4 8(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1871	P	Confederation (C)†	111,313,874	12,344,712	—	—	Om(5) Am(5)	2½–3½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	65,371,815	9,144,568	12·75	3 18 11(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½–2½
1900	P	Crown Life†	71,270,305	10,949,878	—	4 9 3(N)	Hm Amer. etc.	2½–3½
1899	P O	Crusader	5,816,942	1,073,257	25·76	5 3 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1807	P O	Eagle Star*	99,186,749	13,498,673	7·57	4 4 10(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical*	1,089,367	58,306	7·07	4 2 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1901	P O	Economic	788,582	102,636	10·71	3 17 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1762	M	Equitable	30,568,671	2,313,776	7·4	5 15 6	A. 1924–29 Light	3½
1844	P	Equity & Law	48,029,326	6,017,617	15·1	6 17 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1925	M	Federation Mutual	229,788	42,091	5·36	5 5 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent.	58,927,006	5,964,043	15·76	5 11 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1837	P	General	16,817,803	2,614,871	16·44	5 11 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham	22,378,925	3,784,784	23·62	4 7 8(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1821	P O	Guardian	38,705,448	3,942,287	15 0	6 2 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1932	P	Ideal	1,025,091	134,584	14·41	4 11 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C)†	75,806,594	7,545,328	—	4 10 7(N)	Hm Am(5) C.S.O. etc.	2½–3½
1939	P I	Irish Assurance	12,358,746	1,813,885	12·60	4 5 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	19,194,982	1,619,818	16·51	4 6 6(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General	298,316,413	38,681,839	11·38	5 2 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1890	P O	Licenses & General	2,309,098	356,061	12 20	4 5 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	10,682,941	1,183,164	18·15	5 3 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	28,636,249	2,190,126	10·51	4 5 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1843	M I	L'pool Vic. Friendly	28,132,262	3,571,247	13·69	4 2 11	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.)	28,288,393	2,990,824	14 43	5 15 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance	26,396,714	2,532,704	13·82	5 9 11	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1806	M	London Life	39,575,918	3,089,122	7·21	5 12 6	E.C.R.D.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)†	221,890,148	20,637,903	—	4 18 6	Hm Am(5) C.S.O. etc.	2–3½
1852	M	Marine & General	7,783,761	1,028,823	22 12	5 15 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1884	M	Medl. Sickness An. & Life	5,013,472	510,066	15·15	4 6 0(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1898*	P O	Midland Employers	3,979,166	338,194	14·8	5 6 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1934*	PO	Migdal†	539,387	129,091	34,18		A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1886	P I	Mutual Life & Citizens	103,827,216	14,361,262	16·23	4 15 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1935	P	National & Colonial	795,344	180,087	25·12	4 8 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1926	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offcrs.	1,778,998	174,621	6·1	4 14 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1910	M	Natl. Farmers Union	11,129,091	1,364,291	14·30	—	A. 1924–29	2½
1830	M	National Mutual	12,921,028	1,229,339	16·9	5 8 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3½
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austl. (C)*	129,679,070	15,482,227	16·51	4 19 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1835	M	National Provident	29,734,427	2,974,623	15·91	7 3 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1925	P I O	New Ireland (Ord.)	6,602,513	1,009,608	16 18	5 2 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1823	P O	North Brit. & Merc.	65,500,888	7,025,168	12 9	5 3 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Northern	31,986,525	6,476,499	10·63	4 18 11	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life	143,062,902	21,266,617	17·5	5 1 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl	94,354,624	12,116,898	20·05	5 18 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix	40,610,627	2,504,263	—	5 8 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1905	P	Pilot	602,127	119,281	39·22	—	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1891	P I	Pioneer (Ord.)*	1,294,196	163,349	22·32	5 10 4(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Life Assoc. of L'don.	18,121,903	1,972,341	23·04	4 13 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued*

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts: Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Valuation: Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1840	M	Provident Mutual	23,616,334	2,782,538	17·42	4 19 11	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	391,657,892	56,544,826	16·51	5 13 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I	Refuge	70,882,414	8,297,859	12·58	5 4 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1911	M I	Reliance Mutual	300,394	125,359	—	5 17 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2¾
1845	P O	Royal*	83,644,982	6,473,441	12·99	4 5 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	28,214,241	3,094,497	16·65	5 17 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	13,133,813	1,769,514	12·85	5 19 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1861	M I O	Royal London	37,571,838	4,198,449	16·44	4 12 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1867	P I	Salvation Army	6,325,072	729,492	17·24	4 15 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	56,239,708	8,218,933	11·46	5 4 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	21,514,473	2,173,391	18·63	6 5 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1852	M I	Scottish Legal	1,839,680	188,282	10·87	3 14 3	Om	2¾ & 3
1881	P O	Scottish Life	20,101,515	2,688,302	19·02	5 1 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1883	M	Scottish Mutual	16,057,330	1,856,526	23·08	6 3 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	43,582,001	4,352,253	11·63	6 3 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nati	25,391,317	1,597,163	12·14	5 10 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	102,163,151	9,977,516	10·7	6 3 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	539,649	312,501	58·25	5 9 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1825	M	Standard*	205,305,031	26,461,372	9·9	4 16 2(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1810	P	Sun Life	116,977,355	15,658,458	13·67	5 2 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	627,650,954	49,300,764	—	4 6 0(N)	C.S.O. Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov	44,799,040	3,866,158	16·3	6 10 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University	2,973,757	359,337	8·05	3 17 5(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1841	M I O	Wesleyan & General	14,209,006	1,870,278	14·54	4 16 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	240,939	31,889	30·17	4 11 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire	41,827,495	4,765,869	10·74	5 2 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1839†	P	Blackburn	8,147,571	1,098,607	35·8	4 9 3(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1866	P	Britannic	59,143,797	8,969,798	27·5	5 3 2(N)	E. L. No. 11	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow Friendly	4,276,686	602,798	33·22	3 19 7(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½ & 2¾
1867†	P	Co-operative	104,739,665	23,682,920	—	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1939†	P	Irish Assurance	12,690,302	2,399,273	—	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1843†	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly	120,701,390	16,676,200	32·2	4 2 10	E. L. No. 10	2½
1869†	P	London & Manchester	27,080,038	3,824,503	31·10	5 15 4	E. L. No. 10	2½
1886†	P	Mutl. Life & Citizens	30,102,775	4,327,070	28·06	4 8 7	E. L. No. 9	2½
1925	P	New Ireland	3,540,816	1,402,339	—	—	Eire L. No. 3	3½
1864	P	Pearl	135,495,970	19,316,817	—	5 13 3	E. L. No. 10	2½
1891	P	Pioneer	1,346,098	217,568	—	5 13 4(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential	436,094,160	51,687,001	—	5 16 7	E. L. No. 11	2½
1864†	P	Refuge	66,481,670	10,589,273	28·4	5 0 2	E. L. No. 10	3
1911†	M	Reliance Mutual	932,938	278,005	—	5 17 5	E. L. No. 10	2¾
1880†	M	Royal Liver Friendly	64,292,050	8,900,985	—	5 19 10	E. L. No. 10	3
1861†	M	Royal London	85,358,332	10,234,016	—	4 12 3	E. L. No. 10	2½
1867†	P	Salvation Army	12,664,121	1,864,870	33·11	4 15 10	E. L. No. 10	2½
1852†	M	Scottish Legal	19,642,925	2,238,340	—	3 14 3	E. L. No. 8	2¾ & 3
1841†	M	Wesleyan & General	17,215,709	2,490,715	—	4 16 2	E. L. No. 10	2½

C—Commonwealth Office. † 1956 figures

* Avon-Life Dept., est. Jan. 1954. First Valuation due Dec. 31, 1958.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1958.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Migdal—Established in U.K.—1949.

* Nat. Mut. of Austrl. Year ending Sept. 30, 1957.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1958.

* Royal—Including figures of associated Co.—The Liverpool, London & Globe.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1957.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1957.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1957.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

Returns published by the Board of Trade show that 8,188,000 ordinary life assurances to the amount of £5,484,500,000 were in force in 1954, with companies established within Great Britain. 88,618,000 industrial life assurances were in force at the end of 1954, with companies established in Great Britain.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	Males				Females			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	6 12 8	8 7 10	9 16 8	11 17 6	6 2 3	7 8 4	8 9 7	10 0 0
Atlas	7 14 8	9 9 8	10 19 0	13 0 0	7 4 0	8 10 0	9 11 8	11 2 0
Avon	7 4 4	9 0 7	10 10 3	12 12 8	6 13 8	8 0 4	9 2 3	10 13 8
Beacon	7 1 10	8 17 6	10 6 8	12 8 2	6 11 6	7 17 8	8 19 2	10 10 0
Britannic	7 1 0	8 16 4	10 5 4	12 6 8	6 10 6	7 16 8	8 18 0	10 8 8
British National Life	7 15 7	9 16 6	11 9 9	13 16 8	7 3 6	8 13 9	9 18 5	11 13 6
Caledonian	7 14 6	9 10 3	10 19 7	13 1 5	7 3 11	8 10 4	9 11 11	11 2 11
Canada Life	7 0 1	8 17 5	10 6 7	12 7 6	6 8 9	7 16 11	8 19 2	10 9 10
†Clerical, Medical & General	6 19 4	8 15 4	10 5 2	12 7 6	6 8 10	7 15 2	8 17 0	10 8 6
Commercial Union	7 11 1	9 6 10	10 16 0	12 17 6	7 0 6	8 7 0	9 8 8	10 19 5
Co-operative Ins.	7 14 4	9 9 0	10 17 4	12 17 0	7 4 4	8 9 8	9 10 8	11 0 4
Crusader	7 4 10	9 1 6	10 9 10	12 9 10	6 12 6	7 17 10	8 19 2	10 10 4
‡Eagle Star	7 12 7	9 10 1	11 0 10	13 4 9	7 1 6	8 9 2	9 11 11	11 4 5
Equitable	7 16 0	9 12 0	11 1 7	13 3 7	7 5 7	8 12 0	9 13 7	11 4 9
Equity & Law	7 12 5	9 9 9	11 0 4	13 4 0	7 1 6	8 9 0	9 11 6	11 4 1
Friends Prov. & Cent.	7 10 8	9 8 4	10 17 4	12 19 0	6 18 8	8 6 4	9 9 4	11 3 4
General Life	7 3 10	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 12 4	6 10 10	7 17 0	8 18 4	10 9 0
Gresham	7 12 4	9 11 8	11 1 0	13 2 4	7 2 4	8 12 0	9 13 4	11 4 0
Guardian	7 14 6	9 10 3	10 19 7	13 1 5	7 3 11	8 10 4	9 11 11	11 2 11
Irish Assurance	7 13 10	9 9 8	10 19 3	13 1 7	7 3 5	8 9 7	9 11 3	11 2 7
Law Union and Rock	7 1 6	8 17 0	10 6 2	12 7 8	6 11 2	7 17 4	8 18 10	10 9 6
Legal and General	7 12 4	9 11 8	11 1 0	13 2 4	7 2 4	8 12 0	9 13 4	11 4 0
Licenses and General	7 14 6	9 10 3	10 19 7	13 1 5	7 3 11	8 10 4	9 11 11	11 2 11
Life Association of Scotland	—	9 10 10	11 0 2	13 2 2	—	8 10 10	9 12 6	11 3 8
Liverpool & London & Globe	7 9 4	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 10	6 18 8	8 5 2	9 6 10	10 17 8
London & Manchester	7 12 8	9 8 2	10 17 7	12 19 7	7 2 4	8 8 3	9 9 10	11 0 10
London Assurance	7 12 2	9 7 8	11 0 6	13 1 10	7 1 10	8 11 6	9 13 0	11 3 8
London Life	7 14 2	9 10 0	10 19 10	13 5 2	7 3 10	8 9 10	9 11 7	11 3 0
Marine and General	6 19 6	8 14 0	10 3 0	12 3 6	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 16 0	10 6 0
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	7 17 0	9 12 5	11 1 9	13 3 7	7 6 8	8 12 7	9 14 0	11 5 0
Midland Employers' Mutual	7 19 0	9 14 4	11 3 10	13 3 10	7 8 6	8 14 8	9 16 0	11 6 4
National and Colonial	7 16 4	9 11 6	11 0 8	13 2 2	7 6 2	8 11 10	9 13 2	11 3 10
National Farmers Union	7 4 4	9 0 7	10 10 3	12 12 8	6 13 8	8 0 4	9 2 3	10 13 8
National Mutual	6 17 10	8 12 6	10 1 0	12 1 4	6 7 8	7 13 2	8 14 2	10 4 2
National Mutual of Australasia	6 14 8	8 10 6	9 19 10	12 1 4	6 4 2	7 10 6	8 12 2	10 3 6
National Provident	7 12 0	9 7 0	10 16 0	12 17 0	7 1 0	8 7 0	9 9 0	10 19 0
North British & Mercantile	7 11 10	9 7 0	10 15 10	12 16 10	7 1 6	8 7 6	9 8 8	10 19 2
Northern	7 7 8	9 7 0	10 19 4	13 5 3	6 16 1	8 5 1	9 8 11	11 3 0
Norwich Union Life	7 8 6	9 6 1	10 19 4	13 6 6	6 18 1	8 4 3	9 8 2	11 3 3
Pearl	6 18 10	8 14 2	10 4 4	12 5 8	6 8 4	7 14 4	8 16 0	10 7 0
Phœnix	7 11 8	9 7 0	10 16 2	12 17 8	7 1 2	8 7 4	9 8 8	10 19 8
Pioneer	7 18 4	9 14 10	11 5 2	13 9 2	7 8 0	8 14 4	9 16 6	11 8 6
Provident Life Assoc. of London	7 4 8	9 4 4	10 17 2	13 0 8	6 14 10	8 1 0	9 2 6	10 13 4
Provident Mutual	7 1 9	8 17 3	10 6 5	12 8 0	6 11 3	7 17 6	8 19 0	10 9 9
Prudential	7 12 0	9 7 0	10 16 0	12 17 0	7 2 0	8 7 0	9 8 0	10 19 0
Refuge	7 6 8	9 3 8	10 14 0	12 17 0	6 14 4	8 0 4	9 3 0	10 18 0
Reliance Mutual	6 15 5	8 11 1	10 0 4	12 1 10	6 4 11	7 11 5	8 13 1	10 3 10
Royal	7 9 4	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 10	6 18 8	8 5 2	9 6 10	10 17 8
Royal Exchange	7 12 3	9 7 8	10 16 6	12 17 7	7 1 9	8 8 0	9 9 5	10 19 11
Royal London	6 19 0	8 14 0	10 2 0	12 1 0	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 15 0	10 5 0
Scottish Amicable	7 3 2	8 19 2	10 8 8	12 10 8	6 12 6	7 19 0	9 0 10	10 12 0
Scottish Equitable	7 17 4	9 12 2	11 0 10	13 1 6	7 7 2	8 12 10	9 13 10	11 4 0
Scottish Life	7 14 8	9 11 6	11 1 10	13 5 0	7 3 10	8 11 2	9 13 4	11 5 4
Scottish Mutual	7 4 2	9 0 0	10 9 4	12 11 4	6 13 6	8 0 0	9 1 10	10 12 10
Scottish Provident	7 13 3	9 9 10	10 19 11	13 2 7	7 2 6	8 9 6	9 11 8	11 3 4
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 4 4	9 0 6	10 10 2	12 12 6	6 13 8	8 0 4	9 2 2	10 13 8
Scottish Widows'	7 14 2	9 11 0	11 1 6	13 4 10	7 2 6	8 8 8	9 10 2	11 1 2
Sentinel	7 10 0	9 7 11	10 19 2	13 3 9	6 18 11	8 6 10	9 9 11	11 3 0
Standard	7 4 11	9 4 10	10 16 2	13 0 2	6 16 4	8 3 9	9 6 6	10 19 7
United Kingdom	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 6	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 10	10 8 6
University	7 16 0	9 12 0	11 1 7	13 3 7	7 5 7	8 12 0	9 13 7	11 4 9
Wesleyan & General	6 19 4	8 14 4	10 2 10	12 3 10	6 9 0	7 14 10	8 16 0	10 6 4
Western Australian	7 5 0	9 1 8	10 10 0	12 10 0	6 12 8	7 18 0	8 19 4	10 10 6
Yorkshire	7 4 0	8 19 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	6 14 0	7 19 0	9 1 0	10 11 0

† Clerical Med. & Gen.—Minimum Purchase Money £500. Rates increased 10s.% over this amount. ‡ Eagle Star—Rate reduced by 5s. if Purchase Money less than £1,000.

Annuity rates quoted on application by the following companies: Australian Mutual; Confederation; Crown Life; Ideal; Imperial Life; Manufacturers Life; Mutual and Citizens; New Ireland; Pilot; Salvation Army; Sun Life; Sun Life of Canada.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance	1953	£1/16/0 compound		£1/16/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Atlas	1955*	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Australian Mutual	1956	£1/14·9 New Series		£1/10/0 New Series	—
Beacon	1956*	£2·2/6		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Blackburn	1957A	£1/16/0		£1/16/0	£1/16/0
Britannic	1957A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
British National Life	1956	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian	1956*	£2/10/0		£2/8/0	At rate last declared
Canada Life	1957	Vary with age, plan and duration			Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly	1954	£1/0/0 (Present series)		£1/0/0 (Present series)	£1/5/0
Clerical, Medical and General	1955*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Colonial Mutual	1957A	£2/16/0	£3/14/0	£2/10/0 (5 years in force) £3/8/0 (20 „ „)	At full rate last declared
Commercial Union	1957	£2/10 0 compound		£2/10/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Confederation	1951	Vary		with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative	1957A	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Crusader	1957A	£2/7/0		£2/2/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star	1957	£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers „		£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers „	£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers „
Ecclesiastical	1954*	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Economic	1955	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Equitable	1956	£2/0/0	£4/0/0	£2/0/0 compound plus £1/0/0 on survival	Whole Life—depends on duration. Endowment—at last rate declared.
Equity & Law	1955*	£2/12/0		— £2/12/0	£2/10/0 to £3/9/0
Federation Mutual	1956	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Friends Prov. and Century	1954	£2/10/0 compound		£2/10/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
General	1955	£2/10/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Gresham	1955	£1/15/0	£2/5/0	£1/15/0 (5 years in force) £2/5/0 (20 „ „)	At full rate last declared
Guardian	1954	£2/10/0 New Series		£2/10/0 compound Old Series	At rate last declared
Ideal Life	1956*	£1/5/0		£1/5/0	At full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada	1957	Vary with age, plan and duration			Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock	1954	£1/14/0 compound (Home)		£1/14/0 compound (Home)	£1/18/0 compound
Legal and General	1956	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0
Licenses and General	1955	£2/2/6		£2/2/6	£2/2/6
Life Association of Scotland	1957*	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Liverpool, London and Globe	1953	£1/18/0		£1/18/0	£2/5/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1956*	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
London and Manchester	1957A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
London Assurance	1955	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared
London Life	1957A	£2/5/0 compound for year		beginning July 1, 1958	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Marine and General	1957	£2/10/0		£2/6/0	At rate last declared
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life	1956	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Midland Employers	1956	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Mutual Life	1957	£2/2/0	£2/12/0	£1/14/0 (5 years in force) £2/2/0 (20 „ „)	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1955	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Nat. Farmers' Union	1957	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	At rate last declared
National Mutual	1956*	£2/12/6 compound		£2/7/6 compound	At full rate last declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1957*	£1/18/0 compound		£1/11/0 compound	Full rate last declared
National Provident	1957*	£3/10/0		£2/12/6 to £3/7/6	Whole Life £3/2/6 Endowt. £2/5/0 to £3/0/0
New Ireland	1957A	£1/18/0		£1/18/0	£1/18/0
North British and Mercantile	1954	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound

Office	Last * Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Northern	1955	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Norwich Union	1955	£2/12/0		£2/2/0	Whole Life £2/15/0 Endowment £2/5/0
Pearl	1957A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Phœnix	1955	£2/3/0		£2/3/0	£2 3/0
Pilot*	1957A	£1/10/0		£1/10/0	—
Pioneer	1958*	£1/14/0		£1/14/0	£1/14/0
Provident Life Association of London	1957A	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Provident Mutual	1955	£2/10/0—Age 65 or over £2 5/0—Under age 65		£2/0/0	Whole Life—£2/5/0 & £2/0/0 Endowment—£1,15/0
Prudential	1957A	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	Quoted on application
Refuge	1957A	£1/18/0		£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Reliance Mutual	1955	£1/15/0		£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Royal Exchange	1957*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Royal	1954	£1/18/0		£1/18/0	£2/5/0
Royal Liver Friendly	1957A	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Royal London	1955	£1/10/0 1951–53		£1/14/0 1954–55	£2/0/0 1956–57, £2/4/0 1958
Salvation Army	1957A	£1/16/0		£1/16/0	£1/16/0
Scottish Amicable	1955	£2/2/6 compound		£2/2/6 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Scottish Equitable	1957	£2/6/0 compound		£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life	1954	£1/10/0		£1/10/0	£2/5/0
Scottish Life	1955	£2/8/0		£2/8/0	£2/6/0
Scottish Mutual	1955*	£2/4/0 compound		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Scottish Provident	1953	£1/2/6 compound (Old series) £1/0/0 compound (new Series)		£1/18/0 compound	£1/5/0 (old) £1/2/6 (new) £2/5/0 endowment compound
Scottish Union	1955	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Scottish Widows	1953	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound
Standard	1955*	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life	1957*	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	£2/6/0
Sun Life of Canada	1957A	Vary with age, plan and duration			—
United Kingdom	1956*	£2/11/0 compound Abstainers pound General		Section, £2/10/0 compound Section	£2/6/0 & £2/5/0
University Life	1954	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/5/0 on death £2/10/0 at maturity
Wesleyan and General	1957A	£1/16/0		£1/16/0	£1/16/0
Western Australian	1953*	£1/10/0 compound		£1/10/0 compound	£1/10/0 compound
Yorkshire	1957*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	Full rate last declared

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1955.

Beacon—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Clerical, Medl. and Genl.—Rates of bonus apply only to Policies effected since 1st Jan. 1946.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1954.

Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1955. Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1956.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1957.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Pilot.—Guaranteed Bonus.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1958

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1957

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending December 31, 1955.

Standard.—Three years ending Nov. 15, 1955.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1953.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	0	1	9	2	31	2	10	6	1	17	2	41	3	5	2	2	13	6
22	2	0	0	1	9	10	32	2	11	8	1	18	5	42	3	7	5	2	15	7
23	2	1	2	1	10	6	33	2	12	10	2	0	0	43	3	9	9	2	17	9
24	2	2	4	1	11	3	34	2	14	0	2	1	7	44	3	12	3	3	0	0
25	2	3	6	1	11	11	35	2	15	2	2	3	4	45	3	14	11	3	4	2
26	2	4	8	1	12	8	36	2	16	6	2	4	11	46	3	16	8	3	6	4
27	2	5	10	1	13	5	37	2	17	11	2	6	3	48	4	2	4	3	11	4
28	2	7	0	1	14	2	38	2	19	6	2	7	10	50	4	9	3	3	17	9
29	2	8	2	1	14	11	39	3	1	3	2	9	5	55	5	12	5	4	15	9
30	2	9	4	1	16	0	40	3	3	2	2	11	0	60	6	17	1	5	18	11

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life [with some Offices premiums cease at age 85] for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH. WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS										WITHOUT PROFITS							
	Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 50			Age 60			Age 30			Age 40			Age 50			Age 60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
***Alliance	2	9	9	2	16	3	3	4	6	4	9	1	6	14	7	1	15	1	2	8	10	3	12	1	5	14	1
*Atlas	2	11	10	2	18	7	3	7	3	4	12	3	6	14	3	1	13	2	2	6	11	3	10	3	5	10	8
*Australian Mutual	2	3	5	2	10	2	2	18	8	4	3	7	6	9	2	1	13	7	2	7	4	3	11	5	5	17	4
*Avon	2	6	7	2	13	1	3	1	3	4	5	6	6	8	7	1	10	8	2	3	8	3	5	10	5	4	2
*Beacon	2	11	3	2	18	0	3	6	7	4	11	4	6	12	7	1	17	6	2	11	2	3	14	0	5	13	6
*Blackburn	2	11	6	2	18	8	3	7	5	4	13	5	6	19	0	1	18	7	2	12	10	3	17	1	6	0	11
*Britannic	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	2	4	12	2	6	17	10	1	17	9	2	12	3	3	16	9	6	0	11
*British National Life	2	7	1	2	13	8	3	2	0	4	6	2	6	9	7	1	15	3	2	8	8	3	11	5	5	13	4
***Caledonian	2	12	1	2	18	10	3	7	0	4	11	7	6	15	7	1	14	6	2	7	5	3	9	11	5	11	0
*Canada Life	1	19	6	2	6	0	2	14	4	3	19	8	6	6	8	1	14	8	2	8	3	3	11	9	5	15	9
City of Glasgow Friendly	2	1	6	2	8	2	2	17	0	4	4	0	6	14	10	Not issued											
*Clerical, Medical & General	2	6	2	2	12	10	3	1	2	4	5	9	6	10	10	1	12	11	2	6	3	3	8	5	5	8	11
*Colonial Mutual	2	7	3	2	14	6	3	3	7	4	8	2	6	15	2	1	12	10	2	5	10	3	8	0	5	9	4
*Commercial Union	2	11	6	2	18	0	3	6	4	4	11	5	6	16	5	1	14	4	2	7	5	3	9	1	5	10	7
*Confederation	2	4	8	2	11	0	2	19	4	4	3	4	6	7	0	1	18	3	2	12	3	3	15	2	5	16	10
*Co-operative	2	11	8	2	18	7	3	7	5	4	16	4	6	19	8	Not published											
Crown Life	2	1	1	2	7	10	2	16	11	4	5	3	6	17	4	1	15	4	2	10	5	3	17	5	6	7	0
***Crusader	2	16	2	3	3	5	3	12	4	4	18	3	—			1	12	11	2	6	0	3	8	4	—		
*Eagle Star	2	8	3	2	15	4	3	4	2	4	10	0	6	15	0	1	15	5	2	9	1	3	12	3	5	14	4
Ecclesiastical	2	5	7	2	12	2	3	0	5	4	4	11	6	8	4	Not published											
*Economic	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	4	12	2	—			1	12	4	2	5	7	3	8	2	—		
*Equitable	2	14	0	2	19	0	3	6	0	4	7	0	6	5	0	1	12	0	2	5	0	3	6	0	5	5	0
*Equity and Law	2	6	11	2	14	7	3	4	6	4	13	5	7	4	4	1	11	5	2	4	3	3	6	8	5	6	2
*Federation Mutual	2	12	7	2	19	7	3	8	3	4	13	8	6	18	5	1	16	6	2	10	3	3	13	7	5	15	8
***Friends' Provident & Century	2	10	5	2	17	8	3	6	8	4	12	10	6	18	5	1	14	0	2	7	9	3	11	4	5	14	4
*General Life	2	12	5	2	19	8	3	8	10	4	14	8	7	0	7	1	15	11	2	9	10	3	13	4	5	15	11
***Gresham	2	6	11	2	13	3	3	1	2	4	5	6	6	9	6	1	13	1	2	6	8	3	9	10	5	11	10
**Guardian	2	9	3	2	16	4	3	5	2	4	10	8	6	15	2	2	9	3	3	5	2	4	10	8	6	15	2

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS				WITHOUT PROFITS			
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ideal Life	2 7 0	2 13 5	3 1 8	4 5 11	6 8 10	1 16 0	2 9 7	3 12 8	5 14 6
*Impl. Life of Canada	1 17 9	2 4 2	2 12 6	3 19 0	6 9 4	1 11 0	2 4 6	3 9 4	5 16 11
*Irish Assurance	2 14 11	3 2 3	3 11 4	4 17 7	7 2 11	1 15 8	2 9 9	3 13 9	5 17 2
*Law Union & Rock	2 11 2	2 17 7	3 5 10	4 9 11	6 11 8	1 14 4	2 7 5	3 10 0	5 9 11
***Legal & General	2 10 1	2 16 3	3 4 0	4 9 10	6 13 1	1 15 1	2 8 8	3 11 10	—
**Licenses & General	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 14 5	2 8 0	3 11 1	5 13 0
*Life Assoc. of Scotland	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 14 2	2 7 2	3 9 2	5 7 1
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
L'pool Victoria F'dly	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	1 13 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5
*London & Manchester	2 11 9	2 18 9	3 7 6	4 13 0	6 17 3	1 15 10	2 9 6	3 12 10	5 15 0
*London Assurance	2 11 6	2 18 3	3 6 9	4 11 6	6 15 0	1 13 3	2 6 7	3 9 6	5 10 11
*London Life	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 11 8	2 4 8	3 6 10	5 5 3
*Manufacturers	1 19 6	2 6 3	2 14 9	4 1 0	6 8 4	1 13 0	2 5 10	3 9 2	5 13 10
***Marine & General	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 2	4 9 2	6 13 5	1 11 5	2 4 3	3 6 6	5 5 0
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 18 6	4 3 2	6 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 11	3 7 0	5 5 4
*Midland Employers	2 8 5	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 6	1 14 1	2 7 3	3 9 11	5 9 2
*Migdal	2 8 7	2 15 6	3 4 3	4 10 1	6 16 5	1 16 7	2 10 6	3 14 4	5 18 6
*Mutual & Citizens'	2 12 9	3 0 1	3 9 3	4 13 9	7 4 10		Not published		
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 6 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	3 14 0	6 0 0
National Farmers' Union	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2
*National Mutual	2 12 0	2 19 0	3 7 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 16 0	2 11 0	3 15 0	6 0 0
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	4 7 2	6 9 6	1 11 0	2 3 4	3 4 6	5 3 4
*National Provident	2 8 7	2 16 0	3 5 5	4 12 7	6 17 9	1 15 1	2 8 2	3 11 0	5 11 8
**New Ireland	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 10	5 18 7
*North. Brit. & Mercan.	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 4 10	4 9 3	6 14 1	1 12 9	2 6 0	3 8 10	5 9 4
**Northern	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 16 4	1 12 10	2 6 6	3 9 9	5 12 2
***Norwich Union	2 9 1	2 16 4	3 5 1	4 10 5	6 15 6	1 12 9	2 6 1	3 8 11	5 8 4
*Pearl	2 9 11	2 17 1	3 6 1	4 12 5	6 18 9	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 9	5 19 2
*Phœnix	2 10 8	2 17 3	3 6 1	4 11 11	6 17 0	1 14 4	2 7 7	3 9 11	5 10 6
*Pioneer	2 9 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	4 10 0	6 13 0	1 19 0	2 12 0	3 16 0	5 18 0
*Prov. Life Assoc. of L'don.	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 11 0	2 4 2	3 6 10	5 7 0
*Provident Mutual	2 7 8	2 14 8	3 3 6	4 9 4	6 15 6	1 14 3	2 8 2	3 11 7	5 14 3
*Prudential	2 7 8	2 14 7	3 3 3	4 8 9	6 14 1	1 12 11	2 5 10	3 8 7	5 11 2
*Refuge	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 19 0	2 13 4	3 17 8	6 2 8
*Reliance Mutual	23 5 0	26 12 0	30 15 0	42 17 0	62 18 0	16 1 0	22 12 0	33 11 0	52 10 0
*Royal	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
*Royal Exchange	2 9 6	2 16 6	3 5 3	4 10 7	6 13 11	1 13 3	2 6 8	3 9 9	5 10 7
Royal Liver Friendly	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10
*Royal London	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 14 5	2 9 2	3 14 5	6 1 0
*Salvation Army	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 16 8	2 11 3	3 16 0	6 0 10
***Scottish Amicable	2 10 7	2 17 5	3 5 11	4 11 1	6 13 11	1 14 10	2 7 11	3 9 10	5 9 6
***Scottish Equitable	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 2	4 12 2	6 16 10	1 13 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
Scottish Legal Life	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4		Not published		
*Scottish Life	2 9 10	2 16 8	3 5 1	4 9 5	6 9 6	1 14 7	2 7 9	3 10 1	5 8 5
*Scottish Mutual	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 4	4 12 10	6 17 8	1 17 0	2 9 10	3 11 8	5 12 10
***Scottish Provident	1 19 8	2 6 2	2 14 4	3 18 6	6 1 2	1 12 5	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 5 11
*Scott. Union & Nat.	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 3 10	4 8 10	6 12 6	1 13 4	2 7 0	3 10 2	5 11 6
***Scottish Widows	2 12 10	2 19 9	3 8 7	4 11 5	6 9 4	1 15 8	2 8 8	3 8 4	5 7 8
*Sentinel	2 7 8	2 14 9	3 3 8	4 9 3	6 11 5	1 14 2	2 7 7	3 10 8	5 10 7
*Standard	2 12 8	2 19 2	3 7 4	4 10 7	6 17 3	1 14 4	2 7 6	3 9 6	5 9 3
***Sun Life	2 8 3	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 3	1 13 9	2 6 10	3 9 2	5 7 10
*Sun Life of Canada	2 6 8	2 14 2	3 3 9	4 11 11	7 0 10	1 15 11	2 9 11	3 14 5	6 2 2
*United Kingdom Prov.	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 9 7	4 14 5	6 18 5	1 16 0	2 9 9	3 13 5	5 17 6
University Life	2 12 0	2 19 0	3 8 0	4 14 0	6 17 0		Not issued		
*Wesleyan & General	2 6 10	2 13 10	3 2 7	4 8 4	6 13 5	1 14 1	2 8 2	3 12 2	5 15 7
*Western Australian		Under revision				1 14 5	2 8 8	3 12 11	5 16 8
*Yorkshire	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	4 9 0	6 13 0	1 13 0	2 7 0	3 10 0	5 12 0

* † For notes see p. 1072.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a " with profit " Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF																	
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS						25 YEARS								
	Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
***Alliance	7 2 1		7 3 6		7 6 0		5 6 6		5 7 8		5 9 8		4 5 4		4 6 3	4	7 10	4	10 6	
*Atlas	7 3 11		7 5 4		7 8 1		5 8 6		5 9 6		5 11 6		4 7 2		4 7 10	4	9 3	4	12 0	
Australian Mutual	6 12 0		6 13 5		6 13 3		4 16 6		4 17 6		4 19 6		3 15 2		3 15 11	3	17 4	4	0 0	
*Avon	7 0 9		7 2 3		7 4 8		5 2 9		5 3 11		5 5 11		4 1 5		4 2 4	4	3 11	4	6 7	
*Beacon	7 6 6		7 7 11		7 10 7		5 10 6		5 11 6		5 13 5		4 8 9		4 9 5	4	10 10	4	13 6	
*Blackburn	7 5 5		7 6 11		7 9 6		5 8 4		5 9 6		5 11 7		4 5 8		4 6 7	4	8 4	4	11 1	
*Britannic	7 3 5		7 4 11		7 7 6		5 6 7		5 7 10		5 10 0		4 4 6		4 5 4	4	7 0	4	9 9	
British National Life	7 2 6		7 4 2		7 6 9		5 6 3		5 7 5		5 9 8		4 4 2		4 5 2	4	6 10	4	9 9	
***Caledonian	7 4 8		7 6 1		7 8 6		5 9 2		5 10 4		5 12 4		4 7 9		4 8 7	4	10 2	4	12 11	
*Canada Life	6 13 0		6 14 8		6 17 6		4 15 10		4 17 2		4 19 5		3 13 10		3 14 9	3	16 6	3	19 6	
City of Glasgow Friendly	6 9 6		6 11 8		6 15 2		4 13 2		4 14 10		4 17 6		3 11 11		3 12 10	3	15 0	3	18 8	
*Clerical, Med. & Gen	7 3 5		7 4 9		7 6 9		5 7 7		5 8 7		5 10 4		4 6 0		4 6 9	4	8 1	4	10 5	
*Colonial Mutual	7 1 1		7 2 9		7 5 3		5 4 4		5 5 6		5 7 10		4 2 1		4 3 2	4	4 11	4	8 2	
*Commercial Union	7 3 0		7 4 7		7 7 1		5 6 6		5 7 10		5 9 11		4 4 11		4 5 11	4	7 7	4	10 6	
*Confederation	6 17 0		6 18 10		7 1 11		5 0 2		5 1 6		5 3 10		3 18 2		3 19 2	4	0 11	4	3 11	
*Co-operative	7 5 4		7 6 10		7 9 6		5 7 8		5 8 10		5 11 0		4 6 0		4 6 11	4	8 5	4	11 2	
Crown Life	6 19 0		7 1 2		7 4 11		4 19 5		5 0 11		5 3 9		3 15 11		3 16 8	3	18 6	4	2 3	
***Crusader	7 9 5		7 10 10		7 13 5		5 13 0		5 14 3		5 16 4		4 11 0		4 11 11	4	13 6	4	16 3	
*Eagle Star	7 4 7		7 6 1		7 8 8		5 7 3		5 8 7		5 10 8		4 5 1		4 6 1	4	7 9	4	10 9	
Ecclesiastical	6 17 2		6 18 9		7 1 2		5 2 2		5 3 4		5 5 5		4 1 1		4 1 11	4	3 7	4	6 5	
*Economic	7 5 5		7 7 0		7 9 8		5 7 0		5 8 3		5 10 5		4 5 5		4 6 1	4	7 10	4	10 9	
*Equitable	7 3 0		7 4 0		7 6 0		5 6 0		5 7 0		5 8 0		4 3 0		4 4 0	4	5 0	4	7 0	
*Equity and Law	7 13 7		7 15 8		7 19 0		5 7 11		5 9 11		5 13 5		4 2 2		4 3 10	4	6 6	4	10 8	
*Federation Mutual	7 4 3		7 5 8		7 8 2		5 8 6		5 9 8		5 11 9		4 6 10		4 7 9	4	9 5	4	12 1	
***Friends' Prov. & Cent.	7 3 3		7 4 11		7 8 3		5 6 2		5 7 5		5 9 7		4 4 8		4 5 7	4	7 4	4	10 4	
*General Life	7 7 1		7 8 7		7 11 4		5 10 6		5 11 9		5 13 10		4 8 1		4 9 0	4	10 7	4	13 7	
***Gresham	6 18 5		7 0 3		7 2 10		5 2 9		5 4 0		5 6 0		4 1 4		4 2 3	4	3 11	4	6 8	
***Guardian	7 2 11		7 4 6		7 6 11		5 6 11		5 8 2		5 10 3		4 5 2		4 6 1	4	7 9	4	10 7	
Ideal Life	6 17 5		6 18 10		7 1 4		5 2 5		5 3 7		5 5 7		4 1 4		4 2 2	4	3 9	4	6 6	
*Imperial Life of Canada	6 14 8		6 16 6		6 19 9		4 16 5		4 17 10		5 0 4		3 15 2		3 16 3	3	18 0	4	1 5	
*Irish Assurance	7 10 8		7 12 3		7 14 9		5 13 4		5 14 7		5 16 6		4 10 5		4 11 4	4	13 1	4	15 11	
*Law Union & Rock	7 3 3		7 4 7		7 6 10		5 7 10		5 8 11		5 10 9		4 6 7		4 7 5	4	8 10	4	11 4	
***Legal & General	7 4 10		7 5 11		7 7 11		5 6 5		5 7 4		5 8 11		4 5 7		4 6 3	4	7 6	4	9 8	
**Licenses & General	7 5 7		7 7 3		7 9 11		5 7 8		5 9 1		5 11 4		4 4 7		4 5 7	4	7 6	4	10 8	
*Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 4 9		7 6 2		7 8 10		5 8 7		5 9 7		5 11 6		4 6 8		4 7 4	4	8 9	4	11 4	
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl	7 5 9		7 7 0		7 9 6		5 9 4		5 10 6		5 12 6		4 7 6		4 8 4	4	10 0	4	12 8	
L'pool Vict. Friendly	7 3 10		7 5 7		7 8 2		5 5 9		5 7 1		5 9 4		4 2 6		4 3 7	4	5 4	4	8 5	
*London & Manchester	7 5 8		7 7 2		7 9 7		5 10 1		5 11 3		5 13 3		4 8 7		4 9 5	4	11 0	4	13 8	
*London Assurance	7 4 2		7 5 8		7 8 4		5 8 4		5 9 4		5 11 5		4 6 9		4 7 5	4	8 11	4	11 8	
*London Life	7 0 0		7 1 3		7 3 8		5 3 3		5 4 0		5 5 8		4 2 0		4 2 5	4	4 0	4	6 5	
*Manufacturers'	6 11 10		6 13 5		6 16 10		4 14 11		4 16 4		4 18 8		3 12 2		3 13 8	3	15 7	3	18 11	
***Marine and General	7 3 7		7 5 0		7 7 7		5 6 3		5 7 6		5 9 6		4 4 7		4 5 5	4	7 1	4	9 11	
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	6 18 10		7 0 3		7 2 11		5 3 0		5 4 0		5 5 11		4 1 3		4 1 11	4	3 3	4	5 11	
*Midland Employers	7 2 4		7 3 9		7 6 5		5 6 6		5 7 7		5 9 7		4 5 0		4 5 8	4	7 2	4	9 11	
*Migdal	7 2 4		7 3 11		7 6 7		5 6 3		5 7 7		5 9 8		4 4 6		4 5 5	4	7 1	4	9 10	
*Mutual Life	6 17 1		6 19 4		7 2 3		5 0 7		5 2 9		5 5 6		3 18 6		4 0 8	4	3 3	4	6 10	
*Nat.& Local Gov. Officers	7 5 0		7 7 0		7 10 0		5 8 0		5 9 0		5 12 0		4 5 0		4 6 0	4	8 0	4	11 0	
*Nat. Farmers' Union	6 18 9		7 0 3		7 2 8		5 0 9		5 1 11		5 3 11		3 19 5		4 0 4	4	1 11	4	4 7	
*National Mutual	7 3 0		7 5 0		7 7 0		5 7 0		5 8 0		5 10 0		4 5 0		4 6 0	4	8 0	4	11 0	
*National Mutual of Australasia	6 12 6		6 15 0		6 18 4		4 15 10		4 18 3		5 1 4		3 13 6		3 15 11	3	18 9	4	2 10	
*National Provident	6 18 11		7 1 10		7 6 0		5 2 6		5 4 10		5 8 2		4 0 0		4 1 10	4	4 7	4	9 10	
**New Ireland	7 1 3		7 2 11		7 5 7		5 3 9		5 5 1		5 7 3		4 1 2		4 2 2	4	3 10	4	6 11	
*North Brit. & Mercan	7 1 9		7 3 2		7 5 10		5 6 6		5 7 5		5 9 5		4 5 7		4 6 2	4	7 7	4	10 2	
** Northern	7 5 3		7 6 10		7 9 4		5 8 7		5 9 9		5 11 11		4 6 3		4 7 2	4	8 10	4	11 9	
***Norwich Union	7 0 10		7 2 5		7 5 0		5 4 3		5 5 6		5 7 7		4 2 10		4 3 9	4	5 5	4	8 3	
*Pearl	7 5 8		7 7 5		7 9 11		5 8 2		5 9 5		5 11 8		4 5 9		4 6 9	4	8 6	4	11 5	
*Phœnix	7 8 3		7 9 8		7 12 0		5 10 8		5 11 10		5 13 9		4 8 3		4 9 2	4	10 8	4	13 4	
*Pioneer	7 4 0		7 6 0		7 8 0		5 9 0		5 10 0		5 12 0		4 7 0		4 8 0	4	10 0	4	13 0	
*Prov. Life Assoc. of L'don.	7 0 7		7 2 2		7 4 9		5 4 8		5 5 11		5 8 0		4 3 0		4 3 10	4	5 5	4	8 3	
*Provident Mutual	6 19 4		7 0 10		7 3 4		5 3 9		5 5 0		5 7 0		4 2 3		4 3 1	4	4 9	4	7 6	
*Prudential	7 1 11		7 3 5		7 5 10		5 6 2		5 7 4		5 9 4		4 4 5		4 5 4	4	6 11	4	9 7	
*Refuge	7 7 0		7 8 4		7 10 8		5 10 0		5 11 0		5 12 8		4 8 0		4 9 0	4	10 4	4	12 8	
*Reliance Mutual	69 12 0		70 7 0		71 12 0		51 18 0		52 10 0		53 10 0		41 5 0		41 14 0	42	10 0	43	19 0	
*Royal	7 5 6		7 7 0		7 9 6		5 9 4		5 10 6		5 12 6		4 7 6		4 8 4	4	10 0	4	12 8	
*Royal Exchange	7 6 0		7 7 5		7 10 1		5 9 11		5 10 10		5 12 11		4 7 11		4 8 8	4	10 1	4	12 10	
Royal Liver Friendly	6 19 5		7 1 7		7 4 8		5 2 11		5 4 3		5 6 11		4 0 4		4 1 4	4	3 2	4	6 7	
*Royal London	7 8 3		7 9 9		7 12 3		5 11 0		5 12 3		5 14 4		4 8 7		4 9 6	4	11 1	4	13 10	

NAME OF OFFICE	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the end of																							
	15 Years						20 Years									25 Years								
	Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Salvation Army	7	4	11	7	6	7	7	9	2	5	8	0	5	9	3	5	11	5	4	5	10	4	6	9	4	8	6	4	11	6
***Scottish Amicable	7	4	0	7	5	7	7	8	0	5	7	4	5	8	7	5	10	7	4	6	1	4	7	0	4	8	7	4	11	3
***Scottish Equitable	7	4	0	7	5	6	7	8	0	5	8	0	5	9	2	5	11	2	4	6	10	4	7	6	4	9	2	4	12	0
Scottish Legal Life	7	6	4	7	8	2	7	11	3	5	6	3	5	7	8	5	10	1	4	2	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	8	6
*Scottish Life	7	5	2	7	6	6	7	9	0	5	8	10	5	9	9	5	11	9	4	6	10	4	7	8	4	9	3	4	12	0
*Scottish Mutual	7	4	6	7	6	0	7	8	8	5	7	10	5	9	2	5	11	2	4	5	8	4	6	6	4	8	4	4	11	2
**Scottish Provident	7	4	6	7	6	2	7	8	10	5	7	3	5	8	7	5	10	9	4	5	9	4	6	10	4	8	5	4	11	5
*Scottish Un. & Nat	7	0	10	7	2	4	7	4	10	5	5	6	5	6	8	5	8	8	4	4	0	4	4	10	4	6	6	4	9	4
*Scottish Widows'	7	6	6	7	8	2	7	10	11	5	9	0	5	10	4	5	12	7	4	7	8	4	8	9	4	10	6	4	13	5
*Sentinel	7	4	0	7	5	6	7	8	3	5	8	0	5	9	0	5	11	1	4	5	9	4	6	6	4	7	11	4	10	9
*Standard	7	3	4	7	4	10	7	7	3	5	6	11	5	8	1	5	10	1	4	7	0	4	7	10	4	9	5	4	12	1
***Sun Life	7	2	9	7	4	3	7	7	0	5	7	3	5	8	3	5	10	4	4	5	7	4	6	3	4	7	9	4	10	7
*Sun Life of Canada	6	19	5	7	2	4	7	6	9	5	1	3	5	3	7	5	7	2	3	18	5	4	0	3	4	3	2	4	7	7
*United Kingdom Prov	7	7	0	7	8	6	7	11	1	5	11	0	5	12	2	5	14	3	4	9	5	4	10	3	4	11	10	4	14	7
University Life	7	0	0	7	3	0	7	6	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	9	0	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	7	0	4	11	0
*Wesleyan & Gen	7	1	11	7	3	2	7	5	2	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	8	0	4	3	7	4	4	3	4	5	7	4	7	9
*Western Australian										Under revision																				
*Yorkshire	7	2	0	7	4	0	7	6	0	5	7	0	5	8	0	5	10	0	4	5	0	4	6	0	4	8	0	4	10	0

*** These offices allow reductions of 1/-% for sums assured of £1,000–2,499. 2/-% £2,500–4,999. Further reductions £5,000 and over. ** Rates reduced by 1/-% £1,000–2,499. 2/-% £2,500 and over.

* Reductions allowed are as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates are for £500–£999, 1/6%, £1,000–£2,499, 3/-£2,500–£4,999. Australian Mut.—1/-% £2,000–£4,999.

Avon—1/-%, £2,500–£4,999.

Beacon—5/-% £1,000–£2,499. 6/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Blackburn—1/-% £500–£999. 2/-% £1,000 and over.

Britannic—6d.% £500–£1,000, 1/-% £1,000 and over.

British Natl.—2/-% £500–£999. 3/-% £1,000–£1,999. 4/-% £2,000–£3,999. 5/-%£4,000 and over, without profits.

Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/-% £1,000–£2,499. 4/-% £2,500 or over.

Clerical Medl. & Gen—5/-% over £1,000.

Colonial Mutual—1/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Commercial Union—2/-% £2,000–£4,999.

Confederation Life—Rates are for £500–£999, and increased if less. Reduced if higher.

Co-operative—2/-%£500 or over.

Eagle Star—2/-% £500–£1,999. 3/-% £2,000–£4,999.

Economic—1/-% £1,000–£1,999. 2/-% £2,000 or over.

Equitable—1/-% £1,000–£2,499. 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Equity & L.—1/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Fedn. Mutl.—1/-% £1,000–£1,999. 2/-% £2,000 and over.

Ideal—2/6% £1,000 or over.

General Life—2/-% £500–£999; 3/-% £1,000–£2,499 6/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Endt. Assur. :—Add 10/- per policy under £1,000. Deduct 1/6% £2,499–£4,999 ; 2/-% £5,000 or over.

Irish—1/-% £500–£999. 2/-% £1,000 or over. With guaranteed Bonus. 3/-% Endowment £1000 or over.

Law Union and Rock—Rates are for £250. 1/6% £1,000–£2,499 ; 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.

Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/6% £1,000–2,499; 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Liverpool and London and Globe—2/-% £1,000–£2,499 ; 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Lon. & Man.—2/6% £250–£2,499. 3/6% £2,500–£4,999.

London Assurance—1/-% £1,000–£2,499. 2/-% £2,500–£3,999. 3/-% £4,000–£4,999.

London Life—4/-% in excess of £2,000. Rates are for £1,000 and slightly increased for less.

Manufacturers'—Minimum policy £500.

Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.

Midl. Emp.—1/6% £1,000–£2,499. 2/6% £2,500 and over.

Migdal—Special reductions £500 or over.

Mutual and Citizens—Reduced rates £2,000 or over.

Natl. & Local Gov. Offcrs.—1/-% £1,000 or over.

National Farmers' Union—1/-% £2,500–£4,999.

National Mutual—1/-% £1,000–£2,499. 2/-% £2,500–£3,999. 3/-% £4,000–£4,999.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday. 1/-% £2,000–£4,999.

National Provident—1/-% £500-£999 ; 2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500–£7,499.

North Brit. and Merc.—2/-% £2,000–£4,999.

Pearl—1/-% £500–£999 ; 2/-% £1,000–£2,499 ; 3/-% £2,500 or over.

Phœnix—1/-% £500-£999 ; 2/-% £1,000-£2,499 ; 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Pioneer—3/-%£500–£999; 6/-%£1,000–£1,499; 9/-%£1,500 or over.

Prov. Life Assoc. of London—Rates are for £500–£2,499. Reduction made £2,500 or over.

Provident Mutual—Rates are for £1,000 and slightly increased for less. Reductions for higher amounts.

Prudential—Rates for £1,000. 2/-% for excess over £1,000. Add 5/- per Policy if under £1,000.

Refuge—1/-% £250-£499 ; 2/-% £500-£999 ; 3/-% £1,000-£2,499 ; 4/-% £2,500 or over.

Reliance Mutual—Rates shown are for £1,000. For other amounts deduct £1 10s. 0d. and apply reduced rate to Sum Assured required and finally add £1 10s. 0d.

Royal—2/-% £1,000–£2,499. 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Royal Exchange—1/-% £1,000–£1,499. 2/-% £1,500–£2,499. 3/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Royal London—1/-% £250-£499 ; 2/-% £500-£1,999 ; 3/-% £2,000 or over.

Salvation Army—1/-% £500–£999; 1/6% £1,000 or over.

Scottish Life—2/-%£1,000–£2,499. 3/6%£2,500–£4,999.

Scottish Mutual—4/-% over £500.

Scottish Union and Nat.—Rates are for £500–£1,499. 1/-% £1,500–£2,999. 2/-% £3,000–£4,999.

Scottish Widows'—2/-% £500–£1,499. 3/-% £1,500–£2,499. 3/6% £2,500–£4,999.

Sentinel—3/-% £1,000–£2,500. Further reduction over £2,500.

Standard—1/-% £1,000 or over—with profits. 2/-%. £1,000–£2,499. 3/6% £2,500–£4,999—without profits.

Sun Life of Canada—Rates are for age nearest birthday. 2/-% £2,500 or over—with profits. 2/-% £10,000 or over, ordinary Life—without profits.

United K. Temp.—2/-% £500–£999. 4/-% £1,000–£2,499. 5/-% £2,500–£4,999.

Wesleyan and General—Rates are for £1,000. 1/-% £3,000–£9,999.

Western Australian—1/-% £1,000 or over.

Yorkshire—1/-% £1,000–£1,999. 2/-% £2,000–£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1957

The following table shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1957 unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Alliance	7,896	12,189,750	281,719	86,995
Atlas	5,141	9,814,910	322,394	21,589
Australian Mutual Prov.	99,175	172,048,937	—	—
Avon	539	1,509,568	17,363	705
Beacon	8,985	11,863,705	153,531	3,438
Blackburn (Ord.)	1,889	765,478	33,132	726
Britannic (Ord.)	15,171	7,884,243	390,789	98,796
British National Life	—	317,514	13,060	—
Caledonian	2,822	6,011,504	110,674	12,915
Canada Life	31,960	144,827,303	2,383,064	25,117
City of Glasgow Friendly	962	319,919	17,770	2,745
Clerical, Medl. and Genl.	10,344	10,514,592	327,892	12,815
Colonial Mutual	—	96,268,904	3,263,799	—
Commercial Union	12,521	24,148,629	545,108	48,284
Confederation Life†	27,786	77,907,270	1,329,476	84,411
Co-operative (Ord.)	46,327	29,584,071	1,280,239	56,787
Crown Life†	27,268	67,986,703	1,509,404	115,333
Crusader	4,778	5,933,763	161,672	430
Eagle Star	5,545	62,037,305	2,136,529	—
Economic	362	602,238	18,868	880
Equitable Life	4,993	6,988,593	203,865	40,115
Equity and Law	5,194	12,218,597	491,702	22,191
Federation Mutual	255	156,574	8,195	Nil
Friends Prov.	9,672	34,389,877	1,049,227	34,874
General Life	6,423	10,881,392	417,923	11,135
Gresham Life	8,785	12,432,182	499,244	25,692
Guardian*	25,428	39,043,952	1,076,013	92,926
Ideal	616	298,135	10,987	1,328
Imperial†	15,499	34,645,053	806,134	11,632
Irish Assurance	5,672	3,916,640	127,053	1,388
Law Union and Rock	5,195	7,220,525	151,751	54,167
Legal and General	54,435	92,083,002	3,643,616	1,482,876
Licenses and General	1,101	1,474,017	47,916	6,407
Life Assoc. of Scotland	2,760	3,671,672	111,141	12,957
Liverpool and London and Globe	11,627	13,351,296	209,167	29,531
London and Manchester (Ord.)	12,030	5,648,589	301,318	40,571
London Assurance	8,345	10,044,549	277,613	33,843
London Life	2,715	5,366,600	252,472	34,040
Manufacturers' Life	41,787	118,621,810	2,622,249	460,799
Marine and General	2,314	3,019,773	117,109	9,916
Medical Sickness	981	2,421,318	35,676	7,418
Midland Employers	1,194	2,366,029	55,037	2,175
Migdal†	3,922	1,085,922	27,626	2,100
Mutual Life†	66,523	56,119,879	2,035,387	73,766
National and Colonial†	1,371	2,495,572	39,942	1,957
Nat. and Local Govt.	983	949,101	13,887	14,493
Nat. Farmers Union	3,660	6,270,081	152,393	10,869
Nat. Mutl. of Aust.*	72,006	90,725,845	2,373,441	210,777
Nat. Mutual Life	1,982	3,055,242	118,209	2,011
Natl. Prov.	6,056	7,791,753	352,352	22,019
New Ireland (Ord.)	5,359	3,057,721	123,625	4,643
North Brit. and Merc.	7,873	15,938,711	362,492	27,183
Northern	—	31,984,424	615,338	58,958
Norwich Union	52,341	77,876,671	1,929,198	81,440
Pearl (Ord.)	56,031	38,099,125	1,389,331	437,490
Phoenix	4,934	9,573,965	246,509	9,952
Pilot	2,581	866,766	24,894	Nil
Pioneer*	2,165	706,150	39,027	486
Prov. Life Assoc. of London	9,051	12,034,550	343,994	1,419
Prov. Mutual	35,193	10,942,186	353,640	1,057
Prudential (Ord.)	155,371	205,566,533	5,885,642	201,451
Refuge (Ord.)	31,773	15,188,363	724,984	360,439
Reliance Mutual	1,460	1,585,126	36,308	1,316
Royal Exchange	7,413	10,956,434	351,662	13,228
Royal*	28,054	41,407,585	699,266	115,917
Royal Liver (Ord.)	13,248	3,109,225	188 591	23,127
Royal London (Ord.)	17,259	12,933,361	460,583	19,757
Salvation Army (Ord.)	4,142	961,850	57,218	2,136
Scottish Amicable	7,394	14,118,901	436,480	19,904
Scottish Equitable	3,602	6,652,871	178,342	6,897
Scottish Legal (Ord.)	1,399	309,675	18,373	6,725
Scottish Life	5,551	10,559,717	303,584	6,496

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Scottish Mutual	5,385	6,232,308	222,549	11,449
Scottish Prov.	4,194	11,626,141	518,534	41,662
Scottish Union and Natl.	3,216	7,721,231	160,289	5,153
Scottish Widows	—	17,967,045	469,112	25,663
Sentinel†	8,694	3,822,216	162,559	2,649
Standard*	18,938	63,084,272	1,407,622	53,087
Sun Life of Canada	97,919	282,083,946	5,127,493	143,608
Sun Life	26,161	60,806,714	1,878,378	75,928
United Kingdom	9,150	11,737,205	480,946	14,830
University Life	1,243	1,355,919	45,689	6,776
Wesleyan and Gen. (Ord.)	5,488	4,709,070	158,039	18,628
Western Australian*	114	105,143	4,074	10
Yorkshire	8,180	25,930,177	583,153	41,725

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn	48,895	2,275,133	Prudential	1,380,093	101,370,697
Britannic	287,136	14,724,199	Refuge	296,991	17,316,943
City of Glasgow Friendly	32,455	1,529,861	Reliance Mutual	24,023	1,374,583
Co-operative	836,567	48,326,359	Royal Liver	379,269	17,523,180
Irish Assurance	85,503	3,913,723	Royal London	323,259	21,470,966
London and Manchester	117,681	6,525,872	Salvation Army	64,587	2,636,401
Mutual Life†	75,866	11,918,045	Scottish Legal	96,984	3,902,166
New Ireland	55,192	2,018,456	Wesleyan and General	69,573	4,155,663
Pearl	608,273	34,085,427			

*Guardian Figures include subsidiary Cos. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1957. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1958. Royal, including Liverpool and London and Globe. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1957. Standard, year ending November 15, 1957. Western Australian, year ending June 30, 1957. † 1956 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the following pages the class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows :—A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life	*Johannesburg:* City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion	Albion House, 34–35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney:* 73–76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon	Church St., *Stratford-on-Avon.*
1905	AFM	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1583	AFLM	Beacon	1301, Stratford-road, *Birmingham*; 3, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1894	AFM	Bedford General	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, *Liverpool*, 2.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, *Blackburn.*
1925	FM	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. [W.C.2.
1866	AFLM	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44–46, Kingsway, *Liverpool:* 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester.*
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, EC.3.
1854	AFM	British Equitable	36–44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1904	AFLM	British General	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	LFM	British Nat. Life	92–94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1920	AF	British Merchants	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	*Edinburgh:* 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian	35, Great St. Helens, E.C.3
1934	AF	Cambrian	*Toronto*; 6, Charles II Street, S.W.1,
1847	L	Canada Life	61–62, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1903	AFM	Car and General	1, Cornhill, E.C.3. [E.C.3.
1899	F	Central	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 7, Leadenhall-street,
1885	AFLM	Century	4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1922	AFM ex-motor	Chemists' Mutual	*Glasgow:* 160 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne:* 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland	10, Donegall Square, S., *Belfast.*
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto:* 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1891	AFM	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford.*
1867	AFLM	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester;* 42, Kingsway,
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3. [W.C.2.
1807/1906	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life	*Toronto:* 21–24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1899	AFLM	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey: 52, Lime St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Dominion	*Edinburgh:* 22, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2; Life Dept.— 22, Arlington St., S.W.1.
1887	AFLM	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1901	AFLM	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1823	AFLM	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 1 & 2, Royal Exchange Bldgs., E.C.3.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1898	AFM	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh:* 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1762	L	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester:* 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Excess	40, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1900	AFM	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	County Insurance-buildings, *York.*
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, *Manchester.*
1925	L	Federation Mutual	*Redhill:* 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1890	AFM	Fine Art and General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	AFLM	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Life Dept., Dorking, Surrey.
1885	AFLM	General Accident	*Perth:* General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	*Perth:* 52, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1848	L	Gresham Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire and Accident	188–190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1840	AFLM	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1821	AFLM	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	24, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-street, *Dublin.* [Hanwell, W.7.
1932	FL	Ideal	Pitmaston, *Birmingham,* 13. 5, The Broadway,
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	*Toronto:* 28–29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1939	AFLM	Irish Assurance	Hamman Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., *Dublin,* C8.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Iron Trades Ho., 21–24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1915	Keys	Key	Theatre Chambers, Babington-lane, *Derby.*
1892	AFM	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AFM	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFLM	Legal	24–28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1890	AFLM	Licenses and General	24–28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edin.*; 61–62 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1836	AFLM	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool:* 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-st., *Liverpool:* 7 & 8 Royal Exch., E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1850	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	Byron House, 7–9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1836	M	Lombard Insurance	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	AFM	London Guar. and Accident	4–5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1869	AFL	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
1860	AFM	London and Provincial Marine	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1862	AFLM	London and Scottish	King William Street House, Arthur-st., E.C.4.
1887	L	Manufacturers	*Toronto:* 293, Regent St., W.1.
1836	M	Marine	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine and General	1, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool:* Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	3, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.

Estd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AFM	Methodist	51, Spring-gardens, *Manchester*.
1808	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual	*Birmingham:* 52-54, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1896	Plate Glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley*.
1934	I	Migdal	*Jerusalem:* 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster	222, Gresham Ho., Old Broad St., E.C.2.
1909	AFM	Monument	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life and Citizens'	*Sydney:* 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1935	LF	National and Colonial	58-60, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1890	AFLM	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers	National Boiler	*Manchester:* Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFLM	National Farmers' Union	Church-street, *Stratford on Avon*.
1897	AF	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow:* 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	Fidelity Guar. etc.	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh:* Granville Ho. Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral	*Melbourne:* 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial	3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1921	Naval Officrs' risk, etc.	Navigators and General	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	AFLM	New Ireland	12, Dawson-street, *Dublin*, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh:* 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Life Dept., 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific	*Hong Kong:* 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Northern	Union-ter., *Aberdeen:* 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich:* 50, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich:* 49, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.3.
1864	AFLM	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1782	AFLM	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	AFLM	Pilot	Marine Road, Colwyn Bay.
1891	AL	Pioneer	31, Dale-street, *Liverpool*, 2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., W.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial	*Kendal:* Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland	*Sydney:* 22, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AFM	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	143-149, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge	Oxford-st., *Manchester:* 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1911 1951	L	Reliance Mutual	Tunbridge Wells. 123-7, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Reliance Fire and Accident	Great Bounds, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells,
1881	FM	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool:* 3-4, Lime-street, E.C.3. [Kent.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	AFM	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1845	AFLM	Royal	*Liverpool:* 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc.	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1. [St., E.C.4.
1720	AFLM	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. Life Dept.: 82, Queen
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly	*Liverpool:* 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1861	AFL	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	220-226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	35, St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow:* 17, Tokenhouse
1881	AFM	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow:* 66-67, Cornhill, E.C.3. [Yard, E.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.:* 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General	*Glasgow:* 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.:* 62-63, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	95 Bothwell-st., *Glasgow*, C.2.
1881	AL	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.:* 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1876	AFLM	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh:* King William Street House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual	109, St, Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 6, Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh:* 3, Lombard-st.,
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh.* [E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.:* 25, Bucklersbury,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.:* 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea	*Liverpool:* 14-19, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Mar.). Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.2. (Fire, &c.).
1904	AFL	Sentinel	Brownlow Ho: 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British	*New Zealand:* 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life	3, George-st., *Edinb.:* 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine	*Liverpool.*
1891	AFM	State	*Liverpool, 2:* Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1710	AFM	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal:* 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1936	L	Teachers' Assurance	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1800	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool:* 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	FM	Thistle	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime St., E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton	*Calcutta:* 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	1, Linen Hall-street, *Belfast.*
1714 1907	AFM	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	*Hongkong:* 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1803	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool.*
1915	AFM	United British	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1908	AFLM	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	33-36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish	37-39, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1825	L	University	19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1859	Boilers	Vulcan Boiler and General	67, King-street, *Manchester* 2.
1875	AtM	Warden	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3. [street, E.C.4.
1911	AtM	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	*Cardiff:* King William Street House, Arthur-
1841	AFLM	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, *Birmingham* 4.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	1, Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	AFM	West of Scotland	*Glasgow:* 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	AFM	Western	*Toronto:* 36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian	*Perth:* 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1832	AL	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*, C.2.
1717 1906	AFM	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1865	AFM	White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
1919	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn.	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	World Marine and General	85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York:* Becket House, 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1872	AtM	Zurich General Acc. & Liability	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., W.C.1.

HOW TO ASSIGN A LIFE POLICY

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor: but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with, provided the Title is clear.

The Assignment may be in the following form to comply with English law, but may be subject to slight variation in other parts of the British Isles:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of ....., (occupation)..... in consideration of the sum of (pounds) ..... paid to me by (name)....., of (address) ....., in the County of ..... (occupation)....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said ....., his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered ....., and dated ....., and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ....., 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—
Name .....
Address .....
.....

The document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office.

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for acknowledgment, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This wording should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896–1958

VOLUNTARY (*i.e.* Not including State) BUSINESS.

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" Insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Membership		Assurances or Policies		Total Funds	
			Thousands				£000's	
1956	12,048	*100*	6,373	*32,851*	230,414		*256,767*	
1938	19,000	*141*	8,491	*25,738*	151,013		*84,837*	
1913	25,475	*71*	6,783	*7,481*	51,489		*11,163*	

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1956 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,145,000 in sickness benefit and £2,010,000 in death benefit while payments on death claims by collecting societies amounted to £8,666,000.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1956—set out below indicate the strength of several leading old established societies including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Funds (including Reserves)
		£
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868)	677,000	23,110,000
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842)	546,000	18,122,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810)	472,000	27,003,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834)	347,000	19,490,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835)	229,000	6,851,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances		Funds (including Reserves)
	Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	
			£
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843)	12,582,000	4,088,000	150,385,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850)	7,799,000	1,855,000	77,140,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852)	2,797,000	859,000	22,051,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next nine years it fell by 26 per cent. to 6,373,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) sickness insurance to enable a margin of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread *branch*

units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death. Some of these old Guilds with their distinctive titles still survive, and the present Voluntary Register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703); the "Society of Lintot" (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, extended the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, and authorized societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies.

The Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1958 increased from £20 to £30 the amount of insurance allowable on the life of a parent or grandparent.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893–1954

During the 10 years ended 1957 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership by 24 per cent. and assets by 16 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 1,045 societies on the register at the end of 1957 and 1,118 societies in 1947:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
1957	12,148,000	249,454	954,290	66,594	7,119	51,366	453,058
1947	9,805,000	246,729	434,215	46,179	6,857	35,216	390,275

In addition, 172 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 56,000) were on the register at the end of 1957. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1957 amounted to £545,000,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £196,000,000.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874–1940.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Co-operative Societies respectively tabulated on p. 1078 and above) are based on the Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

As indicative of the part played by the Building Societies movement in assisting the vast owner-occupier housing expansion after the 1914–1918 war, Building Societies advanced on mortgage a total of almost £1,600,000,000 during the 21 years 1919–1939.

There was, of course, a considerable decline in mortgage advances during the Second World War but £3,174,000,000 was advanced during the 11 years, 1946 to 1956. Advances during 1957 totalled £371,000,000 and although this amount was below the record figure of 1955 it represented an increase of 54 per cent. over the figure for 1947.

During 1957, shareholders and depositors added £433,000,000 to their accounts. Withdrawals of capital amounting to £337,000,000 were again the highest the societies have ever experienced but nevertheless the total assets increased to £2,408,000,000. Of this total, mortgage balances represented 84 per cent., the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4·5 per cent. of the total assets.

For the year 1957 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £117,000,000

Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled over £74,000,000. Management costs, at £14,000,000 for 1957 averaged only about 1¾*d.* per £1 of the mean mortgage assets.

The average mortgage interest rate charged by societies is 6 per cent., and the interest rates offered to investors are mainly 3½ per cent. on shares and 3 per cent. on deposits (both tax paid by the societies).

The Council of the Building Societies Association advised its members in September 1958 to maintain these rates unchanged for the time being despite the reduction in the Bank rate. The largest building society, the Halifax (which is not a member of the Association), had earlier announced reductions of ½ per cent in the rate charged to its borrowers and ¼ per cent in the rates offered to investors.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1957—with 1956 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Assets over £1m.	38	2 572,923	282,534	1,589,852	145,729	78,703	1,536,257	301,972
Other Socs.	717	841,601	88,354	489,249	42,899	28,861	489,690	80,037
1957 TOTALS	755	3,414,524	370,888	2,079,101	188,628†	107,564	2,025,947‡	382,009
1956 ,,	*773*	*3,233,924*	*334,047*	*1,909,337*	*103,483*	*101,404*	*1,878,591*	*351,542*

† Total Depositors, 570,832. ‡ Total Borrowers, 2,084,221.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £650,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1957

Year Estabd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.		£
1869	Accrington, Savings and Bldg. Soc. 15 Dutton St., Accrington	1,039	726,000
1853	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley	10,749	6,484,000
1851	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple	1,558	819,000
1870	Bath Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath	1,700	1,264,000
1850	,, Somerset, Gloucester and Wilts, 2 Terrace Walk, Bath	1,262	971,000
1879	Bedford P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford	2,348	1,122,000
1924	,, — Bedfordshire, 77–83 Harpur St., Bedford	10,519	6,924,000
1914	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea	1,152	881,000
1862	Bideford—Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford	2,589	2,300,000
1851	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley	25,191	25,574,000
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham	5,317	6,559,000
1847	,, Incorporated, 42 & 43 Waterloo St., Birmingham	10,076	11,087,000
1903	,, —Blackheath and Dt B, 12, Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham	1,473	724,000
1872	Bishop Auckland Rock, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland	1,079	795,000
1888	Bishop's Stortford—Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford	899	762,000
1934	Bournemouth and Christchurch, Victoria Chambers, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth	831	839,000
1949	,, —Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth	1,307	1,405,000
1851	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford	30,013	32,812,000
1885	,, P., 41 & 43 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford	19,626	21,075,000
1849	,, —Provincial, Market St., Bradford 1 and Albion St., Leeds, 1	66,349	71,030,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex	893	681,000
1921	Bridgwater 1 King Sq., Bridgwater	8,573	8,051,000
1865	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton	1,172	789,000
1863	,, —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton	56,936	62,937,000
1905	,, —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton	2,772	2,254,000
1930	,, —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton	676	660,000
1850	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol	23,091	20,202,000
1853	,, P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol	1,899	1,256,000
1880	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex, P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill	1,096	687,000
1850	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley	49,473	51,420,000
1874	,, —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley	28,275	17,056,000
1850	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge	3,890	2,689,000
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle	11,775	6,693,000
1907	Chalfont & Dist. P., High St., Chalfont St. Giles	2,611	995,000
1898	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham	2,881	1,053,000
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, Clarence St., Cheltenham	28,528	30,275,000

*P.=Permanent: B.=Benefit. Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1861	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross	4,440	3,359,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Chislehurst, Kent	3,798	3,071,000
1859	Chorley and District, 10 Mealhouse Lane, Chorley	3,141	860,000
1869	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester	858	952,000
1856	„ P. B., 21 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester	1,222	1,008,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne	2,954	2,442,000
1892	Coventry Mut. P., 11 Priory Row, Coventry	2,780	2,158,000
1884	„ P. Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry	28,714	18,757,000
1872	„ Provident P., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry	5,206	3,659,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dt. B., 194 High St., Cradley Heath	1,092	782,000
1864	Croydon—Vigilant, 104a George St., Croydon	1,181	1,088,000
1946	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington	9,280	7,312,000
1859	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby	22,189	16,070,000
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury	10,040	8,384,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley	5,336	3,068,000
1857	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton	3,350	1,185,000
1877	Eastbourne Mut., Terminus Rd., Eastbourne	6,928	7,222,000
1880	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield	1,594	1,361,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome	1,517	876,000
1865	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness	6,318	3,840,000
1863	Gateshead, P., 46, West Street, Gateshead	1,005	718,000
1880	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays	4,004	2,580,000
1847	„ —Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays	936	743,000
1848	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Lincs. P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby	732	784,000
1853	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Halifax	463,886	344,012,000
1854	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent	4,605	3,580,000
1882	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow	2,212	1,800,000
1951	Hastings & Thanet, 29–31 Havelock Rd. Hastings and 46 Queen Street, Ramsgate	30,641	24,247,000
1851	„ —East Sussex, Wellington Pl., Hastings	11,154	6,917,000
1954	Hayes (Middx)—Lloyds P., Springfield House, Hayes, Middx.	1,723	1,046,000
1890	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath	3,457	2,063,000
1884	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead	1,218	1,194,000
1853	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley	4,281	2,431,000
1870	„ —Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley	16,298	8,789,000
1865	„ P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley	4,410	1,912,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126–127 Western Road, Hove.	3,221	2,713,000
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield	31,159	32,220,000
1876	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich	2,259	965,000
1849	„ & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich	12,674	3,011,000
1855	„ —Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich	8,597	7,197,000
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Grange Road West, Jarrow	1,352	817,000
1851	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley	8,165	9,264,000
1865	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames	2,601	1,882,000
1853	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa	1,074	830,000
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds	17,487	15,220,000
1848	„ P. Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds	109,991	110,709,000
1856	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek	45,455	37,900,000
1863	„ United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek	14,080	7,605,000
1853	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester	48,826	44,392,000
1875	„ Temp., 13/15 Belvoir St., Leicester	20,650	18,253,000
1870	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes	3,728	2,024,000
1877	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool	8,177	8,241,000
1854	„ & Provincial, 16–18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool	982	1,024,000
	London :—		
1849	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1	573,674	278,204,000
1854	Alliance Perpetual, 46 Baker St., W.1	5,714	3,641,000
1870	Argyle B., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7	2,415	948,000
1878	Chelsea, 110 King's Road, S.W.3	6,449	4,974,000
1882	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4	12,552	10,406,000
1946	City & Metropolitan, 39, Moorgate, E.C.2	1,533	1,359,000
1862	City of London 34 London Wall, E.C.2	6,387	6,463,000
1908	City Prudential, 131–2 Park Lane, W.1	14,914	14,067,000
1931	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1	2,540	1,873,000
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1	312,913	162,621,000
1879	Equity P., 164A Strand, W.C.2	2,062	1,040,000
1902	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12	2,842	2,694,000
1896	Fourth P.O. Brettenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2	10,894	8,551,000
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15–17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4	4,020	3,010,000
1871	Guardian, 2 Southampton Row, W.C.1	7,385	6,962,000
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 47–49 Oxford St., W.1	6,071	6,017,000
1926	Hendon, 81 Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4	2,037	1,086,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1937	Holloway and City Terminus, 246, Upper St., N.1	1,290	883,000
1054	Industrial, 201 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10	2,225	2,233,000
1852	Lambeth, 112 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1	7,211	6,179,000
1083	London and Essex, 2 Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15	1,253	1,272,000
1863	London Commercial Deposit P., Guilford Hse., Gray's I. Rd., W.C.1	1,304	719,000
1866	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2	5,934	4,774,000
1866	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5	3,557	1,647,000
1932	Nalgo, 1 York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.1	22,316	11,351,000
1866	New Cross Equitable, 470 New Cross Rd., S.E.14	978	973,000
1883	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1	4,336	4,008,000
1870	Peckham Mutual, Hanover Park House, Peckham, S.E.15	1,130	832,000
1847	People's, 15 & 16 Deptford Broadway, Deptford, S.E.8	1 221	939,000
1848	Planet, Planet Ho., Finsbury Sq., E.C.2	10,540	10,388,000
1881	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1	13,619	12,604,000
1941	Property Owners', Spencer Ho., South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2	3,383	2,195,000
1865	Royal Mut. B., 84 Kingsway, W.C.2	3,972	1,487,000
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Road, N.W.3	2,659	2,122,000
1022	Shern Hall (Methodist), 306 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17	4,630	3,571,000
1875	South London, 45, Streatham Hill, S.W.2	6,282	5,101,000
1876	South Western, 6 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., S.W.12	3,437	1,543,000
1931	State, 26 Upper Brook Street, W.1	11,853	6,376,000
1854	Temperance P., 223-227 Regent St., W.1	35,653	38,580,000
1877	Walthamstow, 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17	3,022	3,371,000
1885	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2	28,232	26,467,000
1879	West London Inv., 199 Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12	3,090	2,599,000
1954	Westminster, 45-46, Crawford St., W.1	2,202	1,305,000
1847	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18	207,674	133,391,000
1867	Loughborough P., Baxter Gate, Loughborough	2,491	1,627,000
1866	Luton, 24, King St., Luton	2,417	2,561,000
1870	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield	9,539	4,988,000
1859	Maidenhead, 58 King St., Maidenhead	4,841	4,642,000
1870	Mansfield, Regent St., Mansfield	3,025	2,976,000
1870	Market Harborough, 9 Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'	7,622	3,208,000
1875	Melton Mowbray, 14 Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray	2,799	2,410,000
1872	Middleton, 99 Long St., Middleton, Manchester	12,174	3,589,000
1860	Nelson—Marsden, 2 Russell St., Nelson	10,768	6,665,000
1856	Newbury, 19 Bartholomew St., Newbury	3,491	3,148,000
1861	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37/41 Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne	10,540	7,280,000
1876	" " Globe P., 21 Eldon Sq., " "	1,442	1,312,000
1957	" " —Grainger and Percy, Hood St., Newcastle upon Tyne	8,161	7,180,000
1850	" " —Northern Counties P., 2 Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne	17,870	13,862,000
1865	" " —Rock Market St., " "	20,624	15,046,000
1867	" " —St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place " "	952	868,000
1863	" " —Universal P., 36 Grey St., " "	6,126	5,147,000
1869	Newport—Mon'shire. & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Newport	2,601	2,590,000
1888	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton	6,895	4,379,000
1848	" Town & County, 85 Abington St., Northampton	45,279	31,798,000
1895	North Shields—Mercantile, 25 Northumberland Square, N. Shields	1,716	1,343,000
1875	" P., 75 Howard St., N. Shields	2,457	1,364,000
1875	" —Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields	1,823	815,000
1855	" —Tynemouth P. B., 53 Howard St., North Shields	1,462	920,000
1887	" —Tynemouth Vict. Jub. P., 1 & 2 Nbld. Pl., N. Shields	1,751	1,358,000
1848	Northwich, 1 High St., Bull Ring, Northwich	4,548	2,710,000
1852	Norwich, St. Andrew's House, Norwich	9,001	10,941,000
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham	9,879	8,874,000
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., Halesowen Rd., Old Hill	3,162	1,533,000
1867	Oldham—House and Mill, 127 Union St., Oldham, Lancs.	1,058	737,000
1848	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley	2,563	2,094,000
1877	Padiham, Burnley Rd., Padiham	3,129	2,823,000
1860	Peterborough Prov. B., 49 Priestgate, Peterborough	4,538	3,836,000
1896	Portsmouth, 166 London Rd., Portsmouth	1,431	1,468,000
1866	" —Hampshire, 44 Commercial Rd., Portsmouth	1,236	1,161,000
1846	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury	2,287	2,252,000
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch	6,766	4,209,000
1903	Redhill—East Surrey, 19/21 London Rd., Redhill	2,148	979,000
1855	Reigate—Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate	1,968	1,423,000
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby	8,662	4,356,000
1861	" Provident, 34 North St., Rugby	1 574	884,000
1849	Saffron Walden B., King St., Saffron Walden	912	850,000
1846	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough	4,188	2,569,000
1857	Sheerness & Gillingham P., 35 Broadway, Sheerness	5,024	2,981,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1879	Shepshed, P. B., Bull Ring, Shepshed	2,022	726,000
1853	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton	13,993	15,021 000
1876	Somercotes, Leabrooks Rd., Somercotes	2,986	779,000
1891	Southend-on-Sea—South East Essex P., 28 Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea	1,394	1,422,000
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields	1,368	1,297,000
1866	,, ,, —Corporation, 99, Fowler St., South Shields	2,467	1,425,000
1874	,, ,, —Eligible, 91 Fowler St., South Shields	1,419	826,000
1877	,, ,, Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields	1,563	964,000
1867	Stafford P., 1 Martin St., Stafford	1,401	1,345,000
1877	,, Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford	1,831	1,515,000
1876	Steyning & L thenampton, 62 High St , Steyning	2,503	2,002,000
1924	Stockport—Vernon, 24, St. Petersgate, Stockport	1,112	1,121,000
1852	Stoke-on-Trent P., Victoria Chambers, Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent	752	968,000
1852	,, —Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	1,964	821 000
1889	Stourbridge, Lye and Dist. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge	1,099	751,000
1849	,, —Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Incorpd., 82a High St., Stourbridge	2,515	1,314,000
1850	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud	2,371	1,962,000
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Provt. P., 23 John St., Sunderland	2,644	1,568,000
1877	,, —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland	5,661	5,532,000
1853	,, Working Men's, 52 Fawcett St., Sunderland	7,174	4,298,000
1868	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon	1,368	1,225,000
1899	,, —North Wilts. Equit., 18 to 20, Commercial Rd., Swindon	811	709,000
1854	Tamworth P. B., 6, Victoria Rd., Tamworth	1,400	754,000
1868	Teddington—Globe, 70 High St., Teddington	2,861	2,552,000
1883	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142–3 High St., Tewkesbury	1,070	722,000
1901	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton	2,710	1,240,000
1850	Tunbridge Wells P., 12, Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells	908	706,000
1866	Tyldesley P.B., Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley	1,323	869,000
1846	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield	11,167	4,442,000
1863	Walsall Mutual, 45 Bridge St., Walsall	2,721	2,273,000
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex	2,224	1,871,000
1854	Warwick & W'shire. P., 24–26 Jury Street, Warwick	4,501	2,239,000
1851	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St. Wednesbury	3,309	2,425,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 293 Harrow Rd., Wembley	1,686	1,242,000
1849	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich	17,121	12,247,000
1877	Wolverhampton & Dist. P., 41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton	8,076	6,503,000
1849	,, F'holders'. P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton	10,441	7,067,000
1902	,, —S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton	5,350	4,163,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester	6,749	2,915,000
	WALES		
1865	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff	603	723,000
1860	,, —Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff	7,646	7,351,000
	SCOTLAND		
1869	Dunfermline, 56 East Port, Dunfermline	15,377	11,919,000
1899	Edinburgh—Century, 21–23 Albany Street, Edinburgh	1,080	1,097,000
1952	,, Mutual & Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh	1,181	890,000
1848	,, —Scottish, 4, York Place, Edinburgh	700	659,000
1861	Inverness, 21–23 Union St., Inverness	1,805	1,265,000
18[illegible]	Paisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley	2,176	1,395,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width,§ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	28–30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26·75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914. ‡ Reconstructed 1929–30. § At the bottom.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX 1958

SPECIMEN TABLES

Tax payable by (*a*) single persons; and (*b*) married couples without children; after deduction of the personal allowance and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Table.

Income	Single Persons				Married Couples without Children			
	All Earned Income		All Investment Income		All Earned Income		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1 15 0	– 2	1 15 0	– 2	—	—	—	—
225	3 18 9	– 4	3 18 9	– 4	—	—	—	—
250	6 2 6	– 6	6 2 6	– 6	—	—	—	—
300	14 13 4	– 11½	14 13 4	– 11½	—	—	—	—
350	23 18 0	1 4½	37 3 4	2 1½	3 12 6	– 2½	18 12 6	1 1
400	33 2 9	1 8	59 5 0	2 11½	9 7 9	– 5½	30 10 0	1 6½
500	55 10 0	2 2½	93 0 0	3 8½	27 17 2	1 1½	59 5 0	2 4½
600	81 15 0	2 8½	135 10 0	4 6	48 0 0	1 7	93 0 0	3 1
700	111 17 9	3 2½	178 0 0	5 1	74 5 0	1 11½	135 10 0	3 10½
800	144 18 10	3 7½	220 10 0	5 6	102 8 10	2 6½	178 0 0	4 5½
900	178 0 0	3 11½	263 0 0	5 10	135 10 0	3 0	220 10 0	4 11
1,000	211 1 1	4 2½	305 10 0	6 1½	168 11 1	3 4½	263 0 0	5 3
1,250	293 13 10	4 8½	411 15 0	6 7	251 3 10	4 0	369 5 0	5 11
1,500	376 6 8	5 0	518 0 0	6 11	333 16 8	4 5½	475 10 0	6 4
2,000	541 12 2	5 5	730 10 0	7 3½	499 2 2	5 0	688 0 0	6 10½
2,500	756 17 9	6 0½	993 0 0	7 11½	694 7 9	5 7	930 10 0	7 6
3,000	984 13 4	6 7	1,268 0 0	8 5½	917 3 4	6 1½	1,200 10 0	8 0
4,000	1,490 4 5	7 5½	1,868 0 0	9 4	1,412 14 5	7 1	1,790 10 0	8 11½
5,000	2,092 15 3	8 4½	2,518 0 0	10 1	2,005 5 3	8 0½	2,430 10 0	9 9
6,000	2,745 10 10	9 2	3,218 0 0	10 8½	2,648 0 10	8 10	3,120 10 0	10 5½
7,000	3,448 6 4	9 10	3,968 0 0	11 4	3,340 16 4	9 7	3,860 10 0	11 0½
8,000	4,151 1 11	10 4½	4,718 0 0	11 9½	4,043 11 11	10 1½	4,610 10 0	11 6½
9,000	4,903 17 6	10 11	5,518 0 0	12 3	4,786 7 6	10 8	5,400 10 0	12 0
10,000	5,659 5 0	11 4	6,318 0 0	12 7½	5,541 15 0	11 1½	6,200 10 0	12 5
12,000	7,359 5 0	12 3	8,018 0 0	13 4½	7,231 15 0	12 1	7,890 10 0	13 2
15,000	10,059 5 0	13 5	10,718 0 0	14 3½	9,922 15 0	13 3	10,580 10 0	14 1½
20,000	14,684 5 0	14 8	15,343 0 0	15 4	14,541 15 0	14 7	15,200 10 0	15 3
25,000	19,309 5 0	15 5½	19,968 0 0	15 11½	19,166 15 0	15 4½	19,825 10 0	15 11
30,000	23,934 5 0	15 11½	24,593 0 0	16 4½	23,791 15 0	15 10½	24,450 10 0	16 4
40,000	33,184 5 0	16 7	33,843 0 0	16 11	33,041 15 0	16 6½	33,706 10 0	16 10½
50,000	42,434 5 0	16 11½	43,093 0 0	17 3	42,291 15 0	16 11	42,950 10 0	17 2½
100,000	88,684 5 0	17 9	89,343 0 0	17 10½	88,541 15 0	17 8½	89,200 10 0	17 10

RULES

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, *i.e.* rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. *Scale repairs, etc., by reference to gross assessment.*

Lands.....one-eighth

Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40..... one-quarter

Exceeds £40, but not £50.. £10

Exceeds £50, but not £100 one-fifth

Exceeds £100.....£20 plus one-sixth of excess of £100.

A reduction may be claimed in the assessment of any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. In relation to recently acquired property it is permitted to claim a reduction in the net assessment equal to the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property relief cannot exceed the net annual value. The cost of insuring the property and agents charges are allowable maintenance expenditure.

Under Schedule B.—Fixed assessment on actual year basis to cover value of amenity lands—parks, gardens etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D, Case I if taxpayer so elects. Schedule B assessments are to equal one-third of annual value of the land for Schedule A purposes.

INCOME TAX is chargeable on an individual's income of the fiscal year ending 5th April (a married woman's income is normally included with that of her husband). An individual receiving income from a business or a profession can, however, use his own accounting year as a basis for his assessment.

Married Couples with One Child—Earned Income

Further reliefs may be due which would reduce the tax below the amounts shown below

Income	One Child not over 11		One Child over 11 but not over 16		One Child over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
435.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
500.....	5 10 0	– 2½	2 13 9	– 1½	—	—
600.....	22 11 8	– 9	16 12 11	– 6½	10 14 2	– 4½
700.....	41 1 1	1 2	35 2 4	1 0	29 3 7	– 10
800.....	66 15 0	1 8	58 6 3	1 5½	49 17 6	1 3
900.....	93 0 0	2 1	84 11 3	1 10½	75 2 6	1 8½
1,000.....	126 1 1	2 6½	115 8 7	2 3½	103 16 1	2 1
1,250.....	208 13 10	3 4	198 1 4	3 2	187 8 10	3 0
1,500.....	291 6 8	3 10½	280 14 2	3 9	270 1 8	3 7
2,000.....	456 12 2	4 7	445 19 8	4 5½	435 7 2	4 4
2,500.....	631 17 9	5 1	618 15 3	4 11½	605 12 9	4 10½
3,000.....	849 13 4	5 8½	835 18 4	5 7½	822 3 4	5 6
4,000.....	1,335 4 5	6 8½	1,320 4 5	6 8	1,305 4 5	6 6½
5,000.....	1,917 15 3	7 8½	1,901 10 3	7 8	1,885 5 3	7 7
6,000.....	2,550 10 10	8 6	2,533 0 10	8 6	2,515 10 10	8 5
7,000.....	3,233 6 4	9 3½	3,214 11 4	9 2½	3,195 16 4	9 2
8,000.....	3,936 1 11	9 10½	3,917 0 11	9 10	3,898 11 11	9 9½
9,000.....	4,668 17 6	10 5	4,648 17 6	10 4½	4,628 17 6	10 4
10,000.....	5,424 5 0	10 10½	5,404 5 0	10 10	5,384 5 0	10 9½
12,000.....	7,104 5 0	11 10½	7,083 0 0	11 10	7,061 15 0	11 9½
15,000.....	9,784 5 0	13 1	9,761 15 0	13 0½	9,739 5 0	12 11½
20,000.....	14,399 5 0	14 5	14,376 2 6	14 5½	14,353 0 0	14 4½
25,000.....	19,024 5 0	15 3	19,001 2 6	15 3	18,978 0 0	15 2½
30,000.....	23,649 5 0	15 10	23,626 2 6	15 10	23,603 0 0	15 9
40,000.....	32,899 5 0	16 6	32,876 2 6	16 6	32,853 0 0	16 5½
50,000.....	42,149 5 0	16 11	42,126 2 6	16 10½	42,103 0 0	16 10½
100,000.....	88,399 5 0	17 8½	88,376 2 6	17 8½	88,353 0 0	17 8½

The standard rate of income tax for 1958–59 is 8*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source. For exceptions see Schedule D.

Under Schedule D.—Generally on income of preceding year. Profits of Trades and Professions. Interest on public revenue escaping Schedule C and on Bank and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, etc. Interest on P.O.S.B. and Trustee Savings Bank Accounts up to £15 per person exempt from income tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Sur Tax purposes and has to be grossed at the standard rate. Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions. For persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades or Professions, carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arising when rent of unfurnished house less attributable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed under system commonly known as PAYE on actual year basis.

Income from employments exercised abroad assessable only to the extent that it is remitted and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

Since 5th April, 1949, unemployment and sickness benefit payable under the National Insurance Act are not assessable to income tax. Maternity benefit under the same Act has never been assessable.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emolument of £2,000 p.a. or more now assessable. Fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies may be included in expenses.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person. £140

To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife. £240

Note.—When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. This course is not followed if it is to the advantage of the spouses to be jointly assessed on the basis of the husband's residential position. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *feme sole*.

Allowances for Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year receiving full time education at a recognized educational establish-

Married Couples with Two Children—Earned Income

Further reliefs may be due which would reduce the tax below the amounts shown below.

Income	Two Children not over 11		Two Children over 11 but not over 16		Two Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
565.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
600.....	3 0 0	– 1	—	—	—	—
700.....	17 6 1	– 6	6 2 6	– 2	– 10 0	—
800.....	35 15 6	– 10½	23 18 0	– 7	12 0 6	– 2½
900.....	59 5 0	1 4	42 7 6	– 11½	30 10 0	– 8
1,000.....	85 10 0	1 8½	68 12 6	1 4½	51 15 0	1 0½
1,250.....	166 3 10	2 8	144 18 10	2 4	123 13 10	1 11½
1,500.....	248 16 8	3 4	227 11 8	3 0½	206 6 8	2 9
2,000.....	414 2 2	4 1½	392 17 2	3 11	371 12 2	3 8½
2,500.....	569 7 9	4 7	543 2 9	4 4½	526 17 9	4 3
3,000.....	782 3 4	5 3	754 13 4	5 0½	727 3 4	4 10
4,000.....	1,257 14 5	6 4	1,227 14 5	6 2½	1,197 14 5	6 0
5,000.....	1,830 5 3	7 4½	1,797 15 3	7 2½	1,765 5 3	7 1
6,000.....	2,453 0 10	8 2½	2,418 0 10	8 1	2,383 0 10	7 11½
7,000.....	3,125 16 4	8 11½	3,088 6 4	8 10	3,050 16 4	8 9
8,000.....	3,828 11 11	9 7½	3,791 1 11	9 6	3,753 11 11	9 5
9,000.....	4,551 7 6	10 1½	4,511 7 6	10 0½	4,471 7 6	9 11½
10,000.....	5,306 15 8	10 8	5,266 15 0	10 7	5,226 15 0	10 6
12,000.....	6,976 15 0	11 8	6,934 5 0	11 7	6,891 15 0	11 6
15,000.....	9,646 15 0	12 10½	9,601 15 0	12 10	9,556 15 0	12 9
20,000.....	14,256 15 0	14 3½	14,210 10 0	14 3	14,164 5 0	14 2½
25,000.....	18,881 15 0	15 1½	18,835 10 0	15 1	18,789 5 0	15 0½
30,000.....	23,506 15 0	15 8½	23,460 10 0	15 8	23,414 5 0	15 8
40,000.....	32,756 15 0	16 5	32,710 10 0	16 4½	32,664 5 0	16 4½
50,000.....	42,006 15 0	16 10	41,960 10 0	16 10	41,914 5 0	16 9½
100,000.....	88,256 15 0	17 8	88,210 10 0	17 8	88,164 5 0	17 8

ment) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £100 in its own right, the allowances are:—

(*a*) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £150
(*b*) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £125
(*c*) Other children (each)..... £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose.

"Child" includes step child and adopted child.

When a husband and wife are divorced or permanently separated, relief in respect of any children of the marriage can be given to either the father or the mother or divided between them in any way they may mutually agree. Alternatively, the relief will be divided in the ratio in which they each contribute to the children's maintenance and education. In this connection, any payments which the father makes under an Order of Court or Separation Agreement for the benefit of the children or in any way which would entitle him to deduct the payments as a charge in his own income tax return would not count for the purpose of apportioning the Child Relief.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance. Allowance may also be claimed when child over 16 years is articled or apprenticed provided emoluments (exclusive of premiums returned) do not exceed £100 in the year.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of..... £60

This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £135. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother. If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided pro rata. If annual maintenance afforded is less than £60 allowance limited to amount expended.

A taxpayer, who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the *services of a daughter* resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of..... £40

Allowance for Housekeeper or person looking after children..... £60

An allowance of £60 is granted to:—

(*a*) any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female taxpayer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year and a married man entitled to higher personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.

(*b*) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for tools, uniform, expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.
The next £5,945—One-ninth.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Allowance.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £800. Marginal relief given on incomes slightly in excess of £800.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age before 6th April, 1959, are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed:—

Single person £275
Married couple £440

Marginal relief is given where incomes are only slightly over those limits.

Pension Contributions and National Insurance Act.—Part of a taxpayers' N.I. contribution and contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to "approved" superannuation fund or for the provision of a life annuity in old age are allowed as deductions from income. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on premiums paid for Life Assurance or for Contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Superannuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 relief given at two-fifths of standard rate. For policies or contracts dated before 22nd June, 1916, following rates of relief apply:—

Where total income does not exceed £1,000. Half standard rate (maximum 3*s.* 6*d.*).

Income between £1,000 and £2,000. Three-quarters standard rate (maximum 5*s.* 3*d.*).

Income exceeding £2,000. Full standard rate (maximum 7*s.*).

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. Relief also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer. Relief is given as for life policy or deferred annuity premiums above except that there is no restriction on amount of standard rate. Total relief under either of these headings limited to one-sixth of total income.

Payments for Retirement Annuities, made under a contract approved by the Inland Revenue, and subject to certain statutory limits, may be deducted from total income for income-tax and sur-tax purposes.

PURCHASED LIFE ANNUITIES.—From 1956–57 onwards, the capital element of such annuities, whenever purchased, is not treated as income, and is not taxable. The annuities concerned are those, for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities. The capital element, which is constant, is calculated actuarially, and is agreed between the grantor of the annuity and the Revenue. These provisions do not apply—

(*a*) To annuities which are already treated as having a capital element.
(*b*) To annuities bought with sums which have ranked for relief from Income Tax (*e.g.*, retirement annuity premiums).
(*c*) To annuities under wills or settlements.
(*d*) To annuities under sponsored superannuation schemes or purchased in recognition of services in any office or employment.

Rates of Tax on Taxable Income	in the £
On first £60	2*s.* 3*d.*
On next £150	4*s.* 9*d.*
On next £150	6*s.* 9*d.*
On balance	8*s.* 6*d.*

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £300 are treated as Earned Income. Marginal relief is given where incomes are slightly over this limit. Incomes slightly over £300 are charged at 9*s.* in £.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue Authorities and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." While there is thus no liability to income tax on such interest it must be calculated in taxpayer's total income for assessment to sur-tax. The interest received must be grossed at the standard rate when brought in for sur-tax purposes.

Sur-Tax.—For a person entitled only to Single Personal allowance, no Sur-Tax is charged on the first £2,000. Married men add to that exempt portion the difference between Single and Married Personal Allowance (£100). Child, Housekeeper and Dependent Relative Allowance can similarly be added. Thus, for a married man with two children at school over 16 and one Dependent Relative the exempt portion of his income would be:—

Single man	£2,000
Higher Personal Allowance	100
2 Children (at £150 each)	300
Dependent Relative	60
	£2,460

Incomes over the exempt portion are charged on a sliding scale as follows:—

On each £ of next	£500	2*s.*	in the £
,,	£500	2*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	3*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	4*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	5*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	6*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	6*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	7*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£1,000	7*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£2,000	8*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£3,000	9*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,,	£5,000	10*s.*	,,
On each £ above	£20,000	10*s.*	,,

Deeds of Covenant.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor and not, for example,

a charitable body in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

(*a*) the Settlement can be revoked inside a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).

(*b*) the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast (Ghana), Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamacia, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London) but on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1955–59; 3½% War Stock 1952; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960–90; 2½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the 5th); 2½% National War Bonds (except 1954–56 issue); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues); 5½% Funding Loan 1982–84.

Such persons become technically resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident there.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is.

(*a*) a British subject;

(*b*) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;

(*c*) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection.

(*d*) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or

(*e*) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Such a person can claim a proportion of the normal allowances in the ratio which his income liable to United Kingdom Tax bears to his total income.

This relief is now extended to persons residing in Austria, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Post War Credits.—Those credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941–42, 1942–43, 1943–44, 1944–45 and 1945–46 are repayable to women over 60 and men over 65 years of age. Where a man or woman who has died or become bankrupt would, but for that, be entitled to claim repayment then the person having the title to the credit shall be able to claim repayment. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ACT, 1952

The Income Tax Act, 1918 and all subsequent Income Tax Acts and Finance Acts up to and including the Finance Act, 1951 (in so far as they relate to income tax) have been consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952. This Act came into force as from 6th April, 1952.

NOTES ON INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Where taxpayer is assessable under Schedules A and (or) B, these assessments will be made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property giving rise to the assessment is situated. Assessments under Schedule D (Profits of Trades and Professions) and under Schedule E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which Pension is paid. Other Schedule D income is assessable by H.M. Inspector for the district to which the taxpayer makes his individual return. This is called his Primary district and is determined by the main source of his earned income. Where taxpayer has no earned income his chief place of residence determines his Primary district. H.M. Inspector for this district decides, with the agreement of the taxpayer, against which assessment or assessments the Personal Allowances shall be given. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals as stated on the notice. The reason for disputing the assessment must be stated on appeal. If the assessment cannot be agreed, the taxpayer may appeal to the General Commissioners (whose address will be supplied by H.M. Inspector) and an appeal may be made from their decision to the Supreme Court on points of law.

The tax on such assessments is demanded by and should be paid to the Collector of Taxes who receives the necessary instructions from H.M. Inspector of Taxes and is in no position to discuss the assessment.

Sur-tax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns for this purpose can be made; but this is unnecessary where a full return of all income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Procedure of appeal is the same as for Income Tax assessment.

PAYE.—Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Care should be taken to check Notice of Coding and advise H.M. Inspector of Taxes of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by any number of employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX

Standard Rates of Income Tax (since the passing of the Income Tax Act, 1842) —The Income Tax year from April 6 to the following April 5.

1842–43 to 1854–55	s.	d.
	0	7
1855–56	1	2
1856–58	1	4
1858–59	0	7
1859–60	0	5
1860–61	0	9
1861–62	0	10
1862–64	0	9
1864–65	0	7
1865–66	0	6
1866–68	0	4
1868–69	0	5
1869–70	0	6
1870–71	0	5
1871–72	0	4
1872–73	0	6
1873–74	0	4
1874–75	0	3
1875–77	0	2
1877–79	0	3
1879–81	0	5
1881–82	0	6
1882–83	0	5
1883–84	0	6½
1884–85	0	5
1885–86	0	6
1886–88	0	8
1888–89	0	7
1889–93	0	6
1893–94	0	7
1894–1900	0	8
1900–1	1	0
1901–2	1	2
1902–3	1	3
1903–4	0	11
1904–9	1	0
1909–14	1	2
1914–15	1	8
1915–16	3	0
1916–18	5	0
1918–22	6	0
1922–23	5	0
1923–25	4	6
1925–30	4	0
1930–31	4	6
1931–34	5	0
1934–36	4	6
1936–37	4	9
1937–38	5	0
1938–39	5	6
1939–40	7	0
1940–41	8	6
1941–46	10	0
1946–51	9	0
1951–53	9	6
1953–55	9	0
1955–59	8	6

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY: Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (see *post*, pp. 1090–91) with certain exceptions, *e.g.* agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val* duty paid.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only	0	0	6
N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—			
(*a*) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.			
(*b*) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.			
(*c*) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1161, are not exempt).			
Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration	0	10	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed	0	10	0

ASSIGNMENT: £ s. d.
By way of security—*see* Mortgage.
By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.
By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1	0	0	5
,, ,, 2	0	0	10
,, ,, 5	0	1	3
,, ,, 10	0	1	9
,, ,, 20	0	2	0
,, ,, 30	0	3	0
,, ,, 50	0	5	0
,, ,, 100	0	9	6

BANKER'S CHEQUES 0 0 2

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand, at sight, on presentation or within 3 days after date or sight 0 0 2

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (OF ANY OTHER KIND) AND PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn or expressed to be payable in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland:

Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0

Bills of Exchange, drawn and expressed to be payable, out of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and actually paid, endorsed or negotiated in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.

Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100	0	0	6
Exc. £100 for every £100 or fraction thereof	0	0	6

[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—

1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	5	0
If as collateral security	0	1	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed	0	10	0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital 0 10 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948). £ s. d.

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100 0 5 0
(Subject to deduction of 4*s.* for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight 0 0 2

COLLATERAL SECURITY, *see* MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., *post*.

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	1	0
Exceeds £100 ,, ,, £500	0	2	0
,, 500 ,, ,, 1,000	0	4	0
,, 1,000 ,, ,, 1,500	0	6	0
,, 1,500 ,, ,, 2,500	0	8	0
,, 2,500 ,, ,, 5,000	0	12	0
,, 5,000 ,, ,, 7,500	0	16	0
,, 7,500 ,, ,, 10,000	1	0	0
,, 10,000 ,, ,, 12,500	1	4	0
,, 12,500 ,, ,, 15,000	1	8	0
,, 15,000 ,, ,, 17,500	1	12	0
,, 17,500 ,, ,, 20,000	1	16	0
,, 20,000	2	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5 0 1 0

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock on sale or gift 0 15 6
Otherwise 0 7 9

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift. 0 10 0
Otherwise 0 5 0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift *inter vivos* of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5 0 2 0

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	0	4	0
,, 10 ,, ,, 15.	0	6	0
,, 15 ,, ,, 20.	0	8	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 25.	0	10	0
,, 25 ,, ,, 50.	1	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75.	1	10	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100.	2	0	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 125.	2	0	0
,, 125 ,, ,, 150.	3	0	0
,, 150 ,, ,, 175.	3	0	0
,, 175 ,, ,, 200.	4	0	0

	£ s. d.
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 225.	4 10 0
„ 225 „ „ 250.	5 0 0
„ 250 „ „ 275.	5 10 0
„ 275 „ „ 300.	6 0 0
„ 300, for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value.....	1 0 0

"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.; and a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is chargeable at one-half of the above rates.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, *see* below, p. 1094) of any property (*except* stock or marketable securities for which, *see* above), where the consideration for the sale

	£ s. d.
does not exceed £3,500	nil
Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....	0 5 0
Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....	0 10 0
Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....	0 15 0
Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....	1 0 0

If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,500, or £5,250, or £6,000, as the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,500 or £5,250 or £6,000, as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5....

	£ s. d.
Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..	0 2 0
„ 10 „ „ 15..	0 4 0
„ 15 „ „ 20..	0 6 0
„ 20 „ „ 25..	0 8 0
„ 25 „ „ 50..	0 10 0
„ 50 „ „ 75.	1 0 0
„ 75 „ „ 100.	1 10 0
„ 100 „ „ 125.	2 0 0
„ 125 „ „ 150.	2 10 0
„ 150 „ „ 175.	3 0 0
„ 175 „ „ 200..	3 10 0
„ 200 „ „ 225..	4 0 0
„ 225 „ „ 250..	4 10 0
„ 250 „ „ 275..	5 0 0
„ 275 „ „ 300..	5 10 0

If, in such a case, the instrument is certified at:

	£ s. d.
£4,500..... 1/10 of the above rates	
£5,250..... 1/8 „ „ „ „	
£6,000..... 1/6 „ „ „ „	

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind .....fixed duty 0 10 0

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(*a*) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust or on the retirement of a trustee.

(*b*) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(*c*) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(*d*) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(*e*) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (*Note.*—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(*f*) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(*g*) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(*h*) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(*i*) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (*b*) or (*c*) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted

from Section 74 of the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (*e.g.*, a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10*s.* fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed..... £ s. d. 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement..... 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head. 0 10 0

DEMISE. *see* LEASE.

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:

Same duty as original, but not to exceed..... 0 5 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof.. 0 2 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1954, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate *per cent.*
	£3,000	Nil
£3,000	4,000	1
4,000	5,000	2
5,000	7,500	3
7,500	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	6
12,500	15,000	8
15,000	17,500	10
17,500	20,000	12
20,000	25,000	15
25,000	30,000	18
30,000	35,000	21
35,000	40,000	24
40,000	45,000	28
45,000	50,000	31
50,000	60,000	35
60,000	75,000	40
75,000	100,000	45
100,000	150,000	50
150,000	200,000	55
200,000	300,000	60
300,000	500,000	65
500,000	750,000	70
750,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000		80

Lower rates of duty are payable in certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28). £ s. d.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... 0 0 6

GIFT (*see* VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1094).

GUARANTEE:

If under hand only..... 0 0 6
If under seal..... 0 10 0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., p. 1093, if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (*c*), p. 1089.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand..... 0 0 6
Under seal..... 0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale," *ad val.* duty is payable as a Bond, Covenant, etc.

INSURANCE POLICIES:

Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property..... 0 0 6

Life:—

For any sum not exceeding £10.... 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25..... 0 0 3

	£ s. d.
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0 10 0

Marine:—

Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0 0 1

Where the premium or consideration is expressed to be a sum not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent., and is subject to an increase (whether defined or not in the policy) in the event of the occurrence of a specified contingency, it shall be treated as one not exceeding the rate of half-a-crown per cent. But if, owing to the occurrence of the contingency, the premium or consideration is increased so as to exceed the rate of half-a-crown per cent., the policy or a new policy to be thereupon issued shall be stamped with the additional duty payable and may be so stamped without penalty at any time not exceeding thirty days after the date on which the increased premium or consideration becomes ascertained.

Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent.:

For any Voyage:—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0 0 6
„ £500 „ „ £750	0 0 9
„ £750 „ „ £1,000	0 1 0
„ £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 0 6

For Time:—

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;

(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

N.B.—*No insurance can be made for a time exceeding 12 months, although a policy of such insurance for time may contain a continuation clause in which case an additional stamp duty of 6d. is payable* (see s. 11, *Finance Act*, 1901).

(3) A policy of insurance on baggage or personal or household effects only, if made or executed *out of* Great Britain, is exempt from stamp duty.

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100 0 0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, 1d., but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is 2d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s., unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding 35 years	* Term not exceeding 100 years	Term exceeding 100 years
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 16 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £6,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

	£ s. d.
MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value	0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, *see* EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10	0 0 6
Not exceeding £25	0 1 4
„ „ 50	0 2 6
„ „ 100	0 5 0
„ „ 150	0 7 6
„ „ 200	0 10 0
„ „ 250	0 12 6
„ „ 300	0 15 0
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0 5 0
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0 1 0
Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100	0 1 0

No stamp duty is payable on discharge of a Building Society mortgage, or on the discharge of a local authority mortgage.

	£ s. d.
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, *ss. od.*, up to a maximum of	0 12 0
POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages	0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0 5 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0
Ditto in any other case	0 5 0
Power of attorney of any other kind	0 12 0
An order, request, or direction under hand only from the proprietor of any stocks or shares to any Company or to any officer of any Company or to any banker to pay the dividends or interest arising therefrom to any person therein named is not chargeable with duty.	
PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of	0 12 0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILLS OR EXCHANGE.	
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX, pp. 1084–9	
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0 0 2
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36 Finance Act, 1924.	
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will	0 10 0
SETTLEMENTS.—Any instrument whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0 5 0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer in first negotiation in U.K. for every £25, or fraction of £25	0 0 6
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—	£ s. d.
Issued under the provisions of the Companies Acts—three times the *ad valorem* Duty chargeable on a Transfer for a consideration equal to the nominal value of the Shares or Stock.	
STOCK CERTIF.. *see* SHARE WARRANT.	
SURTAX, *see* p. 1087.	
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.	
VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:—	
On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (*inter vivos*) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, *see ante*, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £3,500	nil
Exceeds £3,500, but does not exceed £4,500, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 5 0
Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 10 0
Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 15 0
Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50	1 0 0
The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (*see*, pp. 1090–1), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."	
If the value of the property does not exceed £300, the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).	
N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, *i.e.* the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will adjudge the value of the property and the duty payable.	

EXCISE LICENCES

	£ s. d.
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):	
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	†10 10 ■
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 8*s. od.* for every further 50 or fraction thereof †.	
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1 5 0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2 10 0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0 4 0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):	
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises†, subject to the following minima:	
In non-urban areas, and in urban areas with a population of less than 2,000	†3 10 ■
Urban areas, population over 2,000	†6 10 0
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10*s. od.*† where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £300.	£ s. d.
BOOKMAKERS.—A licence is required for each meeting at a Dog Racecourse at which a totalisator is operated, by every bookmaker who attends the course for the purpose of receiving or negotiating bets. The rate is determined by the number of enclosures at the course and the category (as shown below) of the particular enclosure in which the bookmaker operates. For every meeting of 8 races or less:	
Where there is only one enclosure	12 0 0
Where there are two enclosures only:	
(*a*) The cheaper enclosure	6 0 0
(*b*) The dearer enclosure	24 0 0
Where there are more than two enclosures:—	
(*a*) The cheapest enclosure	6 0 0
(*b*) The cheapest but one enclosure	18 0 0
(*c*) Any other enclosure	48 0 0
Rates are increased proportionately for each race in excess of 8.	
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1 0 0

	£	s.	d.
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:†			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. od. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.:			
Not exceeding 50,000 gallons	10	0	0
Exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000 or fraction thereof.†			
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
MATCHES.—Annual licence to manufacture	1	0	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES (Per diem)—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, annual licence to sell intoxicating liquors and tobacco	1	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold.... Licence for a Year	10	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold.... Licence for 1 day	2	0	0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises†; a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises (subject to a minimum of £5 in non-urban areas and urban areas of under 2,000 population; and £10 in urban areas over 2,000 population). There is an option to pay in proportion to the "annual licence value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Hotels and Restaurants. Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.			
Clubs. An Excise Duty of 3d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no licence Duty.			
Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			
RAILWAY PASSENGER VEHICLE, annual licence	1	0	0
SACCHARIN, annual licence to manufacture	1	0	0
SPIRITS:			
Rectifiers or Compounders, annual	†15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	†15	15	0
(Methylated) makers of	†10	10	0
" " retailers of	†0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			
Retailers, consumed off premises:†			
Annual value of licensed premises:			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Excdg. £10 and not excdg. £20	11	10	0
" 20 " 30	14	0	0
" 30 " 50	15	0	0
" 50 " 75	16	0	0
" 75 " 100	17	10	0
" 100 " 250	19	0	0
" 250 " 500	30	0	0
" 500	50	0	0
The Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).			
STILLS, annual licence to keep or use	†0	10	0
SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS, annual	1	0	0
SWEETS:			
Any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit or sugar mixed with any other material, and which has undergone a process of fermentation in manufacture, and includes British Wines, made wines, mead and metheglin—			
Maker's annual licence	†5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	†5	5	0
Retailers off	†2	0	0
Retailers ont:			
Annual value of licensed premises:			
Not exceeding £30	2	5	0
Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £50	3	0	0
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	4	10	0
Exceeding £100	6	0	0
TOBACCO, grown in U.K.:			
Tobacco Growers or Curers (1st March)	0	5	0
TOBACCO and SNUFF, annual: Dealers in	†0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000	15	15	0
60 000 " 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	†1	0	0
WINE, annual licences:			
Dealers (wine only)	†10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see also* PUBLICANS)†: from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off)†: from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

†Beginners are charged a proportionate part of the annual rate.

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them; and in Scotland by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Licences are issued for the Councils by the Post Office.

	£	s.	d.
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, *on duty or at practice*, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct.	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
For a continuous period of 14 days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)	0	10	0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/– for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

	£	s.	d.
HAWKERS, annual licence	2	0	0
MONEYLENDERS, annual licence (to July 31st)	15	0	0
February to July	10	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, annual licence	7	10	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence	1	1	0

An abatement of 17s. 10d. may be obtained by a person also taking out a wine retailer's on-licence in respect of a refreshment house not open after 10 p.m.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

	£	s.	d.
Bicycles (other than electrically propelled):			
(*a*) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres	†0	17	6
(*b*) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.	†1	17	6
(*c*) Exceeds 250 c.c.	*3	15	0
Bicycles which are electrically propelled	0	17	6
* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car	1	5	0

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (*a*) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (*b*) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

	£	s.	d.
Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger)	2	0	0
Other tricycles	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger	3	0	0

Hackney Carriages.

	£	s.	d.
Tramcars	0	15	0
Other hackney carriages:—	* Additional		

Having a seating capacity for:	Initial £	s.	d.	Additional £	s.	d.
Not more than 4 persons	10	0	0			
Excdg. 4 but not 8 persons	12	0	0			
" 8 " 26 "	12	0	0	2	0	0
" 26 " 32 "	48	0	0	1	12	0
" 32	57	12	0	1	4	0

* For each person over the number in column 1.

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Traffic Commissioners; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of the Licensing Authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations. See also *Driving Licence Rates*, p. 1098.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

	£	s.	d.
Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment	2	0	0
Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment	2	0	0
Mowing machines	2	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of the agricultural land occupied by that person:—			
Not exceeding 5 tons unladen	12	0	0
5 tons to 10 tons unladen	20	0	0
Exceeding 10 tons unladen	20	0	0
And for each additional ton or part of a ton	2	0	0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen	25	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons	30	0	0
Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons	35	0	0
Excdg. 10 tons unladen—			
For the first 10 tons	35	0	0
For each additional ton or part	5	0	0
(ii) Other such vehicles—			
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen	25	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons	40	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons	55	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons	70	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons	85	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons	85	0	0
For each additional ton or part	15	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	2 tons	15	0	0	1	5	0
2 tons	3 tons	20	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	6 tons	30	0	0	1	5	0
6 tons	—	45	0	0	2	10	0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	3 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	4 tons	35	0	0	3	15	0
4 tons	6 tons	50	0	0	5	0	0
6 tons	—	90	0	0	3	15	0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	11	0	0	—		
1 ton	2½ tons	11	0	0	10	0	
2½ tons	3 tons	14	0	0	1	0	0
3 tons	—	16	0	0	0	10	0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	11	0	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	12	0	0	—		
1 ton	—	12	0	0	1	0	0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	1½ tons	6	0	0	—		
1½ tons	2 tons	6	0	0	2	6	8
2 tons	3 tons	13	0	0	0	15	0
3 tons	4 tons	16	0	0	0	16	0
4 tons	5 tons	19	4	0	0	12	0
5 tons	—	24	0	0	—		

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	2 tons	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	2 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
2 tons	2½ tons	25	0	0	1	10	0
2½ tons	3 tons	28	0	0	2	0	0
3 tons	4 tons	32	0	0	1	12	0
4 tons	5 tons	38	8	0	1	4	0
5 tons	—	48	0	0	—		

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	3 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	4 tons	35	0	0	3	15	0
4 tons	—	50	0	0	5	0	0

* For each ½ ton or part of a ½ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£	s.	d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers	10	0	0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles	6	0	0
Other goods vehicles:—			
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen	10	0	0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons	15	0	0
„ 4 tons	20	0	0

Other Vehicles.	£	s.	d.
Electrically propelled vehicles	7	10	0
Other vehicles—			
(*a*) If registered under the Road Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—			
Not exceeding 6 horsepower	9	0	0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower	10	10	0
(*b*) Other vehicles not included under (*a*) above	12	10	0

Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

PERIODIC VEHICLE TESTS

The Road Traffic Act, 1956, provided *inter alia* for the periodic testing of motor vehicles in respect of fitness of brakes, steering and lighting. Proposals for the testing of vehicles first registered 10 years or more before testing commences were outlined in a White Paper (Cmd. 430). Certain classes of vehicles, *e.g.* public service vehicles, are exempt. Vehicles will be tested by Government and local authority testing stations and by commercial garages licensed by the Ministry of Transport.

A vehicle owner will be under no obligation to have repairs or adjustments necessary to qualify for a test certificate carried out at the garage of the examiner who has tested the vehicle. He will have the right of appeal to the Minister of Transport against the decision of an authorized examiner; in such cases the vehicle will be re-examined by a technical officer of the Ministry. Rejection notices will specify the particular items on which the vehicle has failed to pass the test, with a brief indication of the reasons for failure.

It was expected that testing would start in 1959. A provision requiring the production of a test certificate as a condition of obtaining a vehicle excise licence will be introduced after vehicle owners have had reasonable opportunity to have their vehicles tested.

Test and Appeal Fees	s.	d.
Vehicle test and certificate	15	0
Solo Motor Cycle	10	6
Failed Vehicle (test fee)	14	0
Certificate of fitness after (single) free retest at same testing station	1	0
Appeal Fees:—		
Motor Vehicle	25	0
Solo Motor Cycle	17	6

If the appeal is allowed, part or all of the Appeal Fee will be returned to the vehicle owner.

DRIVING LICENCES

By an Order under s.48 of the Road Traffic Act 1956, the issue of driving licences valid for a period of three years commenced on Sept. 1, 1957. Drivers (other than learners) whose surnames begin with the letters A-F were required to take out a three-year licence when they applied for renewal of their existing licences at any time after Aug. 31, 1957; drivers whose surnames begin with the letters G-N are required to take out a three-year licence when they apply for renewal at any time after Aug. 31, 1958; and those whose surnames begin with the letters O-Z when they apply for renewal at any time after Aug. 31, 1959. Annual licences will continue to be issued to the latter group in the interim period; three-year licences cannot be granted until after the appropriate date. Drivers taking out a full licence for the first time after passing the driving test must take out a three-year licence.

Licence Rates

	£	s.	d.
Annual Driving Licence	0	5	0
Replacement of lost or defaced licence	0	1	0
Additional Group: the existing licence is cancelled and a fresh licence issued, including added Group or Groups	0	5	0
Three-year Driving Licence	0	15	0
Replacement of lost or defaced licence	0	2	6
Amendment of licence (*e.g.* for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period	0	5	0
Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months	0	10	0
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†	0	3	0

† Additional to ordinary driving licence. *See* under Hackney Carriages.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable at most Post Offices for £4 (issue fee £3, plus £1 duty). In Scotland licences are obtainable at most Post Offices in areas conveniently situated for television reception. Elsewhere licences are only available at Head Post Offices. If application is made at any other office which conducts wireless licence business, arrangements can be made for a licence to be issued at a Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and the price of the television licence will be abated at the rate of 1s. 8d. for each month of the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Persons.—Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary television licences for £3 (issue fee £2 plus £1 duty).

Licensing requirements.—One licence (which must be a television licence if a television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loud speakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a wireless receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. Thereafter all renewal licences are dated to expire one year after the licence they supersede.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1958

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

Scientific work on a huge scale was carried on during the International Geophysical Year by the 60 nations engaged in a concerted programme of research into the physical properties of the earth. The results of their discoveries will be pooled and published in three or more world centres; and up to date they have been valuable enough to warrant the extension of the I.G.Y. for another year after January 1, 1959.

The most spectacular event, so far as Britain was concerned, was the completion of "the last great journey in the world," the 2,230 mile crossing of the Antarctic continent by Dr. (Sir) Vivian Fuchs, a journey which occupied 99 days. Sir Vivian Fuchs set out from Shackleton Base on the Weddell Sea at 9.45 p.m. (G.M.T.) on Sunday, November 24. He had previously made a proving trip to South Ice, and considered that the first 300 miles of the journey would be comparatively easy; the rest of the journey would be full of hazards from crevasses, blizzards, frostbite, snow blindness and low temperatures. Scientific observations were made all the way across on polar temperatures, wind speeds, glaciers, and diet, sleep rhythm, oxygen intake, calory intake, the loss and gain of bodily fat, solar radiation, atmospheric "noise," the electrified layers of the upper atmosphere, and even of finger prints to show the effect of cold on the human body. The average day's march was 17 miles; but from the Pole to the Scott Base an average of 33 miles was maintained.

Dr. Fuchs and the main party of the expedition reached the South Pole at 1.8 G.M.T. on January 20. There they had a pre-arranged meeting with Sir Edmund Hillary, who had travelled 1,250 miles from Scott Base on the Ross Sea. The combined party, after a short delay, set off for Scott Base, where they arrived at 1.47 a.m. on March 2, one day ahead of the scheduled time set by Dr. Fuchs. He was in a hot bath when he received a message that the Queen had conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

Dr. Fuchs explained afterwards that it was too early to assess properly the results of his journey. Certainly Geoffrey Pratt's seismic sounding and gravity traverse would provide a sub-ice profile across the continent. It was clear that along his route the rock surface is everywhere above sea level. On the Weddell Sea side of the Pole buried mountain ranges rise 7,000 ft. above sea level, and on the Ross Sea side nearly 9,000 ft. Beneath the Pole lies almost 8,000 ft. of ice, filling a 50-mile-wide depression between high rock masses, which themselves are buried beneath 2,000 ft. of ice.

In the glaciological field, Lister made Rammsonde measurements, examination of ice cores, and temperature gradient. La Grange maintained meteorological observations throughout the crossing, including fluxplate and radiation measurements. From surveys by Stratton and Blaiklock it would be possible to produce a map of the newly discovered Theron Mountains, Shackleton Range and Whichaway Nunataks. Stephenson's geological studies there and his fossil material lay between the known areas of Queen Maud Land and Graham Land.

Rogers's study of energy balance, David Pratt's friction work on snow faces, and a winter indoor climate study by Stratton would be of value. Dr. Fuchs was confident that the two halves of the expedition had made a worthwhile contribution to man's knowledge of Antarctica.

The rockets and satellites sent up during the International Geophysical Year engaged the mind of scientists throughout the world. The first Russian jet-propelled satellite (the "sputnik") was launched on October 4, 1957. It was formed of aluminium alloys, weighed 184 lb. and contained instruments for measuring solar radiation, cosmic rays, ultra-violet rays, x-rays, heavy nuclei in cosmic rays, magnetism and other phenomena in outer space. The Russians claimed that it looped the earth 560 miles high in an elliptical orbit once every 95 minutes, at an angle of 65 degrees to the equator. Its original speed of 18,000 miles an hour decreased by some minutes every day. Morse-like "peep" signals were heard in Britain and good results were obtained by the radio telescope at Jodrell Bank. The carrier rocket launched by the satellite fell about 100 miles south-east of Fairbanks, Alaska, on December 1; and the satellite itself was burned up in the earth's atmosphere on January 4, after completing 1,400 revolutions of the globe and covering 37,000,000 miles. On November 3, 1957, the Russians launched Sputnik II, having a weight of 1,100 lbs., which contained a dog from which it was hoped to obtain medico-biological data on life during cosmic flights. The height of this satellite ranged between 150 and 1,000 miles, and it was believed to have burned out over Barbadoes in April. Later Russia announced that her scientists had brought back to earth safely two dogs fired to a height of 279 miles in a rocket. The cabin of the rocket was fitted with a system of regeneration, an apparatus for recording biological functions, a camera for filming the behaviour of animals during flight, a sun spectrograph for recording the ultra-violet of the spectrum and an instrument for recording the infra-red radiation of the earth.

The existence of a zone of intense radiation above 600 miles from the earth, constituting a hazard to manned space flight, was said to have been confirmed by American and Russian observations. It consisted of protons trapped by the earth's magnetic field after being produced by the decay of neutrons, which in turn were set free by cosmic ray bombardment of the upper atmosphere. Protection from this radiation would have required lead covering four centimetres thick, making space ships impracticably heavy. As the protons moved in a circle in the same plane, perpendicular to the lines of force, a narrow ring of lead would be a sufficient shield, provided the ship maintained correct orientation while passing through the zone, which might be 40,000 miles thick.

Inspired presumably by Russian success, the United States entered the satellite competition, and on January 31 launched Explorer I, weighing 30 lb. and having an estimated lifetime of 2½–10 years. It consisted of a six-inch tube 80 in. long, carrying 10 lb. of radio transmitters and instruments to measure temperatures, cosmic rays, and dust in space. An attempt was also made to get a rocket within the gravitational orbit of the moon. The rocket used was the "Thor-Able," which had twice carried a mouse out of the atmosphere. With its satellite launcher it weighed 52 tons, stood 88 ft. high, and was powered by liquid fuel. It contained an electronic scanner to transmit pictures of the far side of the moon. The object was to

cover part of the distance between the moon and the earth, and to get within 50,000 miles of the moon would have been accounted a success. At 1.18 p.m., British time, on August 17, the telescope shaped rocket, situated at Cape Canaveral, Florida, rose vertically for 40 seconds; after 70 seconds the first stage of it fell away; but at a height of 60,000 ft., reached in 77 seconds, it exploded over the Atlantic. The 230,000 mile flight to the moon had been expected to take 2¾ days. The failure was officially attributed to a leak in a fuel line of the Thor intermediate missile. There were 300,000 parts in the vehicle, and the failure of one of them could have caused the explosion.

In Moscow members of the American satellite groups announced that atmospheric densities had been discovered at heights of between 200 and 600 miles, a little " hotter " than the " hot " atmosphere previously conjectured. There was no point at which the atmospheric temperature was constant. At 600 miles the temperature was 2,200 degrees, increasing at greater heights. The earth was embedded in the atmosphere of the sun 90,000,000 miles away, and might be regarded as a cool spot in the outer edge of the sun's hot atmosphere. The intense band of radiation was found to be farthest away from the earth above the Equator.

It was further announced by American scientists that an Aerobee rocket, fired on March 28, 1957, had reached a height of 196 kilometres, and had measured the intensity of ultra-violet light arriving from certain directions. The amount of hydrogen in the immediate neighbourhood of the earth was estimated to be one hydrogen atom in each cubic centimetre of space. The discovery in another part of the ultra-violet spectrum was that the Aerobee rocket had come across " ultra-violet stars," or patches of special density which radiate only ultra-violet light.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND.—The largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins found in Britain since 1872 was unearthed on the site of two houses being built for Wymondham College, Norfolk. The coins, 800 in number, lay between two and three feet below the surface, and nearby was the broken pottery jar which had contained them. When a coroner's jury decided that the coins were treasure trove, Mr. R. Rainbird Clarke, curator of Norwich Castle Museum, said that the coins ranged in date from about 875 to about 925, and he agreed with Mr. R. H. Dolley, of the British Museum, and Mr. Blunt, of the Numismatic Society, that the date of concealment was 924 or 925. The hoard included coins of Edward the Elder, dated 920 to 924, which were die-linked, 20 being from the same die of one moneyer. This suggested that the mint was nearby and the find might enable scholars to put back the date of the founding of the Norwich mint from the reign of Aethelstan to that of Edward the Elder. The coins were in three groups. The first, 108 coins dated 890 to 905, included 80 of Alfred the Great, five of Edward the Elder (early types), one of Ceolwulf II of Mercia (874 to 877), 19 coins of the St. Edmund memorial coinage, and three of Aethelstan II (Guthrum). The second group (900 to 920) of 16 coins included one of Cnute of York, one anonymous of York, and 14 St. Peter of York. The third group (920 to 924–25) consisted of 759 coins. There were 758 of Edward the Elder—almost entirely minted in East Anglia—and one of Aethelstan (924–25). It was this single coin which confirmed the date of the hoard. The coins have been handed to the British Museum and the finders rewarded according to the market value of the coins at the British Museum's valuation.

ANIMATION SUSPENDED BY FREEZING.—How soon will it be possible to preserve animals—including human beings—in a state of suspended animation by freezing was one of the questions raised by Dr. A. S. Parkes, of the National Institute of Medical Research, at the meeting of the British Association. Recent discoveries had shown that it was possible to cool animals until their temperatures fell below the freezing point of water and then to revive them. In such a condition an animal was dead by all clinical criteria, and yet it was possible to revive it. That raised the question of how to define death. Dr. Audrey Smith, of the same laboratory, said that it was a simple matter to cool hamsters, guinea pigs, monkeys and rabbits to a temperature about five degrees Centigrade below freezing point. If the water in their tissues was gradually frozen the animals could almost always be revived, either by shining electric lamps on them or by subjecting them to radar waves. Animals which had been revived appeared afterwards to be normal: some had produced young. Experiments had been made in cooling hamsters and monkeys to temperatures of 79 degrees Centigrade below freezing and it had proved practicable to restart their heart-beat and respiration. At first the animals died about an hour after revival: in later experiments they died about a day after revival.

APE'S WRITING ANALYZED.—" The behaviour of higher primates in captivity " was the title of an address by Mr. Desmond Mooris, of the Zoological Society, to the International Congress of Zoology. The behaviour of the great apes was in three categories: inborn activities; learnt activities, and self-rewarding activities, in which the performance of the action was its own reward. These occurred only when the basic needs of the individual (*e.g.*, hunger) were satisfied; and they appeared most in young animals and in adult captive animals. In one young chimpanzee one type of action was the interest in scribbling on paper with a pencil He would sit day after day at his drawing-board. There was in these scribbles a basic fan pattern, radiating from the animal. An analysis of several hundred of his drawings showed that (1) on a blank page a fan pattern was often drawn; (2) if a 2 in. square were put in the centre of the paper, the markings were concentrated on this square; (3) if the square were on one side of the paper, the markings were on the other side, with a balancing effect; (4) the farther the square was to one side, the more was the tendency to balance it, rather than to mark it; (5) a vertical line in the centre of the paper, sometimes produced lines crossing it at right angles, whereas horizontal lines were rare in other drawings.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CENTRE.—The first permanent field centre for the training of amateur archæologists was opened at the Roman city of Wroxeter (Viroconium) by Sir Mortimer Wheeler. The centre, the cost of which has been met by the Charles Henry Foyle and Walker Trust, will be run by Birmingham University extra-mural department. Three fortnightly courses—elementary, intermediate, and advanced—will be held there each summer. The training will be directed by Mr. Graham Webster, the department's staff tutor in archæology, who for five years has been guiding field research groups and archæological societies in the West Midlands. The societies linked with the University are undertaking a co-ordinated study of Romano-British defence work. The city of Wroxeter is an outstanding example of a larger Roman town unspoilt from the archæologist's view by overlying mediæval and later development.

Within the five acres under the guardianship of the Ministry of Works enough excavation remains to be done to provide field training for the next 20 years. Outside the present boundaries are 170 acres under cultivation which aerial surveys have shown to cover Roman buildings.

ATOMIUM: CRYSTAL OF IRON.—One of the most surprising exhibits at the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition was the Atomium, which illustrates the orbits of electrons round a central nucleus. It was 360 ft. high and its nine spheres 66 ft. in diameter, the whole resembling quaint silver table tennis balls perched on the ends of vast connecting tubes. Technically, each glistening sphere was described as representing the atomic structure of a crystal of iron magnified 150,000 million times. Some of the spheres, reached by escalators, housed displays of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and two others, including the topmost, 360 ft. above ground, were used as restaurants.

BARNACLES ON THE IRISH COAST.—A small barnacle, scientifically known as *Elminius modestus*, has now established itself along the south coast of Ireland. This alien barnacle from the Antipodes was described by Darwin as inhabiting the south temperate waters of New Zealand, Tasmania and New South Wales. It appeared along the south coast of England in 1943, and shortly afterwards was becoming common around Portsmouth and Chichester and along the Isle of Wight. Our recent immigrant is said to have crossed the barrier of the tropics on the hull of a ship, *viâ* the freshwater lakes of the Panama Canal, with the shell plates firmly closed, to join the growing colony of such barnacles on our coast. Already *Elminius* has spread north to Scotland and eastward to Holland, which it reached in 1946 travelling on a vessel plying between Harwich and the Hook of Holland. It is now also common on the north coast of France from the Belgian frontier to Cap de la Hogue in Normandy and along the shores of Britanny. This barnacle, as its appearance in Ireland indicates, is very much on the move and it may be many years before the final pattern of its distribution in the northern hemisphere can be defined.

BEES: ARE THEY INTELLIGENT? Whether bees are governed entirely by instinct or possess intelligence is a question raised anew by the results of recent observations. Mr. S. Gooding, president of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, told the Royal Society of Arts that previous opinions favouring the control of instinct had been a little too inflexible. Bees showed a degree of choice that was much akin to intelligence. A returning forager-bee dances on the combs and waggles its abdomen to indicate the distance the forage is from the hive and the direction to be taken. During two years Lindauer, working in Munich, had noticed that scout-bees dance upon the surface of hanging swarms, presumably to indicate a desirable final home for the bees. The assumption is fortified by the fact that scout-bees have been observed flying around apiaries, apparently inspecting likely settling places. Lindauer was able, with a stop watch and a sextant, to foretell possible places to which the swarm might finally decamp. Although bees from different sites might be giving differing information to the swarm, it was only when the dances became the same that the information became unanimous, and the swarm left for their final resting place. The inference seems to be that there is among scout-bees some form of "parliament" whereby the minority yield to the majority so that unanimity is established. Another of Lindauer's experiments concerned a swarm which set out for a site 800 metres away but were scattered and reassembled after covering 500 metres. Very soon the scout-bees began dancing on the swarm, showing that only 300 metres remained to be covered. Lindauer's results indicate the exercise of a good deal of choice by the scout-bees in leading the swarm.

BIRD MIGRATION.—The British Trust for Ornithology received a five-year grant from the Nuffield Foundation for analyzing bird migration records. The work will be carried out by Mr. Kenneth Williams, who spent a year on St. Kilda as a warden for the Nature Conservancy, and who was formerly the director of the Fair Isle observatory between Orkney and Shetland. There are twelve observatories in Britain, two in Ireland, and one in Jersey for the study of bird migration. Skokholm in Pembrokeshire and the Isle of May in the Firth of Forth, have records going back to 1934. The process of recording is more than an intellectual field sport. The movements of birds can be related to a number of conditions, particularly the weather. The data over the years will provide some clues about why birds undertake local and intercontinental journeys, and it will please observers to know that their assembled records are to be worked on at the head offices of the trust in Oxford. One of Mr. Williams's first tasks will be to arrange for copying the records by a photographic method, and then, besides analysis, he will make recommendations for the future.

BIRD SONG EXPERIMENTS.—At the International Congress of Zoology, Dr. W. H. Thorpe, F.R.S., Lecturer on Entomology at Cambridge, read a paper on bird-song, based on his experiments with chaffinches, whose song contains both inherited and individually learned components. Birds caught in their first autumn and isolated until the next summer produced nearly normal songs, almost as elaborate as those of wild chaffinches. If, instead of being isolated, they were kept in groups, they copied one another and produced a fairly uniform community pattern of song. Chaffinches hand-reared from their fifth day out of sound of other birds produced simple songs that represented the inborn component of the song of the species. If these birds were grouped together in isolated communities from the third to thirteenth months of their lives, each group would build up a complex but sometimes highly abnormal song, quite unlike those of normal wild birds. Chaffinches could only learn song patterns during their first 13 months of life, and towards the end of that time there was a peak period during which a young bird could learn the fine details of up to six different songs.

BRITAIN JOINED TO EUROPE.—Ever since it was recognized that Britain was once joined to Europe, scientists have been discussing how and when the severance took place. A band of Cambridge botanists—Dr. H. Godwin, Dr. E. H. Willis and Mr. R. P. Suggate—have examined the evidence supplied by fossilized pollen-grains, and have suggested that the breakaway came about 8,000 years ago. They measured the ages of fossilized peat deposits and submerged strand-lines by the dating technique which makes use of radio-active carbon. Samples of material from New Zealand, North America and Britain, have been examined, and from the ages of these it has been possible to say how the level of the oceans has risen in the last 14,000 years. Until 5,000 years ago the seas were rising 3 ft. in a century. The flooding of the oceans came to an abrupt halt 5,000 years ago and since then

the level of the seas has been constant. The flooding of the oceans is accounted for by the melting of the ice-caps accumulated in the last Ice Age. The melting began more than 15,000 years ago and was well in progress 10,000 years ago. This knowledge allows of an explanation of the many similarities between British and Continental flora. If the land-bridge with the mainland had been submerged early in the melting of the ice, it would have been difficult to understand how so many species had been able to colonize this island. If the break had come later, greater similarities between the two areas should be recognizable. In fact the latest method of dating these processes appears to account for the biological facts.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 120th annual meeting at Glasgow on August 27–September 3, under the presidency of Sir Alexander Fleck, F.R.S., chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

The subject of his presidential address was "Science and Business: a Balanced Partnership." Science, he said, was an approach to an understanding of the universe along a broad highway of organized knowledge firmly founded on observation and experiment embedded in a matrix of theory. That highway led mankind to a fuller life and a better world, and it was fitting that the British Association was now devoting itself to the task of securing the greater use of the highway by all people as they entered the second industrial revolution. The Russian and American earth satellites depended on prior developments in science, and the chemical rocket fuels, refractory combustion chambers, and radio transmitters of great relevant information to the earth in the International Geophysical Year, all played their part. Creative possibilities of thermo-nuclear fusion energy had been opened up and there could be no doubt that Zeta and Sceptre were symbols of man's search into a future of boundless energy, a prize which could rank as the greatest material achievement in the history of the world.

Scientific effort cost money. The total annual research expenditure in this country alone was £300,000,000. Public expenditure on education (including the universities) was £740,000,000 a year, and if the universities could accommodate all people who could benefit by such an education, instead of merely the 3½ per cent. who enjoyed it now, £1,200,000,000 would be required. Such large sums could only come from the wealth which we produced, and it was easy to see the responsibility of business, which produced most of our national wealth. If business—a more comprehensive term than industry—were to function effectively over a period of years, it must contribute to the well-being of the community and to social evolution; it must have the capacity to change its methods and even its objectives, and, if it were to be self-perpetuating through modernization, it must make a profit, whether run by private enterprise or by the State.

The output in manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom had increased by 3½ per cent. a year since 1948, compared to 2½ per cent. between the wars. If science had laid the foundation for much of this expansion, business had provided the will and the means to complete the structure. Some of our traditional industries had suffered from the lack of proper scientific direction, and the lesson had not been fully learned to-day. There was scope for the scientist to infiltrate throughout the business structure.

If scientists were to play an important part in business administration, was the balance between science and business likely to be upset? As British industry was at present constituted the balance was heavily tilted the other way. The balance must come in great measure from the individual himself, a balance provided by the education which the scientist and the non-scientist ought to receive.

Our society would not be tolerable if its members were not permitted to develop their personalities and talents. They demanded from scientists and non-scientists alike such intellectual qualities as curiosity, judgment, and imagination. Equally they wanted young people to possess high qualities of character; and the society which a balanced partnership of science and business could help to build would call for courage, integrity and tenacity. These were some of the ideals they might have in their minds as they each addressed themselves to the problems of education for an age of science.

The Presidents of the Sections and the subject of their addresses were as follows:—Mathematics and Physics, Dr. T. E. Allibone, "Thermonuclear power"; Chemistry, Prof. H. J. Emeléus, "Transuranic elements"; Geology, Prof. L. R. Wager, "Beneath the earth's crust"; Zoology, Dr. A. S. Parkes, "Biological effects of low temperature"; Geography, Prof. E. Estyn Evans, "The Atlantic ends of Europe"; Economics, Prof. A. J. Brown, "Inflation and the British economy"; Engineering, Prof. O. A. Saunders, "Heat and the engineer"; Anthropology and Archaeology, Dr. I. C. Peate, "Folklife and the defence of civilisation"; Physiology and Biochemistry, Dr. E. N. Willmer, "Cellular differentiation"; Psychology, Prof. R. W. Pickford, "Colour vision and colour blindness"; Botany, Prof. R. S. Adamson, "The Cape as an ancient African flora"; Subsection Forestry.—Prof. H. M. Steven, "Native pinewoods of Scotland and current forestry practice"; Education, Sir Willis Jackson, "The partnership between Industry and Education"; Agriculture, Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson, "Digestion in the ruminant"; Assembly of corresponding societies, Lord Boyd Orr, "Cultural value of local societies".

Two evening discourses were delivered: Sir Christopher Hinton, "Nuclear power and the engineer"; and Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, "Living machinery and the electron microscope."

The council set up three lectureships for young people, the Kelvin, the Darwin, and the Lister lectureships, dealing respectively with the physical, biological and sociological sciences. A study group was also set up to examine the education of the graduate scientists in school and university.

Professor Sir James Gray, zoologist, was elected President of the Association for 1959, when the annual meeting will be held at York between September 2 and 9. The meeting in 1960 will be held at Cardiff.

BRONZE WORKMAN'S TOOLS.—Workmen excavating the footings of a new school at Bognor Regis found a hoard of bronze instruments apparently used by a smith more than 2,500 years ago. They were in a heap, which indicated that they had been left in a bag which had rotted. Dr. A. E. Wilson, hon. secretary of Sussex Archæological Society, reported that the hoard contained 14 almost whole but worn-out socketed axes, four of them with vertical lines cast in relief, seven plain and three with winged decoration. There was also one complete Bronze Age socketed gouge and parts of two others; fragments of blades of two swords; three hollow loops or looped tubes of uncertain use; four cakes of bronze from crucibles; and a number of

jets of bronze rubbed off the castings. All the articles are used and damaged and, is thought, formed the stock in trade of a bronze smith or founder. The winged decoration on the axes together with the sword fragments give the clue to date, the closing years of the late Bronze Age proper or even the overlap period with the early Iron Age.

BURIED STATUE OF CHRIST.—The sixteenth-century figure of Christ, which was uncovered during excavations for the rebuilding of Mercers' Hall, London, and was on exhibition in the Royal Exchange, was returned to the Company and placed in the ambulatory of the Mercers' rebuilt chapel. It is suggested that the sculpture may, upon its altar base, have formed part of an Easter sepulchre destroyed, or prudently buried, when the rite was abolished in 1549, and the building transformed for use as a grammar school. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1955, p. 979.)

CAMBRIDGE BOTANIC GARDEN.—Many improvements have been made to the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge. Of these one is a series of beds in which plants familiar in English gardens are shown in chronological order of their introduction to Britain. The first bed contains plants introduced before 1550, many of them, it is believed, in Roman times. Here are leopard's bane, the large periwinkle, rosemary, sage and hyssop. After 1550 comes a long series of smaller beds, in 20 year periods, down to 1950. Honesty and sweet rocket came to us between 1550 and 1570; candytuft and love-in-a-mist in 1570–1590; the sunflower from Mexico and the day lily from the Caucasus in 1590–1610; and so on down the centuries; but not until 1890–1910 did the much admired *Lilium regale* arrive from China.

CELTIC HOARD IN THE SHETLANDS.—Archæologists from Aberdeen University, under Professor Andrew O'Dell, uncovered an early mediæval church, an earlier burial ground and a cache containing Celtic metal ornaments on the uninhabited St. Ninian's Isle of the Shetlands. Under a thin slab, inscribed with a cross, a wooden box was unearthed which contained 12 bronze Celtic brooches, some shell set with semi-precious stones. With them were six bowls and a hanging lamp with its hooks, a chased metal ornament believed to be the top of a sword hilt and three decorated pieces of metal shaped like a thimble. The most mysterious objects are two pieces of carved metal, which end in animal figures with garnets for eyes, and a slit on the inner curve as if to hold a grip. At an earlier date a church, eleventh or twelfth century, 50 ft. long, was discovered under the sand. The "founder's tomb" contained seven grooved stones, four of them with stylized sea-horse creatures, characteristic of Pictish decoration, and in the nave was a fragment of the marble quarried in Egypt which may have been part of a reliquary box. A pagan burial, in which the knees were bent up to the chin, dated from the time when Norse peasants settled in the Shetland Islands about 800 A.D.

CHEWING THE CUD.—Rumination is a complex act and its biological value remains unknown, Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson, Director of Research at Bucksburn, told the British Association. Rumination went on mainly at night, he said, particularly from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and the only condition that seemed to alter its pattern was to grind all the food to a fine powder, which reduced the time devoted to that occupation. This was presumably due to lack of stimulation to the sensory pathways. The pre-gastric microbial digestion of food conferred important benefits upon the ruminant. Energy from fibrous foods was more efficiently garnered and the energy was yielded over a longer period, so that the animal was more resistant to periods of starvation; the uptake of nitrogen was controlled and that from non-protein sources utilized more efficiently, and considerable synthesis of vitamins took place. Further advances should help to clear the husbandman's understanding of "metabolic" diseases.

COELACANTH IN LONDON.—Professor J. Millot, Director of the Science Institute of Madagascar, has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) a specimen of the cœlacanth, *Latimeria chalumnae*, preserved in spirit. The cœlacanth belongs to a species about 400 million years old, and the few specimens obtained in recent years have been caught in the southern part of the Indian Ocean off Madagascar. Prof. Millot has also given a life-size coloured model of the cœlacanth to the British Museum.

COLOUR BLINDNESS.—In a review of some problems of colour vision and colour blindness, Professor R. W. Pickard, Professor of Psychology at Glasgow University, told the British Association that an important linkage between science and industry was to be found in colour-vision research. Testing yellow-blue vision might be important, especially since it tended to deteriorate somewhat in persons over about 45 years of age. Recent research had been directed towards trying to find signal lights which would be fairly satisfactory for colour-vision defective subjects, and the relationship between the magnitude of colour-vision defects and the degree of liability to accidents in ordinary road traffic. Colour vision was found in lower animals, such as insects, fish, reptiles, and birds, not among frogs and toads or the lower mammals. It had been evolved again by the higher apes and colour blindness might be found among them too. If natural selection did act upon colour blindness, tending to eliminate it, that would probably be through recognition of enemies and the choice and selection of food substances. In many animals sexual selection appeared to depend partly on colour, and that was true of some of the higher apes, but apparently not true of man.

COUNCIL FOR NATURE.—Within the last few years sites in Essex, Gloucestershire, Somerset and other areas have been chosen for nuclear power stations, all within hail of wild life sanctuaries and an implied threat to the wild life therein. Nature lovers, mostly unorganized, have had little effect in their protests against such danger; but a consultative Council for Nature has been formed which, it is hoped, will have greater influence and better fortune in any protest made on these lines. The Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves has given a substantial grant towards the expenses in the next few years. The officers include Lord Hurcomb (President), Sir Julian Huxley and Mr. Peter Scott (Vice-presidents), Sir Landsborough Thomson (Chairman, Executive Committee) and Dr. W. E. Swinton (Hon. Secretary). Eighteen of the largest national societies have adhered to the new body. The aim of the Council for Nature is to act as an "umbrella" body for the nature movement, as the Councils for British Archæology and for the Preservation of Rural England do in their respective fields. It will speak for the whole body of naturalists if a

unique site is threatened with a nuclear power station. This does not mean that every such development must be opposed, but often by making informed representations some unnecessary damage may be averted or an alternative site be found. The Council will not compete with existing societies for members, but will be a " parliament " of natural history societies, aiming to support the work of its members and to provide technical services which individual societies cannot afford.

CRACK OF THE WHIP.—Few things would seem to be more different than a stockwhip and a supersonic aircraft, but they have in common the sound they make when they attain speeds greater than sound. The crack of the stockrider's whip, it appears from some research by a physicist at the naval research laboratory in the United States, is a minute version of the noise that comes from the sky as an aircraft breaks the sound barrier. Dr. Horace Trent, disclosing the results of his research to the Acoustical Society of America, said that his experiments indicated that the end of the whip must reach speeds of nearly 1,000 miles an hour as it cracks, a very intriguing phenomenon because of the great build-up in speed achieved with a very simple mechanism.

CRIME-PRONE GENERATION. — A crime-prone generation who reached the age of four during the war emerged from an analysis of juvenile crime records presented by Mr. L. T. Wilkins, of the Home Office, to the British Association. This indicated that the first years of life were not as critical as some had suggested. The war years did not wholly account for the crime wave between boys of 17 and 21 which was one of the most disturbing features of criminal statistics since the war. These boys were expected to be crime-prone and the girls behaved according to expectation, but for males the expectation was greatly exceeded in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956—in 1956 by 45 per cent. The teddy boy phenomenon could not be dismissed as only to be expected in view of their childhood experiences. Some increase in criminality might have been expected, but not to the present extent.

DANUBE TO BE HARNESSED.—Plans have been prepared, and the work already begun, to use the Danube for both power and pleasure, under a scheme which will make the river one of the biggest sources of power in Central Europe. A series of dams, of which the first have been constructed at Ybbs-Persenberg and Jochenstein, will turn the river basin into a chain of lakes. Water falling over the dams will generate a minimum of 14,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year which would more than cover all Austria's consumption of electric current totalling about 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. The chain of lakes would provide the 1,700,000 people of Vienna with a play-ground for sailing, rowing and bathing and skating. So much water, some experts believe, might modify the climate of Vienna, which endures extremes of temperature between winter and summer, and day and night. It is estimated that when 15 dams have been built across the Danube, Austria's total hydro-electric production should reach more than 20,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year. As Austria has to import coal at great cost, even from America, any increase in current derived from water power is advantageous. Each of the Danube power stations will have locks much bigger than any in Central Europe. The locks will have two chambers, each admitting a complete string of the long Danube barges, so that a continuous flow of traffic could be maintained in both directions. Harnessing the river would also eliminate rocks, narrows and shoals which seriously hinder traffic, especially when the water is low. It would make navigation possible at all times and seasons and eliminate the floods, which cost Austria millions of schillings every second or third year, and delay cultivation of large areas of fertile land near the river banks.

DARWIN-WALLACE CENTENARY.—On July 1, 1858, Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace gave the Linnean Society of London their views on natural selection. Darwin had been studying the problem for 20 years and he was finally brought to put his theory into print by the receipt of a short essay from Alfred Russel Wallace—a stranger to him—then living in Ternate, outlining an identical conception. Their joint papers were " on the tendency of species to form varieties," read before the Linnean Society, neither author being present. Scientists all over the world met in London at the International Congress of Zoology in 1958 to commemorate the centenary. At a meeting of the Linnean Society, attended by members of the Darwin and Wallace families, the President, Dr. C. F. A. Pantin, unveiled a plaque in the meeting room commemorating the reading of the joint Darwin–Wallace communications. An exhibition illustrating evolution was held at the Museum of Natural History. In 1959, Darwin's college, Christ's at Cambridge, will celebrate the publication of *The Origin of Species*. Sir Julian Huxley in an inaugural lecture on " The Emergence of Darwinism," to the International Congress of Zoology, said that they were celebrating the birth of Darwinism or evolutionary biology, initiated by Darwin and Wallace. Darwinism was in full flower until the 1890's, when Bateson began a reaction which lasted 25 years. This was succeeded by the present phase of neo-Darwinism, in which the central Darwinian concept of natural selection was related to the facts of modern genetics, ecology and palæontology. Man's true destiny now emerged in a startling new form. It was to be the chief agent for the future of evolution on this planet. Only in and through man could any further major advance be achieved—though equally he might damage or distort the process, including his own evolving self. It was largely due to Darwin's work on biological evolution that we now possessed this new vision of human destiny. Building on the foundations of Darwinism, we could now use evolutionary concept in thinking about the history and future of our species. Human destiny need no longer be merely an affair of hopes and fears. It could be rationally defined on the basis of scientific knowledge, and rationally pursued by the aid of scientific methods. We should need a science of human possibilities to help guide the long course of psycho-social evolution which lay ahead.

DEEP DRILLING OF THE EARTH.—In his presidential address to the Geology Section of the British Association, Professor L. R. Wager, spoke hopefully of the results which might be obtained by boring a hole 10 kilometres down into the crust of the earth at a depth twice that of any hole drilled so far. It was not beyond present engineering skill. Such a boring would enable direct determinations to be made of the velocities of earthquake waves and it would give increased confidence in extrapolating from their usual surface measurements. At the first attempt the bore hole might well not reach its deep objective, but petrologists and geochemists might find much of the earth's history

preserved in the successive layers of sediment on the ocean floor and also find the nature of the so-called basalt or intermediate layer. Costly and difficult as the drilling down to 10 kilometres would be, they would soon begin to consider the possibility of borings to even greater depths in Continental areas. The project was an obvious one for international scientific cooperation.

DIAMONDS: AN X-RAY CLUE.—A clue to the manufacture of artificial diamonds by the General Electric Company of America has been provided by an X-ray analysis of diamonds by Dr. Judith Grenville-Wells and Dame Kathleen Lonsdale of University College, London. Ten artificial diamonds, each less than a millimetre across, were examined by X-rays, according to a statement in *Nature*, and the direction of their beams showed that a major proportion of the artificial diamonds is of a structure undistinguishable from natural diamond. The artificial diamonds contain patches of crystal structure, differing from that of natural diamond which have been caused by concentrations of nickel. This X-ray identification is supported by chemical analysis, showing that the diamond specimens can contain up to 0·2 per cent. of nickel with smaller quantities of iron, copper and chromium. The size of the basic unit of a pure diamond crystal is not very different from that of a nickel crystal and differs by less than 1 per cent. from the size of the basic unit of nickel carbide crystal. It is suggested that nickel impurity helps the formation of crystals of artificial diamond. Meteorites containing large proportions of iron have been found to contain diamond. The discovery of the islands of nickel or its carbides does not show whether artificial diamonds will be harder or softer than the natural ones. It is unlikely that the difference will be great, so that the two materials will be critically dependent on the circumstances in which they are used industrially.

DREAM TIME OF THE ABORIGINES.—The strange mixture of magic, severity and good nature of the Australian aborigines was brought alive by Mr. Charles Mountford, ethnologist and explorer, in a lecture in London. The dream time, the time of the creation of the world, was so long ago, that its memory was dim, but its myths survived. In the beginning, according to the aborigine, the half-animal ancestors of man rose out of a vast, featureless plain; their wanderings created rivers, hills and water-holes. The aborigines were without caste, without rich and poor, with years bringing honour. Even a woman old enough might be acquainted with some of the mysteries, and had a real say in affairs. They were intelligent, kindly and courteous. Children were never punished, seldom chid, and restricted in their movements only if they came near the elders in conference. There followed the harsh intervention of initiation for a boy, the predetermined marriage which nevertheless seemed to produce a real bond of affection, the routine of hunting by the men and food-gathering for the women. Before death brought the spirit to the aboriginal heaven—where all are young, well-favoured and amiable in surroundings of plenty—the vengeful and lonely shade must be appeased, by ceremonies lasting sometimes as long as three months. There was an hysterical climax to a burial on Melville Island, ending abruptly as all but the widow departed, and all one heard was the little thin voice, still mourning for the man with whom she spent her life.

DRIP-FREE WATER TAP.—A drip-free water tap, guaranteed to serve for at least 25 years without repacking, has been invented by Mr. Baltzar von Platen, and demonstrated in Stockholm. The drip-free tap is based on the principle that sand and other solid particles in the tap water should be repelled by the rubber packing, while at the same time the force required for turning the faucet should be the least possible. Irritated by a dripping tap in his kitchen and puzzled by the fact that, on the threshold of the atomic age and space travel, nobody had solved one of the most trivial problems of our daily life, Mr. von Platen determined to solve the problem. His experiences in designing packings withstanding the high pressures required for his diamond-making machine led him on to the right track. The rubber packing of a drip-free faucet, he reasoned, should be soft and elastic, not only because it repels solid particles in the water but also because it ensures a 100 per cent. water-tight sealing. The rubber is enclosed in a casing with sturdy steel walls.

EARTHQUAKES IN MONGOLIA.—In response to an invitation from the Mongolian People's Republic, Professor A. A. Treskov and Professor N. A. Florenson investigated the earthquake area of that country, where, in the last half century, four great earthquakes have occurred. The first took place in the Gobi Altai in 1902 and embraced the Gurban-Saikhan mountain ridge. A 9-mile long fissure was formed at the southern foot of the mountain ridge; many people perished, and settlements and monasteries were destroyed. On July 9 and 23, 1905, in Northern Mongolia, to the south-west of Lake Kosogol (Khubsugul), two earthquakes formed fissures up to 300 miles long and another catastrophe occurred on December 4, 1905, on the northern branch of the Gobi Altai system, the Gurban-Bogdo ("Three Saints") mountain range which reaches a height of 13,000 ft. The epicentre was established by the first seismic waves in the Tsetsen and Bakhar Mountains, on the westward extension of the Gurban-Bogdo range. A gap 17 miles long and up to more than 800 yards wide formed here, and the earthquake shock was so powerful that people instantly fainted. This was the beginning of the ripping up of a previously existing seam in the earth's crust—a deep and ancient break—and the earthquake extended to the Ikhe-Bogdo and Baga-Bogdo mountain *massifs*. The main newly formed fissure that cuts the northern foothills of these *massifs* is 170 miles long. One of the peaks of this range was split in half, and the part that broke off, which was not less than 1,200 ft. high, came down into the ravine. Yellow-white clouds of dust were seen at a distance of 30 miles and more.

EARTH'S ROTATION SLOWER.—From careful measurements of time carried out at the National Physical Laboratory, the fact emerged that the earth is slowing down in its rotation about its axis, at a rate which has increased the length of the day by one-thousandth of a second in the last two years. This work has been possible by the use of the atomic clock at the laboratory. It has a "pendulum" action provided by the atomic vibrations of atoms of the element cæsium. These vibrations are used to control the frequency of vibration of radar waves, which transmit a record of the vibration of the cæsium atoms to electronic counters. By ordinary standards these pendulums are extremely fast—the useful vibrations of cæsium atoms occur nine billion times a second. Clocks based on this principle are expected to be accurate to one part in every ten billion. Evidence of the latest vagary in the movement of the earth as a time-keeper came from a comparison of the time-keeping of the

caesium clock with the earlier quartz crystal clocks used as time standards and with astronomical observations from which the length of a day is defined. The irregularity in the rotation of the earth amounts to one part in a hundred million, which is a hundred times as great as the expected error of the caesium clock. This irregularity is also distinct from the seasonal irregularities in the rate of the earth's rotation. The earth spins more quickly when it is summer in the northern hemisphere, which may be explained by the differing behaviour of the atmosphere in the two hemispheres in summer and winter. There is no explanation of the slowing down. Tidal forces between the earth and moon should produce some decrease in the speed of rotation, but this would amount only to about a fiftieth of the amount now observed. Some change in the structure of the earth's interior may be the cause.

EASTER ISLAND SECRETS.—Hr. Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian scientist of the *Kon Tiki* voyage, has published in a volume entitled "Aku-aku" the fuller results of a year's archæological discovery on Easter Island. Aku-aku is the name given by some of the islanders to their guardian spirits; when pleased and powerful they grant their devotees good luck and good fortune; when weak, neglected or angered, they produce accident, pain and death. They are the jealous guardians of the secret family caves—combined burial vaults, safe deposits, treasure houses and formerly refuges in time of danger—which were among Hr. Heyerdahl's discoveries. Fifteen family lines are probably descended in one line from the almost extinct caste of Long Ears, who used to enlarge their ears with bone plugs. The technique of carving, transporting and erecting the giant statues had been preserved by oral tradition in one family through eleven generations. Up till the end of the seventeenth century Easter Island had been inhabited by two castes, the Long Ears, who made the statues, and the subordinate Short Ears, who may be the descendants of a later group of immigrants. During the civil wars ending about 1670, all but one of the male Long Ears were massacred; the single individual who survived retained all the traditional techniques and passed them on verbally to his children in the male line; nearly 300 years later the Atan brothers partially carved another giant statue, transported a second from the quarry where it was carved, and erected a third on its base, using only the traditional stone-age tools. Hr. Heyerdahl's thesis is that Easter Island was settled by red-headed navigators who travelled in reed-boats from South America. They possessed highly megalithic and astronomical skill. The earliest constructions unearthed on Easter Island are dated about A.D. 400 and include finely fitted megalithic walls and a solar observatory. The giant statues were erected nearly a millennium later, and thrown down two centuries after.

ENERGY USED BY THE HUMAN BODY.—The integrating motor pneumotachograph is the name of an instrument developed by the Medical Research Council. For short it is known as the I.M.P. It measures the energy expended when an animal or person is wearing it and performing such tasks as walking, running, climbing or digging. The instrument was designed to operate at temperatures above and below freezing point, and formed part of the scientific equipment used by Sir Vivian Fuchs on his Trans-Antarctic expedition.

EQUATOR CURRENT MAPPED.—A sub-surface current, 250 miles wide and as swift as the Gulf Stream, which flows along the Equator eastwards for 3,500 miles from 14 degrees west, has been mapped by American scientists under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Roger Revelle, an oceanographer, spent two months on a research vessel mapping the current, "one of the great oceanographic discoveries of our time." Measurements made from two research vessels showed that the current was at a depth of about 100 ft. below the ocean's surface and was at least 1,000 ft. deep. It travelled at three knots, compared with the one knot of the south equatorial current on the surface above it. The oceanographers said that they hoped the current would be named after their fellow-scientist the late Dr. Townsend Cromwell, who discovered the current's existence in 1955 but not how far, how fast, or how deeply it flowed.

ETRUSCAN TOMB FOUND BY CAMERA.—An Etruscan-painted tomb was detected by photography in the ancient necropolis of Tarquinia. The exploratory camera was put in through a drilled shaft, and revealed an important find. The film shows a chamber some 15 ft. below ground level, about 12 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, with murals on three walls believed to date from the fifth century B.C. The man for whom this tomb was made appears to have been fond of sport. On one surface athletes are shown running, jumping, and throwing the discus. The second surface shows chariots, the horses galloping and the drivers using their whips. The third mural shows a recumbent male figure, and below him several unidentified subjects, including one which looks like a chess board. The paintings give some new details of a civilization which dominated most of the Italian peninsula in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.

FISH INFLUENCE IN SHIP DESIGN.—A tramp ship of new design, the *Weybridge*, of 10,500 tons, of the British Steamship Company, successfully ran trials in the Firth of Clyde. In hull design the *Weybridge* incorporates some of the ideas of the owners' chairman, Mr. Edmund Watts, who has for many years sought to incorporate into his ships ideas gleaned from observing fish. The *Weybridge* has the shoulders of a salmon and the tail fins of a blue tunny: the latter giving the ship another half knot of speed, and the former improving her seakeeping qualities in heavy weather. The ship is propelled by a Doxford diesel, and incorporates what is thought to be the first gas turbine as a main auxiliary in a merchant ship. The possibility of converting her to hydrogen power before her span is served is not excluded, and design features to facilitate such a conversion are incorporated. The duct keels, it is claimed, would serve for a marine Zeta should such an engine become possible within the next few years.

FOLKLORE OF BIRDS.—A survey of English folklore of birds is being made by the Department of English in University College, London, the object being to collect materials rather than to prepare early monographs on particular aspects of the subject. The English Folklore Society seeks information on popular beliefs about the physical appearance, habits and life-cycles of wild and domestic British birds, or any association of birds with good or ill luck or the weather.

FRESH WATER FISH TAKE TO SALT.—An experiment by which a fish breeding naturally in fresh or even brackish water may breed in sea water was carried through at the Zoo. The species was the mouth-breeder fish, *Tilapia mossambica*, whose original home is in the fresh and brackish waters of

East Africa. It enters the sea in its natural state, but does not breed there. In the London Zoo these mouthbreeders have been breeding in the fresh water of the Tropical Hall, but a small shoal was transferred, gradually, from fresh water to pure sea water, and was seen thriving in the Sea Water Hall. In nature, they breed not only in fresh water but also in brackish water containing up to 30 parts a thousand of salt. In the Zoo they quickly began to breed in the pure sea water, which contains 35 parts a thousand of salt. In recent years this species has assumed considerable economic importance. In 1939 a fisheries overseer, Pak Mudjair, found a few specimens of the Mozambique mouthbreeder in the fresh water of a river near the south coast of Java. Since that time the fish has been spread by fish culturists to tropical countries as far apart as Malaya and the West Indies, Japan, Celebes, and Fiji. This great spread has been intentional, because this and related species are quick-growing prolific fish. When they are ready to breed the male fish assumes a more brilliant coloration and digs a pit in the floor of river or pond by taking up mouthfuls of sand or shingle from a chosen spot and spitting them out elsewhere. In a short time he has produced a bowl-like pit, 9 or 12 inches across and 3 or 4 inches deep. He then pairs with a female and fertilizes the eggs which she lays in the nuptial pit. As soon as they are fertilized the female takes them into her mouth, where they hatch after 5 or 6 days. The young fish are retained in the mouth cavity for some days longer while they gradually use up the remains of their yolk. The mother fish then lets them free. As the young grow they rely less on the mother and eventually disperse. The first mother fish to breed in salt water at the Zoo hatched and released her brood; others have followed her example until there were three males each guarding a large pit in the shingle of the tank.

GALAPAGOS FAUNA AND FLORA.—A resolution emphasizing the urgent necessity of building an international research station on the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador, was passed at the International Zoological Congress. The unique plants and animals of the islands include giant tortoises, flightless birds, and many land and sea lizards which bear a superficial resemblance to dinosaurs. They are said to be in danger of extermination from man and introduced predators. The station would be dedicated to the work of Darwin, who visited the Galapagos during his voyage in the *Beagle* and wrote afterwards that it was the geographic isolation of the islands and the particular evolution of the animals there which chiefly led him to study the origin of species.

GEODETIC SURVEY.—An extensive programme for determining the height of Britain above sea-level has been completed by the Ordnance Survey. It will now be possible to work out the relative points above sea-level of points a hundred miles apart with an error not exceeding a centimetre. The new geodetic levelling survey will replace the survey carried out between 1912 and 1921. The surveying for the new levelling programme was carried out with an instrument which was described by a member of the Ordnance Survey as "like a builder's level but with a more accurate bubble." It was used to make readings of height between surveying staves about one hundred feet apart. England and Wales were partitioned into a number of areas, and levelling surveys were carried out along their closed boundaries. Seventeen circuits averaging 190 miles in perimeter were used. The average error in height between the beginning and end of the circuit was less than an inch. The circuits were chosen to coincide with roads, so as to exclude the possibility that shifting ground might lead to inaccurate results. Precautions were taken to see that heat from the summer sun did not distort the reading of the instruments. The survey will provide an up-to-date indication of the changes in the level of the British Isles. Present indications are that some parts of the country are sinking into the sea and others are rising out of it. These trends appear to be accompanied by an overall rise in the level of the sea, believed to be due to the melting of ice caps at the Poles. The height of mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall is known to have increased by a fifth of a foot in the last 30 years, partly on this account.

HEAT DIRECTION TO ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Joseph Kaye and Dr. George N. Hatsopoulos, respectively professor and assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have devised an engine without moving parts which converts heat from any source directly into electricity. This thermo-electron engine consists of two plates, one hot and the other cold, contained in a vacuum tube like a television tube. Electricity is created by electrons passing from the hot plate to the cold. Any heat source can be used to start the stream of electrons. The model machine has produced electrical power with thermal efficiencies of about 12 per cent., but eventually an efficiency of 30 per cent. may be achieved. Professor Kaye said that now that there was a working model of the machine a simple electron heat engine could be built using ordinary fuels, nuclear fuels, or solar energy. Isotope heating was a very promising possibility for the near future. Free electrons, found in most metals, were forced to leave a suitable metal by heating it to a high temperature, such as 2,000 deg. F. The heating created a stream of "hot" electrons, some possessing sufficient energy to overcome a potential barrier or an applied voltage. That tended to slow down those electrons and so provided a means of extracting directly useful energy in the form of electrical output. The electrons which overcame the applied voltage were collected in another metal and heat was rejected from this metal. The useful electrical output was obtained by connecting the hot metallic surface externally through a lead to the cold collecting surface. Thus the electron gas went through a heat engine cycle of receiving heat at a high temperature and rejecting it at a lower. The two professors have stated that an efficient power plant could be built to yield 5,000 to 15,000 watts in each cubic foot of plant volume. Engines built on the new principle might be used where small power plants are needed, such as satellites or missiles.

HEAVY WATER CHEAPER.—A British firm, Constructors John Brown Ltd., claims to have discovered a method of making heavy water more cheaply than any now available and so to make possible a change in the pattern of development for atomic energy in Britain. It would be more economical to build atomic reactors in which heavy water was used instead of graphite to slow down neutrons and thereby stimulate the fission of uranium. This would mean cheaper electricity from large power stations and also from atomic power stations of comparatively small capacity which would compete in cost with conventional diesel generating sets. Heavy water is cheaper in the United States than anywhere else, costing about £20,000 a ton. In Norway it sells at £75,000 a ton. In recent years the material has only been used sparingly in atomic reactors because of its high cost.

HERSCHEL'S TELESCOPE.—Parts of the astronomical instruments used by Sir William Herschel at Slough have been acquired by the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. The largest of the instruments is the famous 40 ft. telescope made by Herschel in 1787. Early in 1840 his son, Sir John Herschel, dismantled the rotting wooden scaffolding which mounted the telescope; but the great tube, containing the 4 ft. metal mirror, was sealed up and left in a horizontal position on the lawn of Observatory House, Slough. The tube and its contents remained undisturbed until 1867, when the fall of a large tree destroyed the greater part of it. It was found possible to preserve a 10 ft. length of the tube in which the mirror was mounted; and this part lay in the garden until 1958. Considering that it consisted of sheet iron, only seven-tenths of a millimetre thick, it is remarkable that this 10 ft. section is still in a sound condition. The great mirror was removed from the tube after the accident of 1867, and has since been resting on its edge in Observatory House. After so long an exposure to air and moisture, the optical surface, last polished in 1809, has lost its original brilliance and reflective power. Weighing about 19 cwt., it is the second mirror made for the 40 ft. telescope. The first was found to be too thin to retain its exact shape when in use. On its replacement by the second and heavier mirror, it was laid aside; and for many years its whereabouts remained unknown. Eventually, in 1927, it was found concealed under a staircase.

HOTTER WEATHER DUE TO SEA CURRENT.—Scientists in Vancouver, who have done much research in connection with their fisheries on the Pacific coast, have attributed the unusual weather in British Columbia in the last year or so, to a shift in the Japanese current, the Pacific equivalent of the Gulf Stream. The change has altered the pattern of the salmon run, causing more fish to move towards the mouth of the Fraser river down the east side of Vancouver Island, instead of by the usual track around the west coast and up the strait of Juan de Fuca. The run was reported heavy but late, because of high water temperature. The point at which the Japanese current divides, one branch flowing northward up the British Columbia coast and the other turning southward to California, has moved south by several degrees of latitude and a far greater proportion of warm water is now coming north. This has raised ocean temperatures off the British Columbia coast by an average of five degrees F. As well as altering the pattern of salmon migration, the high water temperatures have brought southern fish species such as the barracuda to British Columbia waters, and have led to the heaviest commercial tuna catch known off the coast of Washington State.

JAPANESE UNDER-SEA TUNNEL.—The main Japanese island of Honshu is now linked by an under-sea road tunnel with Kyushu Island through the opening of Kanmon tunnel, spanning the Straits of Shimonoseki. The tunnel is about two miles long, 700 yards being under the sea. The construction of the tunnel took 22 years, with an interruption during and after the war. The total cost was £7m. The road tunnel is eight yards wide and about 15 ft. high, fluorescently lit throughout, and automatically ventilated. Accidents will be automatically reported to a control room. There is a pedestrian tunnel under the roadway. The tunnel is expected to prove an immense boon to southern Japan's economy by speeding up road traffic between important industrial centres in Kyushu and the main island, hitherto dependent on an uncertain and inefficient ferry service.

JERICHO, MOST ANCIENT CITY.—Jericho has strong claims to be considered as the oldest city in the world, according to Dr. Kathleen Kenyon, Director of the British School of Archæology in Jerusalem, who has completed many seasons of digging there. It had been established, she says, that a large community existed at Jericho which carbon-14 evidence suggested was as early as 6,250 B.C.; but it has now been found that a long stage of development preceded the settlement of that date. These earlier people lived in substantial round houses, surrounded by a massive wall, attached to which was a stone tower 40 ft. in diameter, which survives to a height of 30 ft. The carbon-14 evidence suggests that Jericho had become a town of 3,000 people in the eighth millennium B.C., about 2,500 years earlier than was previously conjectured. Beneath the earliest house in one area was 13 ft. of occupation material, which, with its flint and bone implements, links the full Neolithic of the first architectural stage with an earlier one. In another area a structure, dated 7,800 B.C., was found immediately on the bed-rock, and associated with it were a harpoon and flints considered to be of Mesolithic origin. The structure had sockets for massive poles, possibly totem poles, suggesting that it was a holy place frequented by hunters. Besides these relics from the remote past, a tomb dating from 1,800 B.C. was found, in which lay the remains of a woman, a man, two youths and three children. All, except the woman, had been struck on the head with a blunt instrument. Another tomb, dated 2,200 B.C., was the burial place of an Amonite tribesman, who had been operated upon four times by the removal of circlets of bone from his skull, presumably by copper or flint chisels. He had survived three operations long enough for the bone to heal partly over the hole. Dr. Kenyon considers this to be the most remarkable evidence of primitive surgery ever found.

LONDON TO SYDNEY, ONE HOUR.—Aircraft flying at speeds of 3,000 m.p.h. would be built in the future, according to Mr. F. L. Nicholson, of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, in an address to the British Association. It was now possible to find aircraft shapes whose efficiency in the supersonic region would increase aerodynamic speeds between twice and five times that of sound to about a third or a half of subsonic speeds. Heating the surface of an aircraft would be serious so that the first generation of supersonic transport aircraft would be limited to about 1,250 m.p.h. Even so these would make it possible to cross the North Atlantic in about two hours. The problem of flying up to five times the speed of sound was essentially that of finding materials for outer surfaces of aircraft which could operate for long periods at temperatures of 600 degrees Centigrade. In the more distant future aircraft would travel the paths now being mapped out for long-range ballistic missiles, which would be lifted out of the earth's atmosphere by rocket motors and glide at 12,000 m.p.h. Such advanced aircraft would be the ideal means for travelling from one end of the earth to the other; a journey from London to Sydney should take no more than an hour by this route.

LULLINGSTONE DISCOVERIES.—To the disappointment of a number of eminent antiquaries, the Ancient Monuments Board of the Ministry of Works has decided not to carry out any excavation beneath the pavement of the Roman house at Lullingstone. The discoveries there include a group of rooms, a bath house, a place of worship

where the Christian symbol Chi-Ro had been painted on a wall, and a hypocaust. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1958.) It is proposed to erect a roof over the site, to prevent further decay of the pavement.

MACHINE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.—Remarkable claims were made for an electronic "brain" called the perceptron which, when fully developed, will be able to recognize faces, read, write, translate and talk. According to Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, of the Cornell aeronautical laboratory, who worked on the machine, it will easily learn the alphabet and there is no reason why it should not be able to distinguish between Mozart and Wagner or between a Ford and a Chevrolet. He was demonstrating the 704 computor of the Weather Bureau, built by International Business Machines, from which the perceptron is being developed. He saw no fundamental reason why such machines in the future could not be taught to "reproduce" themselves on assembly lines and to become "conscious" of themselves in the human sense of the word. The perceptron would be the first device to correspond exactly to what is so far known of the human brain; as with human beings, it would be liable to make mistakes, but on perfection mistakes would become less frequent and eventually negligible.

MAGNETIC FIND OF B.C. IRON HOARD.—An instrument which can detect differences as small as one part in 100,000 in the strength of the magnetic field at ground level, and is thus capable of pointing to buried remains, has been used by Oxford University archæologists excavating an Iron Age camp at Madmarston Hill, Swalcliffe. Under the direction of Dr. P. J. Fowler they unearthed a hoard of iron objects and a ritual burial pit along with rubbish pits containing potters' sherds, establishing that the first occupation of the site was about 150 B.C. The occupation continued uninterrupted until the first century A.D., an indication that there was no invasion of Belgic peoples into the area before the Roman Conquest. The iron hoard included 10 currency bars, each over 3 ft. long, an axe head in good condition, a sickle and two horse bits. The burial pit contained a foundation sacrifice. The pit had been filled by deliberately breaking a large urn and laying the bits around the bottom and covering this pottery with parts of a cow or calf.

MOLLUSC OLDER THAN COELACANTH.—At the International Congress of Zoology, a group of French and Russian scientists presented papers on the fauna of the deep trenches of the Pacific Ocean. Each trench, said L. A. Zenkevitch, of Moscow, gave rise to its own endemic fauna, a situation similar to that in the Galapagos Islands, which attracted the attention of Darwin. Other results of the study of the deep sea fauna include a discovery of a small mollusc, *Neopilina*, by the Danish research vessel *Galathea*. This has been claimed as another example of a "living fossil," equivalent in its way to the famous cœlacanth, but more ancient in its origins. The mollusc belongs to a type which is known, from fossil remains, to have existed 330 million years ago; and was hauled up from a depth of 3,570 metres. The worm-snail stayed at the bottom of the sea when its fellow-molluscs such as the squids, with the aid of jet-propulsion, were getting higher up in the water. It is cold and dark at a depth of two miles, but there are advantages in having a constant fine rain of food from above. Apart from the immense length of time through which *Neopilina* has lived, the importance of the discovery is that it shows that the mollusca were originally segmented animals, which later lost their segments.

NEANDERTHAL MAN STOOD ERECT.—The ancestry of man was the subject of full discussion at the International Congress of Zoology. Dr. K. P. Oakley, of the British Museum (Natural History), said his conclusion was that the *Hominidae*, all members of the stock which led to man after separation from the stock leading to modern anthropoid apes, reached the level of Pithecanthropus between 500,000 and 300,000 years ago. By 100,000 years ago they had become *Homo Sapiens*, man in a broad sense, but there was no evidence of man in a restricted sense before about 30,000 years ago. Professor A. J. E. Cave, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, challenged the view, that Neanderthal man was imperfectly erect with a convex back and a convex bull neck. His examination of the La Chapelle-aux-Saints skeleton in 1955 led him to the conclusion that this individual man was badly deformed by osteo-arthritis, and though Neanderthal man had distinctive physical characteristics, he stood and walked like modern man.

NIAH CAVE A SOURCE OF FOOD.—The Niah Great Cave in Sarawak, with its floor space of 26 acres, has been a storehouse of knowledge to geologists and historians indicating an unbroken human evolution in Borneo from the Upper Palæolithic to the metal age. A former assistant at Sarawak Museum said at the British Association meeting that the cave was a great larder with animals and birds in abundance. Over three million swiftlets, 300,000 bats and many large locustids, all presumably edible, nested in the cave. Several of these were exploited by the natives, whose present subsistence economy is not unlike the life of their Neolithic ancestors.

NIOBIUM FOUND IN SEA SQUIRT.—A type of sea-squirt, known as *Molgula manhattensis*, has been found to contain a portion of niobium, a rare metal of important value to the atomic physicist. It was discovered by Dr. D. B. Carlisle, at the Marine Biological Association laboratory at Plymouth. Niobium, also known as columbium, was first isolated more than a century ago. It has been used in the manufacture of vacuum tubes, and to harden steel for cutting-tools and abrasion-resisting surfaces. It is also a suitable material, because of its high melting-point and low absorption of neutrons, for canning the uranium in a fast reactor. *Molgula manhattensis* which may be described as the parent body, is about the size, shape, and colour of a pickled onion. A member of the ascidian (sea-squirt) family, it occurs abundantly along the Channel coast of Britain, coating rocks, bouys and the bottoms of ships. The average niobium content of the examples Dr. Carlisle examined was 26·5 parts per million dry-weight. Since one individual weighs about 0·2 grams, some 200,000 of them would be needed to obtain one gram of niobium. Niobium is also present sometimes in sea water, from which the sea-squirt is thought to absorb it. Here its concentration is much lower still—in unfiltered water from Plymouth Sound 0·05–0·1 millionths of a gram per litre and 40 kilometres south-west of Plymouth 0·01–0·02 millionths of a gram per litre. Its extraction from sea water seems unlikely.

NOISE AND ITS SUPPRESSION.—The effect of noise on industrial workers has been studied on both sides of the Atlantic and has yielded data which show

that in addition to loss of hearing, noise may result in faulty work and the loss of time and materials. An interesting chart showing in decibels the varying intensities of noise has been published by Mr. F. B. Greatrex, of Rolls-Royce. (A decibel is the unit of intensity of sound, measuring the energy of the sound.) According to this chart zero is the threshold of hearing; 20, a quiet garden; 30, a clock ticking; 40, a private office; 50, normal conversation level, or the sound of a quiet car passing; 60, loud conversation or the amount of noise inside a bus or train; 70, loud radio music or heavy traffic; 80, a motor horn; between 80 and 90, the cabin of a civil aircraft; 90, inside a tube train; 100, a pneumatic drill 10 ft. away; 110, a passing tank or a jet airliner at 500 ft. altitude, making conversation possible only by shouting; 120, an internal combustion aero engine 50 ft. away; 130 a jet engine 50 ft. away, regarded as the threshold of feeling conversation to be impossible; 150 brings acute pain in the ears; 160 causes permanent damage to the ear. In the United States an Air Force regulation has been established designed to minimise the effects of noise on Air Force personnel subjected to hazardous noise. The limits of exposure are 85 and 95 decibels for continuous daily exposure (eight hours) to noise given by jet engines. It is also laid down that the noise level in the ear canal should never exceed 135 decibels, and that, because exposure to noise levels of about 150 decibels may result in disorientation, nausea, and vomiting, even if the noise level in the ear canal is reduced below 135 decibels (*e.g.* by ear plugs or muffs), no one should be exposed to noise levels over 150 decibels. An ear muff has been produced by the National Research Council of Canada, by the application of a "liquid seal" between muff and head, consisting of a ring of soft rubber tube filled with glycerine. This enables good insulation of the ear to be made with only slight pressure; moreover the soft tube accommodates itself to such irregularities as the side pieces of thick horn spectacles. Much work has been done in this country in reducing airborne reverberant sound by absorbent materials—lining of walls and ceilings with fibre or slag wool, and ensuring that the doors and windows are properly fitted. Reverberation can also be reduced by spraying liquid asbestos compound on structural surfaces to a depth of 1–2 mm. and insulating floors, door openings and foundations with sound-absorbent strip. Reduction in reverberation has been achieved by suspending from factory-ceilings glass wool plates, bonded with Bakelite and covered with synthetic foil, measuring 100 cm. by 5 cm. by 3 cm. or 50 cm. by 25 cm. by 2 cm. Plates of silicate cotton have been successful. Does all this warrant the expense? In the United States millions of dollars are paid out annually in compensation. The amount of compensation paid out in one year by industry as a whole was in the region of $40 m.; a single firm paid out $2,500,000 of compensation in a year.

PISA TOWER LEANING MORE.—The tower of Pisa has been puzzling architects and engineers for seven hundred years, and they now state that unless some method of stopping its regular increase of inclination is found within the next 200 years the tower will fall over. Although a time limit of two centuries may not be desperate, the first of the line of consistent failures occurred in the thirteenth century before the tower was even finished. One of the last, in 1934, was thought to be sure of success; 90 tons of cement was injected into the base. The outcome was that the tower in that year more than doubled the normal increase in its inclination. The annual increase in the lean of the tower is seven-tenths of a millimetre. The trouble is in the damp sub-soil, which is a treacherous mixture of sand and clay. Difficulties with the shifting of the ground partly accounted for the many years spent on building the tower. Another complication may have been the legend that the original builders intended the tower to lean. More than 400 years ago Vasari tried to discredit it, but the theory still lingers. If it had always been accepted that the tower was meant to stand upright some more resolute action might have been taken earlier to put it and keep it straight.

PLANETARIUM IN LONDON.—Britain's first planetarium was opened on March 19, on a site in Marylebone Road. It has been sponsored by the directors of Madame Tussaud's, at a cost of nearly £100,000, and constructed in two years by the Zeiss Optical Company in Western Germany. This planetarium is a device for showing the motions of the stars and planets on the inside surface of a dome. A large instrument consisting of more than a hundred optical projectors is mounted at the centre of the sphere and beams of light shine through holes on a dark ground so that they throw images of the stars, in their correct positions on the sphere. Because all the fixed stars move together it is possible to project images corresponding to those in the Northern Hemisphere with the aid of sixteen projectors mounted in one bowl a few feet across. Another bowl mounted on the other end of a long steel beam can show the stars of the Southern Hemisphere. More projectors can be rotated independently of the fixed star bowls to represent the motion of the planets, the sun, the moon, and even of comets. Things can be made to happen quickly. A single rotation of the earth—the phenomenon which is responsible for the apparent movement of the stars across the sky in a single night—can be accomplished in a few seconds. This allows spectators to see what is happening to the stars much more quickly than would otherwise be possible; it also demonstrates what the night sky looks like in different parts of the world or at different epochs in history, as when Columbus set foot in North America, or when Galileo looked through his telescope.

PLANTS MAY DEFY THE WEATHER.—Efforts to encourage plants to disregard the weather and flourish under subnormal conditions were discussed by Professor J. P. Hudson of Nottingham University School of Agriculture, at the British Association meeting. Since the weather was so variable it was difficult to obtain precise information about plants out of doors; but it might be possible to alter the response of plants to the weather by using chemical stimulants such as gibberellic acid. The introduction of electric lamps made it possible to grow plants under artificial light. Experiments on environmental effect could be carried out in insulated rooms where light, temperature and humidity could be separately controlled. Controlled environments were particularly useful here, since plants could be brought prematurely into flowering. In Ottawa four or even five generations of wheat a year were being raised in breeding programmes and for the initial multiplication of seed stocks. The breeder was engaged in a race between the rate at which he could produce new varities of rust-resistant wheat and the rate at which the rust fungi could mutate. Dr. P. W. Brian, of the Department of Microbiology, Akers Research Laboratory, explained the gibberellins, which he said, were a group of chemical compounds having a profound effect on the growth of plants. Leaf and stem growth were accelerated if the compound was sprayed on in minute quantities, so that in some

species plants several times larger than usual might be formed; genetically dwarf plants became indistinguishable from those genetically tall, and the chemical stimulated immediate germination in darkness of some seeds which would normally germinate only in light. Winter-dormant shoots of deciduous shrubs and trees could be induced to start growth in completely adverse conditions. Most remarkable of all it would induce rapid flowering in certain plants, notably with biennials which normally flowered only after exposure to low temperature in winter, and long-day plants which normally flowered only in the long days of late spring and summer.

POISONED ARROWS.—New research is being made into the medical application of certain Asian plants, and scientists in Malaya are investigating those plants used by the aborigines in making poison. An impetus was given by the use of the plant *Rauwolfia* in India, from which the tranquillizer reserpine has been extracted. In India mothers have long given *Rauwolfia* to children to quieten them. Since its value was discovered there has been so much competition to collect it that the Indian Government has had to protect it. While civilization seeks to find out what the bomor in Malaya—in Africa he would be called a witchdoctor—knows which might help modern medicine, the aboriginal medicine men are being taught simple methods of westernized treatment. They have been brought in from the jungle and sent away after a week or two with pills, bandages, and disinfectants, to use among their people. After such rapid courses there may well be aborigines who are being bandaged for a headache and getting pills for an open wound, and yet—if they have faith in the new magic—are recovering. At a congress in Bangkok, Mr. K. E. Calderbank, of the Federation department of chemistry, read a paper establishing that the plant *Strychnos ovalifolia* is the source of the most effective dart poison used by the aborigines. About 95 per cent. of the alkaloid present in this plant is strychnine.

POOL OF GIBEON UNCOVERED.—One of the most famous Bible sites—the Pool of Gibeon—has been rediscovered by American archæologists in the Arab village of El Gib in Jordan. The waters of the ancient pool were found, after 6 weeks' work, to be still flowing at a depth of 82 ft. A 33-ft. cylindrical pit which had 79 steps in it led to the opening of the pool. In the Second Book of Samuel, the Pool of Gibeon is given as the scene of the encounter between the army of David and the army of Saul under Abner. The area round the pool, as the result of the fighting, became known as "the field of the strong men". The archæologists hope to cast further light on this Old Testament story.

PREHISTORIC MONSTERS.—The Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery has bought for about £700 the fossilized skull of a triceratops from the American Museum of Natural History. This mighty reptile flourished in America at the end of the long Mesozoic era, during the Cretaceous period, variously estimated to have been 80 to 140 million years ago. The Birmingham skull is about 6 ft. long and weighs nearly half a ton. It was found at Sand Arrayo, in central Montana, about 50 years ago, partly embedded in sand and clay, one of the Ceratops beds of fresh-water of brackish origin, which can now be traced for 800 miles along the east flank of the Rocky Mountains. The triceratops, about 20 ft. long, looks formidable enough even in skeleton form. The reptile had a limited mentality, its brain being no bigger than a kitten's and it was a vegetarian, or nearly so, with horny turtle-like or parrot-like jaws and hoof-like toes. Like other reptiles it laid eggs. It was a three-horned monster, with two long curved horns, one over each eye and a third horn, shorter and stouter than the others, but equally efficient. Like the monoclonius (single-horned) and the torosaurus (the bull lizard) it had a bone collar, or frill, to protect its neck, warding off blows or glancing them aside when attacked by a carnivorous enemy, such as the tyrannosaurus. The Natural History Museum has acquired from Canada a fossil edmontosaurus, a duck-billed herbivorous reptile which lived about 140 m. years ago. It is related to the iquanodon, which was discovered in a Kentish quarry about a hundred years ago. This particular specimen was about 14 ft. in height. The "hand" has only four fingers, connected by a web of skin, and the thumb is absent. The foot is three-toed, but the toes are also connected by a web of skin and end in little hoofs. It was adapted for movements on soft ground round the margin of lakes, and agile enough to escape from an enemy into the water. In some species the number of teeth in each half of the jaw may have been 500 or 600, so that over 2,000 teeth may have been in use at the same time. A fossil of the head and vertebrae of an ichthyosaurus, a fossil reptile which lived about 130 m. years ago, was found at Stow Bridge, Norfolk. The head measures 47 in., and from its size Dr. C. L. Forbes, of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology at Cambridge, believes that the reptile was 24 ft. long and had 200 vertebræ.

RADAR AID FOR THE NAVY.—The Navy's latest type of radar equipment, which has been fitted in H.M.S. *Victorious*, gives general long-range warning of the approach of enemy aircraft and accurate ranges, bearing and height data of interceptor aircraft. The claim made for it is that it revolutionizes the operational effectiveness of a modern warship and gives to the captain powers undreamed of in the past. Essentially the eyes, brain and central nervous system of the ship in which it is installed, it is a device without which modern warships would be highly vulnerable to long-range attack from the air. The radar antenna on the *Victorious* is like an enormous searchlight, a form of "magic eye" which, with its electronic brain between decks, not only gives the captain phenomenal far sight but also provides him with greater powers of calculation and judgment than his own eyes and brain could produce unaided. The "eye" part of the system is a revolving structure weighing 27 tons, which instead of a reflector uses a radio lens made up of hundreds of short sections of different length wave-guides stacked together like a honeycomb. It sends out narrow pencil beams, all sharing the same lens. One of these provides the long-range warning, while the others scan the target area as the structure rotates. Like the human eye, this radar antenna unit sends to the "brain"—an electronic computer in the ship—impulses which contain all information on airborne targets which the operational staff need. The equipment uses about 10,000 valves and 100,000 components, with 250,000 soldered joints and 275 slip rings in the revolving structure.

RADAR WATCH ON MIGRATING BIRDS.—That migrating birds such as blackbirds, starlings, redwings and chaffinches, are blown off their course even by moderate winds has been established by the use of a radar set by Dr. David Lack, of Oxford, at an R.A.F. station in Norfolk. The use of the set is practicable up to a range of 60 miles. The variations in direction caused by wind drift can be

spread over 45 degrees, so that a bird which sets out from Norfolk to cross the North Sea will make a landfall between Belgium and Denmark. This apparent inability of birds to correct for cross-winds in flight confirms the view that migrating birds rely on astral navigation, either by the sun or stars, for fixing the direction of their flight over wide expanses of sea. It is assumed that their homing instinct can correct the errors of their astral navigation only when they are within sight of land. Migrating birds fly about in apparently aimless directions when cut off from sight of the sky by overcast clouds and they drift slowly in the direction of the prevalent wind. One of the principal stimulations of migration is an absence of wind. Scarcely any migration was observed when winds, at 900 ft., were stronger than ten knots by day and fifteen knots by night. The exceptions to this rule may be explained by the absence of a wind at ground level coupled with a high wind at the common altitude of migration—about 2,000 ft. Birds are careful not to migrate in high winds; they wait until the weather provides them with a tail wind.

RADIATION FROM THE HUMAN BODY.—Apparatus has been installed at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, to measure the amounts of gamma-radiation, equivalent to X-rays, which our bodies project round us continuously. The human being to be measured lies on a stretcher in an enclosed chamber heavily shielded with lead. Four large crystals, sensitive to gamma-radiation, are detectors; two above the body, two below. The apparatus enables gamma-radiation of different energies to be sorted out and identified. In this way it can be seen to what extent radioactive potassium 40—which must have been present in all living creatures from the beginning of life—has been reinforced by caesium 137, formed in nuclear explosions.

RAINDROPS ACT LIKE BULLETS.—Raindrops which act like bullets and damage aircraft are one of the difficulties in this high speed age, said Dr. P. F. Bowden, in a discussion on problems in friction and lubrication at the British Association meeting. At Cambridge, he said, they were working on problems in travel on the earth or in the air at speeds of 2,000 m.p.h., the sort of speed at which the driving band of a shell rubs against the barrel of a gun or at which rocket-propelled sledges can be driven on metal rails. Raindrops were not serious at ordinary speeds, but the damage increased as speed went up and at 500 m.p.h. it was marked. Laboratory experiments had shown that when a small cylinder of water about one-twentieth of an inch in diameter and a quarter of an inch long, corresponding in volume to a rather large raindrop, struck a flat surface at 2,000 m.p.h., the metal flowed plastically and a saucer-shaped crater was formed in it. In aluminium the crater was deep and even in steel it was pronounced. An even more serious cause of damage was due to shock waves developed in a solid by water impact causing large cracks near the back face of the material when it was struck on the front. Water impact on the front surface could cause rapid disintegration of the back face of the solid. Even rubber would at those high speeds be shattered like glass. If we wish to go hurtling round the earth at a few thousand miles an hour, Dr. Bowden said, we must learn more about the way solids slide, bend, and break at very high speeds.

RHINOCEROS PROTECTION.—Some remarkable facts about the present state of the larger mammals of Borneo are given in reports of Mr. Tom Harrisson, of the Sarawak Museum, and M. Pierre Pfeffer, a French zoologist who visited Indonesia. The creature most endangered is the Sumatran rhinoceros, which is now reduced to 15 or 25 individuals, mostly isolated specimens without a chance of breeding. Magic qualities are attributed to every part of its body, especially its horn, which, being made into a drinking cup, is believed to protect the drinker from poison, or, being reduced to a powder, is taken as an aphrodisiac. Village chiefs are ordering their hunters to kill a rhinoceros whenever they can. Against this may be set the fact that in Java the Indonesian authorities are giving protection to the fifty odd survivors of another species, the Javan rhinoceros.

ST. LAWRENCE DAM BLOWN UP.—A major stage in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which is due to be opened by the Queen in 1959, was reached when a 600 ft. copper dam, built to divert the river down the south side of Barnhart Island a few miles east of Cornwall, was blown up by a 30-ton charge of explosives. A 25 ft. wave surged down the old river bed, which had been dried out for construction work, for four miles to reach the hydro-electric power dam which joins Canada to the eastern tip of the island in New York State. Water at the power dam will eventually reach a height of 90 ft., and will rise until a headpond of 38,000 acres, in some places five miles wide, is created between Cornwall and Iroquois, 35 miles up stream. The headpond will put 20,000 acres of the Canadian shore under water. Seven different townships, as well as the Canadian National Railway from Montreal to Toronto, have been re-located on higher ground.

SOLAR FURNACE ON MOUNTAIN.—The United States Air Force has planned to build the world's largest solar furnace, 15 storeys high, which will reflect almost as much heat as the sun. It will be situated on a lonely mountain top five miles north of Cloudcroft, New Mexico. The purpose of the furnace, which is to cost $10 m., is to trap and concentrate the energy of the sun's rays so as to fire a super hot furnace for testing materials which may be used in future missiles, manned space craft, and nuclear reactors. The solar furnace will consist of a big parabolic mirror 108 ft. in diameter; another big 154 ft. square flat mirror, called a "heliostat," to capture and reflect the sun's rays on to the curved focussing mirror; and an "attenuator," or giant venetian blind-like mechanism, between them to regulate the amount of sunlight reaching the curved mirror. This solar furnace is expected to reach temperatures as high as 8,500 deg., or about 80 per cent. as hot as the sun's surface and much hotter than those reached in previous solar furnaces.

SOLARTRON INSTRUCTOR.—Saki, the solartron automatic keyboard instructor, was shown for the first time at the Physical Society Exhibition. Described as the world's first thinking electronic teacher, Saki is designed for training operators of card punches. It is claimed that it can take its pupil step by step from the beginning to the final performance, and can adjust itself at every stage to the pupil's ability to absorb and execute. Idiosyncrasies, weaknesses, strengths and errors are noted and the pupil's exercises and tests adapted accordingly. The final result, an operator with a completely balanced skill and accuracy of operation, is of great importance, because much of the time lost through inaccurate card-punching is due to the fact that the personal operating weaknesses have not been overcome.

SOUND FROM SNOW CRYSTALS.—How does one part of a growing snow crystal know what the other parts are doing, so that the beautiful symmetry of shape and form is maintained during growth? This is a serious question to which crystallographers have devoted considerable thought. An ingenious new theory to explain the matter is put forward by Professor S. Tolansky, of Royal Holloway College. He suggests that the flat snow crystal vibrates over its whole surface. The complicated pattern of vibration would be affected symmetrically if one part of the crystal started to grow thicker or longer, and might tend to speed up growth in other corresponding parts of the crystal to maintain symmetry.

STONEHENGE RESTORATION.—The re-erection of a trilithon and three other stones at Stonehenge, at a cost of £8,500, was carried out by the Ministry of Works. The trilithon, consisting of two uprights weighing about 45 tons each, and a lintel, fell on January 3, 1797, and the three other stones, in the outer circle, fell in 1900. The carvings on the trilithon were being worn away by the feet of sightseers. One of the uprights was successfully raised by a 60-ton crane with a sprung 10-ton cradle. Radioactive sodium 24 was used at the base of one of the uprights which was known to be cracked in parts, for the purpose of determining the extent of the flaw. The rays passed through the stone, which is 4 ft. 6 in. thick, and were recorded on an x-ray film, and the photographs showed that, as the cracks did not extend through the width, the stone was safe to move. It was placed in a massive steel corset and the upright, weighing 43 tons, and about 23 ft. high, was lifted, lowered into its original stone hole and cemented into place. The other upright was raised in the same manner and the major work was completed by the replacement of the lintel on the top of the two uprights.

STRONTIUM in HUMAN BONES.—A definite increase in the proportion of strontium-90 in human bones in Great Britain, as a result of nuclear explosions in other parts of the world, is recorded by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Measurements were made on soil, grass, milk, and the bones of sheep and human beings during 1956. The highest proportions of strontium-90 were for grass grown on acid hill soils, and the figures for the bones of hill sheep were from three to ten times higher than for lowland sheep. Strontium is chemically related to calcium, and like calcium is prefcrentially absorbed in bone. The "strontium unit" used is one micro-microcurie of strontium-90 to a gram of calcium. The highest previous figure for human bones was 1·2 strontium units in the skeletons of one-year-old children. This may be compared with a maximum of 1·55 strontium units in the latest report, for children of 0–5 years. The latter is one-sixth of the level above which immediate consideration would be required, in the view of the Medical Research Council. A striking fact which emerges from the report is the very big difference between the highest content of strontium-90 found for grass grown on normal soils (maximum 77 units) and on acid hill soils (maximum 2,100 units). Possible factors are the low supply of calcium in such soils—with the result that strontium is more readily taken up—and the fact that the amount of vegetation is smaller in relation to area than in more favourable conditions for growth. The minimum for acid hill grass was greater than the maximum for lowland grass, and the average was about three and a half times as great.

SUBMARINE UNDER THE NORTH POLE.—Commander William R. Anderson, of the United States Navy, piloted the nuclear-powered submarine *Nautilus* under the ice-cap of the North Pole, and thus established a sea-lane between the east and west. The power source was a piece of uranium the size of a golf ball, weighing 2 lb. and equivalent to 3,000 tons of coal. The *Nautilus* started from Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on July 23, with a crew of 116 men. She passed through the Behring Strait on July 29 and surfaced briefly to inspect the ice pack and ascertain the precise navigation point between the Diomedes Isles and the Alaska coast. She went under the ice pack near Point Barrow, on the north coast of Alaska, on August 1, and found a deep sea valley widening from 5 to 12 miles and ranging in depth from 300 ft. to 1,200 ft. which was followed into the Arctic Sea basin. Under the North Pole, which was reached on August 4, the depth was reckoned to be 13,410 ft., 1,927 ft. deeper than had been thought. At the actual moment of passing under the Pole a few moments of silence were observed. The entire Arctic basin was deep and contained submerged mountain ranges. Navigation under the North Pole was difficult. There are no charts of the ocean bed there; no stars are visible and the gyro-compass was difficult to use with accuracy near the Pole itself, owing to its tendency to point upwards or downwards. Drift under water was difficult to calculate, and it was possible for the *Nautilus* to go round in a circle—which the crew named "longitude roulette"—instead of in a straight line. The *Nautilus* averaged almost 20 knots for 2,900 miles from Pearl Harbour, and was under the ice pack at a depth of 400 ft. or more for about four days. In addition to observing ice overhead through the periscope, it was possible to see what was going on above on the closed television circuit. Owing to pressure of winds and currents, ice in the Arctic basin formed downward projections 50 ft. deep and sometimes more. The temperature of the water under the ice cap was 32 degrees Fahrenheit (zero Centigrade). The *Nautilus* emerged from the ice pack on Greenwich meridian at 79 degrees north on August 5, the gyro-navigating instruments having worked so well that she was within ten miles of her estimated position. Three days later, Commander Anderson flew from Iceland to Washington, where he was decorated with the Legion of Merit. The distance from London to Tokio is 11,200 miles. By the new route it would be 6,300 miles.

TEKTITES.—That those strange, round, glassy objects called tektites found in various parts of the world may come from the moon, is the theory discussed by a number of scientists writing in *Nature*. The idea is that these tektites may have originated from explosions caused by meteors hitting the surface of the moon. Such an impact might temporarily melt the surface so that globules of liquid material were thrown out into space. These would solidify into rounded glassy objects and might reach the earth. Most tektites are found within 40 deg. of the Equator, and also occur in localized regions. The British astronomer, Mr. T. Gold, now working in America, suggests that if the tektites do come from the moon, careful study of them should provide a lot of information about the moon's surface. The formation of molten glassy beads by a meteor impact could only happen if the surface had certain physical characteristics. It is possible that the bright "rays" which radiate from certain lunar craters are also glassy, and originated in the same way as tektites.

TIDAL STUDY AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The Caltex Oil group has presented Southampton University with a model tank which reproduces all the physical features of Southampton Water and the Solent, and will yield information on the complex tidal movements in the port. Costing £16,000, and situated in the University grounds, the tank is thought to be the only tank of its kind which has two tides, for Southampton itself has the unusual phenomenon of a double tide—one round each side of the Isle of Wight. Until now the calculation of tides and currents has been a most complex matter, in which at least 35 separate influences have had to be taken into account. In the model tank the tidal period of 12½ hours is completed in six minutes, and so faithfully simulated that pilots and local sailing men who have seen it in action have recognized distinctive currents and eddies around Southampton Water. The tank was first built with a view to discovering whether the oil jetty proposed by Caltex near the entrance to the Hamble River would cause serious shifting of shingle and thus interfere with the main channel, used weekly by the big liners. The model showed that it would not.

TIME ATOMS MEASURED.—Dr. J. G. Ruthergien, Lecturer in Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, in an address to the British Association, said that it was now possible to measure time intervals as short as one thousandth of a millionth of a second and to detect even shorter differences in time. In the past 10 years detectors and electronic techniques had been improved, mainly because of the development of the scintillation counter in which part of the energy of nuclear radiation was converted into light in a block of transparent material and the light flash was converted into an electrical pulse by means of a photo-multiplier.

TOWER OF LONDON WATER GATE.—Excavations by the Ministry of Works at the Tower of London have brought to light a private entrance stairway built for Henry III about 1230 to serve as backdoor entrance to the royal apartments from the river. Workers on the present excavations believe that it may have been the modesty of the king which caused the construction of the entrance so that, without disturbing anyone, he could come and go by the attractive little stairway adjoining the Wakefield Tower (where the Crown jewels are now kept). The discovery was made accidentally. Excavations were begun near the Wakefield Tower and disclosed about 20 ft. of the thirteenth-century curtain wall which joins the tower below ground level. After this, the remains of the water gate were uncovered. When the clean hard lines of Reigate stone came into view, Mr. Frank Hilson took special pains to see that nothing was damaged by chance blows of the spade. He and his colleagues switched first to trowels, then to broom-heads, and finally to stout scrubbing brushes and pails of water. The medieval stonework now revealed may be the most perfect to be seen in England, since it was covered up a few years after it was built and has been preserved intact beneath six feet of sandy loam. The stonework is in excellent condition and both the tooling and a number of masons' marks are clearly seen. Behind the walls where the newly uncovered steps end stood the great hall of Henry III which was destroyed during the Commonwealth.

TRANSLATION MACHINE.—An experimental machine capable of translating into any language from the spoken word was visualized in about five years by Dr. A. D. Booth, head of the Department of Numerical Automation, Birkbeck College, speaking at the British Association meeting. Work was being done on spoken word recognition. A first objective was to build a spoken word typewriter, but dialects created a major difficulty and first experiments were based on recognizing spoken sounds made by different persons. The speed at which that could be done would be about 3,000 words an hour. No translating machine existed at the moment, but a partial translating machine was being built in the United States. A human translator could work at 3,000 words an hour only in exceptional circumstances. Such a machine had been designed on paper, but the finance for building it was not forthcoming. The first prototype would cost about £100,000 and copies about £10,000 each.

TROUT'S HOMING INSTINCT.—Experiments carried out by the Scottish Home Department show that brown trout, like salmon, possess a "homing instinct" and undertake well-defined migrations. Observations have been made over many years on streams entering Dunalastair Reservoir, Perthshire. Each fish caught in the spawning streams was marked. Out of more than 3,000 fish marked over the years, only one was found to have strayed from the stream in which it had spawned previously.

TURTLE EGGS PROTECTED.—Recent turtle-tagging experiments in the United States, Malayan and East Indian waters have begun to throw more light on the life of marine turtles, probably the most extensive wanderers of the ocean. Sarawak now has a turtle trust, a turtle board, and a turtle clerk under a turtle trust ordinance—all for the purpose of collecting the eggs and studying the habits of *Chelonia mydas*, the green or edible turtle. The turtle industry centres on three islands called Talang-Talang Besar, Talang-Talang Kechil, and Satang Besar, near the extreme western end of Sarawak. For nearly a century Malays have collected the eggs of the green turtle. In 1941 the last Rajah of Sarawak bought out the Malay interests and established a trust to dispose of the profits of the industry for Malay charitable and religious purposes. The membership of the board has the sole right to take turtles and their eggs on the islands. The turtle lays her eggs at night, says Mr. T. H. Harrisson, curator of Sarawak Museum. Over an acre or less, a hundred or more full-scale female turtles may stagger, crawl, trample, and dig during one night. The turtle will continue laying—no matter what interruption comes along, as Mr. Harrisson found when he fixed metal tags to the forward flippers to chart the turtle's habits and movements—up to 100 eggs. She then shovels the sand over them and drags herself back into the safety of the sea before dawn. Her young, if allowed to hatch in the warm sand above high water mark, instinctively try to reach the sea. Many do not, because their natural enemies, such as birds, pounce on them.

WATER 2000 YEARS OLD.—After long investigations of the water that melts off the Antarctic ice cap, two New Zealand scientists, J. W. Brodie and R. W. Burling, have evolved the theory that water 2000 years old lies at the bottom of the Southern Ocean between the Antarctic and New Zealand. The age of this deep ocean water has been determined at two different stations on a line between New Zealand and the Ross Sea. At one point on latitude 65 degrees South, 500 miles from the Antarctic coast, water from a depth of 2,643 metres (350 metres above sea bottom) was found to be 2,540 years old. At the second station, in

latitude 53 degrees, where the ocean is shallower (depth 800 metres), water from near bottom was 1,900 years old. The conclusion of hydrographic expeditions to the southern oceans has been that this cold and dense water, which is not heavily contaminated with salts, normally behaves in two ways. Part of this cold water flows outwards on the surface of the southern oceans, moving in a northerly and easterly direction for thousands of miles. In southerly latitudes a southward-moving layer of warmer and more saline water underlies this topmost cold layer of ocean water. The remainder of the water which melts off Antarctica keeps to the bottom, and forms a third layer of cold and dense bottom water which moves northwards and eastwards. There is some reason to believe that the great bulk of water originates in the south-west corner of the Weddell Sea, whence it flows right round Antarctica. The New Zealand results would imply that it has taken two thousand years for this cold water to travel a distance of two or three thousand miles. In other words, the speed of the currents of bottom water flowing off Antarctica is about a mile a year, considerably less than that of about a mile a day which is typical of the migration of large volumes of deep ocean water. The method now used to determine the age of the ocean water is based on the detection of the very small quantities of radio-active carbon-14 carried in the traces of carbonates always present in sea water. In all material which has spent thousands of years on the surface of the earth, the proportion of radio-active carbon in ordinary carbon appears to be constant, because the influence of cosmic rays in making radio-carbon appears to be uniform over the surface. Material deficient in radio-carbon can therefore be assumed to have been buried out of reach of the cosmic rays for a time which can be worked out once the degree of deficiency is measured.

WILDFOWL AND THE WEATHER.—The International Wildfowl Research Bureau has issued an important statement on the immense intercontinental movements of geese and ducks. The general situation is that about the month of March the geese of the world set off on flights from the China Sea to the Siberian Steppes, from the Euphrates to the Volga, from the Nile to Murmansk, and, nearer home, from Gloucestershire and Lincolnshire to Spitzbergen. This immense flight, it is said, has been happening every year since the Ice Age. The Research Bureau is concerned, however, about sudden irruptions of birds in unexpected places owing probably to complex weather conditions. Such irruptions usually inspire the local inhabitants to shoot everything they can. The exceptionally hard weather in Northern and Central Europe and Scandinavia during the winter of 1956 sent huge skeins of pink-footed geese down the German, Dutch, and French coastline as far as Brittany. It was during the legal shooting time in France and the birds had a bad time at the hands of pot-hunters. In the Netherlands, where the shooting season was over, the Dutch spent thousands of pounds in feeding 430,000 swans, geese, and ducks which sought refuge on their waters. It was estimated that about 100,000 divers, grebes, and rails arrived. The result was that most of the birds were able to depart in largely undepleted flocks. The report announces the establishment of reserves for blue geese on Baffin Island and refuges for all fowl in a corner of the Ardennes and on the dunes of the Franco-Belgian frontier at La Panne.

WIND AT 335 M.P.H.—Observations from Aerobee-Hi rockets fired from Fort Churchill rocket site in the north of Canada have shown that winter winds at height above the earth in this area sometimes travel at 335 m.p.h.

ZETA: POWER FROM THE SEA.—The epoch-making discovery by British scientists of a process which is expected in twenty years time to lead to the production of unlimited power from hydrogen extracted from the sea was announced on January 23 by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority at the Harwell establishment in Berkshire. The apparatus is known as ZETA (Zero Energy Thermonuclear Assembly), which, it is claimed, can generate a temperature of 5 million deg. Centigrade. The heat of the sun at its core is estimated to be 15 million deg. Zeta is essentially a transformer. It consists of two iron cores (immensely thick wheels the size of a railway compartment) coupled together by the torus, a ring-shaped discharge tube of aluminium, 1 metre in bore and 3 metres in diameter, containing ionized hydrogen or deuterium. The iron cores and the torus are held in a steel framework 12 ft. high, which is surmounted by a control and observation platform, bringing the overall height of the apparatus to 25 ft. Zeta weighs 150 tons and cost about £300,000. It is enclosed in concrete walls 3 ft. thick for radiation shielding. In Zeta, every ten seconds, as 200,000 amperes are passed through the deuterium, a bluish-purple flash (like a neon advertising sign) glows brilliantly for a split second on a reflector to enable observations to be made. From the duration of these flashes, measured by a spectroscope, can be calculated the degrees of heat generated by the electric current passing through the deuterium. A spectrograph is used to sort out the various wavelengths emitted by the atoms into their spectrum. Besides emitting light, the atoms in the hot gas are moving about in all directions at speeds varying from zero up to hundreds of miles per second. The shift in wavelength is proportional to the speed of the atom. This phenomenon is called the "Doppler" effect and is illustrated by the fact that the pitch of a train whistle drops as the train rushes past the listener—when the train is approaching, the wavelength of the sound waves is less than when the train is receding. As the gas atoms are moving in *all* directions the spectrum line is broadened and from the breadth of the spectrum line it is possible to determine the temperature of the gas. Sir John Cockcroft, the director of the machine, said that the eventual commercial application of Zeta, which it was hoped to achieve at Harwell, should be considered against the following background: the world's reserves of coal and oil are expected to last about another 100 years and those of uranium and thorium, now being used in fission reactors, 200 to 300 years. If it proved possible to construct a power station operating on the fusion of deuterium, the oceans of the world would provide an inexhaustible source of fuel. Five gallons of sea water yield 1 g. of deuterium gas and the present cost of extraction is two shillings per gramme. The energy stored in 1 g. of deuterium is equivalent to the energy stored in 10 tons of coal.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES

Fourteen new nature reserves were declared by the Nature Conservancy (*see* pp. 412–3) in the year ended September 30, 1958, and additions to existing reserves were also made. Permits are required for access to the reserves marked * and for access to some parts of reserves marked †. New nature reserves are :—

Bedfordshire.—*Knocking Hoe** (22 acres).—This Reserve is a small relic of a particular type of close-grazed chalk downland turf, which is rapidly disappearing under the present system of land use in this country. The turf is thought to be of very ancient origin, and has probably remained undisturbed by cultivation at least through historic times. There is a rich flora of low-growing chalk downland species.

Lancashire.—*Rusland Moss** (30 acres).—A raised bog, only 20 feet above sea-level, which originated in a lake, Rusland Moss still retains most of the characteristic bog plants and animals. It provides a good representative sample of the birds characteristic of Willow Carr, moss and semi-natural Pine Wood. A small but flourishing heronry has existed for many years. A small number of wild Red Deer, as well as Roe Deer, have managed to survive unprotected in the Rusland Valley, in the sanctuary of the mosses.

Norfolk.—*Bure Marshes*† (1,019 acres, 9 miles north of Norwich).—The Reserve is a living museum of Broadland mammals (including the Otter and the Coypu), insects (including Swallow-tail Butterflies) and plants. Among the birds benefitting from the Reserve are rare duck, such as Garganey and Gadwall, March Harriers, Bittern and many Great Crested Grebes.

Hickling Broad† (1,204 acres, 10 miles north-west of Great Yarmouth).—The rich flora supports some notable insects, of which the most outstanding is the Swallowtail Butterfly. The Bittern has bred at Hickling again since 1912, and the Marsh Harrier, which returned rather later. Today Harriers, Bearded Tits and Bitterns are flourishing together with ducks, waders and other interesting birds.

*Weeting Heath** (338 acres, west of Brandon).—Weeting Heath has a wide range of Breckland Heath vegetation types and consequently a flora and fauna of considerable interest. Typical Breckland birds such as Stone Curlews, Woodlarks, Wheatears and a few pairs of Ringed Plovers (which rarely breed so far inland) are to be found.

Oxfordshire.—*Aston Rowant* (70 acres).—A grassy promontory known as Beacon Hill, the Reserve displays stages in ecological succession from previously open chalk grassland to scrub and woodland. Dense chalk scrub of varying age and height and typical chalk plants. There is a public right of way across the Reserve.

Suffolk.—*Thetford Heath** (225 acres, 2½ miles south-west of Thetford).—Breckland birds in special need of conservation are well-represented and the breeding species include Stone Curlew, Woodlark, Wheatear and Ringed Plover. Of outstanding interest are the fine examples of fossil "stone stripes".

Yorkshire.—*Ling Gill** (12 acres).—A small wooded ravine cut into the limestone, close to the source of the Ribble, the Reserve is thought to carry remnants of vegetation once widespread over the carboniferous limestone, but vanished elsewhere owing to grazing. The flora is very rich; six species of orchid and fourteen ferns are found.

WALES

Glamorgan.—*The Gower Coast Reserve* (116 acres).—The south coast of the Gower Peninsula forms one of the most magnificent stretches of limestone cliffs in the British Isles. The steep south-facing slopes have for long been known to botanists for their exceptional floral richness. Many sea birds breed on the cliffs and ledges of Worm's Head, while on the mainland a number of the caves in the coastal cliffs contain remains of animals and also of man.

Merionethshire.—*Morfa Harlech** (445 acres, north-west of Harlech).—A triangular sandy foreland, the Reserve includes an extensive system of acidic and lime-rich dunes, estuarine salt-marshes and freshwater swamps and pools, of great biological interest.

SCOTLAND

Dumfries-shire.—*Tynron Juniper Wood* (12 acres).—The Wood consists of a dense growth of Juniper up to about 10 feet high, unmatched elsewhere in the south of Scotland. Juniper played an important part in primitive woodlands.

Inverness-shire.—*Loch Druidibeg, South Uist* (2,577 acres).—This is the most important surviving ancestral breeding-ground in Britain of the native Greylag Goose. The loch shore is broken up into innumerable bays and islets by small peat or boulder-covered peninsulas, and in the shallow waters there is a rich aquatic flora. The islets bear a luxuriant vegetation.

Perthshire.—*Rannoch Moor* (3,485 acres, in the north-east corner of the Moor of Rannoch on the Perth–Argyll border).—The moor lies at an altitude of 1,000 feet. It is one of a series of bog areas of different types and is the only National Nature Reserve exemplifying shallow, high altitude, blanket bog. There is a bog flora of considerable interest including the rush *Scheuchzeria palustris*.

Stirlingshire.—*Clairinsh* (15 acres).—This Reserve, which is an island in the southern part of Loch Lomond, is one of the very few oakwoods remaining in Scotland in which mixed age composition has been largely retained and regeneration has continued naturally. As the vegetation is of the rich lowland type, the result is a combination unique in Scotland.

Brief details are given below of national nature reserves declared to September 30, 1958.

Bedfordshire.—*Knocking Hoe** (22 acres).

Berkshire—*Cothill** (4 acres).—Shows succession from open water through various swamp associations to woodland of alder, birch, ash, etc.

Cheshire.—*Wybunbury Moss** (25 acres, 3½ miles S. of Crewe).—Example of "Schwingmoor" bog.

Devonshire.—*Yarner Wood* (360 acres).—Woodland. *Axmouth–Lyme Regis Undercliffs*† (794 acres, between Seaton and Lyme Regis).—Of geological interest.

Dorset.—*Arne** (9 acres, 2½ miles east of Wareham).—Shows transition from dry woodland to salt marsh. *Hartland Moor* (214 acres, 1½ miles south-east of Wareham).—Dorset Heath and other rare bog plants. *Morden Bog* (173 acres, near Wareham).—Southern heathland.

Essex.—*Hales Wood** (20 acres, 2½ miles north-east of Saffron Walden).—Example of oak-ash woodland on chalky boulder clay.

Hampshire.—*Old Winchester Hill* (140 acres, 2½ miles south of West Meon, between Petersfield and Winchester).—Rough chalk grassland with yew and other chalk-loving trees.

Hertfordshire.—*Tring Reservoirs*† (49 acres, 1 mile north of Tring).—Important sites for the observation of breeding and migratory birds. Also a habitat for rare plants.

Huntingdonshire.—*Monks' Wood*† (387 acres, some 5 miles north-east of Huntingdon).—Example of woodlands on Oxford clay. Rare plants and insects. *Woodwalton Fen** (514 acres, 10 miles south-east of Peterborough).—Rich flora and fauna *Holme Fen** (640 acres).—Adjoins the site of Whittlesey Mere, drained in 1851. Raised-bog flora with uncommon plants and insects.

Kent.—*Blean Woods** (76 acres).—Sessile oak with hazel and hornbeam, coppice, chestnut and birch, and a variety of unusual plants. Important for the presence of the Heath Fritillary butterfly. *Ham Street Woods** (240 acres, 6 miles south of Ashford). *High Halstow** (131 acres).—Includes the largest heronry in England. *Swanscombe Skull Site* (*Geological Reserve*) (5 acres, 4 miles east of Dartford).—In 1935–36 parts of a human skull, thought to be closely ancestral to modern man and the earliest known in Europe, were discovered.

Lancashire.—*North Fen* (5 acres, 4 miles east of Coniston).—Vegetational succession of open water, rich in mineral salts, to fen, carr and bog. Mainly woodland with signs of sphagnum bog development.—*Blelham Bog* (5 acres, 3½ miles south of Ambleside).—Example of development of sphagnum bog from wet willow woodland. *Roudsea Wood** (287 acres, about 10 miles west of Grange-over-Sands).—Yew, oak and ash woodlands. *Rusland Moss** (30 acres).—*See* above.

Norfolk.—*Bure Marshes* (1,019 acres, 9 miles north of Norwich).—*See* above. *Hickling Broad*† (1,204 acres, 10 miles north-west of Great Yarmouth).—*See* above. *Scolt Head* (1,821 acres, 3 miles north of Burnham Market).—Famous for its bird life and of interest for study of coastal evolution, etc. *Winterton Dunes* (259 acres, 8 miles north of Great Yarmouth).—A wide range of heath, bog and dune habitats.

Oxfordshire.—*Aston Rowant* (70 acres).—*See* above. *Wychwood* (647 acres, 7 miles west of Woodstock).—Mixed woodland, chiefly oak standards and high scrub, on a wide range of soils.

Soke of Peterborough.—*Castor Hanglands*† (218 acres, 4½ miles north-west of Peterborough).—Heath and woodland on Oolitic Limestone and calcareous clays, with a wide range of plant life.

Somerset.—*Bridgwater Bay*† (6,076 acres, 12 miles south of Weston-super-Mare).—Protected area for wildfowl. *Rodney Stoke** (86 acres, 2 miles south-east of Cheddar).—Example of a Mendip Ashwood. Fauna includes Badger, Buzzard and many species of Mollusc.

Suffolk.—*Cavenham Heath* (208 acres). *Orford-ness–Havergate*† (514 acres, 1½ miles south of Orford).—Famous in post-war years as the site to which the Avocet has returned. *Thetford Heath** (225 acres, 2½ miles south of Thetford).—*See* above. *Westleton Heath* (117 acres, 2 miles south of Dunwich).—A good example of characteristic East Suffolk heathlands, most of which have been reclaimed. Interesting bird life.

Sussex.—*Kingley Vale* (230 acres).—Displays all stages of yew wood development. *Lullington Heath* (155 acres, 3½ miles north-west of Seaford).—Unploughed chalk heath with interesting flora.

Westmorland.—*Moor House*† (10,000 acres, bounded on the north and east by the Tees).—Includes a Field Station for research on bog growth, peat erosion, effects of grazing and burning, etc.

Wiltshire.—*Fyfield Down* (612 acres, 3 miles west of Marlborough).—High chalk downland rich in Sarsen stones.

Worcestershire.—*Wren's Nest* (74 acres).—A classical exposure of Upper Silurian rocks. The Wenlock Limestone has yielded an extensive fossil fauna.

Yorkshire.—*Ling Gill* (12 acres).—*See* above.

WALES

Anglesey.—*Newborough Warren and Ynys Llanddwyn*† (1,256 acres, 6 miles west of Caernarvon).

Brecon.—*Craig Cerrig Gleisiad* (698 acres, 6 miles south-west of Brecon).—An Old Red Sandstone crag; cliffs and gullies contain uncommon plants and birds, including arctic-alpine plants.

Caernarvonshire.—*Coed Tremadoc** (49 acres, 1½ miles north-east of Portmadoc).—Survival of oak woodland, formerly found on cliff and rock faces in Wales. Complex vegetation. *Cwm Idwal* (984 acres, 6 miles west of Capel Curig).—Wide variety of volcanic rocks with an interesting flora.

Cardiganshire.—*Coed Rheidol* (80 acres, 10 miles east of Aberystwyth).—Examples of moist, mossy Sessile Oak Woodlands with rich associated flora and fauna. *Cors Tregaron** (1,842 acres, 2 miles south-east of Aberystwyth).—Actively growing raised bog and a large area of peat moss.

Glamorgan.—*Gower Coast Reserve* (116 acres).

Merionethshire.—*Cader Idris* (969 acres, about 4 miles south-west of Dolgelley).—Variety of Ordovician volcanic lavas with intrusive igneous rocks interbedded with fossiliferous mudstones and slates. *Morfa Harlech* (445 acres).—*See* above.

SCOTLAND

Bute.—*Glen Diomhan* (24 acres in Arran).—A steep-sided post-glacial gorge between Neall nan Damh (1,870 feet) on the west and Ben Bhiorach (1,572 feet) on the east.

Dumfries-shire.—*Caerlaverock** (6,226 acres).—Salt marsh and foreshore or mud between the River Nith and the Lochar Water. Noted winter haunt for wildfowl, particularly Pinkfooted and Barnacle Geese. *Tynron Juniper Wood* (12 acres).

Fifeshire.—*Isle of May* (140 acres, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth).—218 species of birds have been observed here. A Bird Observatory and Field Station was set up in 1947. *Morton Lochs** (59 acres, on Tentsmuir).—Artificial lochs on a main migration route of wildfowl and waders. *Tentsmuir Point* (92 acres).—Area for the study of coastal accretion and plant colonization.

Inverness-shire.—*Cairngorms* (39,689 acres).—Flora includes the native Scots pine and birchwoods, moorland vegetation and arctic-alpine plants. *Rhum** (26,400 acres, 7 miles south of Skye).—Small mountains of exceptional geological interest. Interesting fauna. *South Uist* (2,577 acres).—*See* above.

Kirkcudbright.—*Silverflowe* (472 acres, 12 miles N.N.W. of New Galloway).—Seven raised bogs, undrained and virtually undisturbed.

Perthshire.—*Rannoch Moor* (3,485 acres).

Ross-shire.—*Beinn Eighe* (10,450 acres, 24 miles from Kyle of Lochalsh).—Remnant of Caledonian pinewood. *North Rona and Sula Sgeir* (320 acres, 47 miles north-west off Cape Wrath).—Home of the Atlantic Grey Seal and believed to hold about half the world's population of this seal. *Rassal Ashwood* (202 acres, near the head of Loch Kishorn, Wester Ross).—Example of ashwood growing on limestone pavement.

Shetland.—*Hermaness* (2,383 acres in the north-west of Unst).—Important breeding station of the Great Skua, Arctic Skua, Red-throated Diver, Eider Duck and Arctic Tern. Large gannetry and other seabird colonies. *Noss* (774 acres).—Mainly rough moorland. On the cliffs there are important seabird colonies, and on the moorland Great and Arctic Skuas occur.

Sterlingshire.—*Clairinsh* (15 acres).—*See* above

Sutherland.—*Inchnadamph* (3,200 acres).—Includes the Karst type of limestone country with sink holes, underground streams and caves.

Saint Kilda.—*St. Kilda Reserve* (2,107 acres, 45 miles west of the Outer Hebrides).—Seabird colonies, including Gannets, Fulmars and Puffins.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

Book Production 1957–58

In 1957 British publishers issued a total of 20,719 titles, of which 5,927 were reprints and new editions. These figures were the highest ever recorded, the previous record total, in 1955, having stopped a little short of 20,000. The increase was distributed over most of the main categories of books and was particularly noticeable in fiction which, in 1957, totalled 3,737 titles, an increase of 294 over the figure for the previous year. Other notable increases were in children's books of which 1,951 titles were published in 1957 (197 more than in 1956) and in religious books of which 1,199 titles were published in 1957 (164 more). The number of titles issued during the first nine months of 1958 (16,323, showing an increase of 1,285 over the corresponding period of 1957) indicated that the trend towards greater output was continuing strongly.

These record-breaking output statistics were received without elation by the book trade in which the predominant view is that overproduction offers the greatest threat to its prosperity. Fortunately the year in which the output of books passed the 20,000 mark for the first time was also that in which British publishers' trading receipts passed the £60 million mark for the first time. The value of the sales of different categories of books is not known with anything like accuracy and a report of the Publishers Association issued in March, 1958, suggested that if the turnover in general books was separated from that of educational, scientific and technical books, a picture very much less encouraging to general publishers would emerge. Nevertheless, the success of a wide variety of general books has been one of the unmistakable features of the recent literary scene. These have ranged through every price level from the "Do-it-yourself" manual published at a few shillings to the sumptuously illustrated fine art book which British houses, often in co-operation with publishers in other European countries, can now make available at a popular price.

A further decline in the sale of popular fiction manifest during the past year was attributed by the chairman of W. H. Smith & Son, the largest distributor of books in this country, to the rapid development of television, but this was balanced by increased borrowing from public libraries and by the enlarged size of Sunday newspapers which, like many large-circulation magazines, are becoming increasingly dependent upon the serialization of books as a means of pleasing their readers. It was also reported by W. H. Smith in midsummer, 1958, that the remarkable popularity of war books "was at last on the wane", and that there was a drop in the membership of book clubs. On the other hand there was an encouraging sign in the increased sale of children's books, particularly encyclopaedias. As yet there has been no sign of a glut in paperbacked books.

British Textbooks Abroad

Of the total trade done by book publishers in 1957 of £60,456,372, the overseas market accounted for £22,505,440 or 37·4 per cent. This notable achievement did not lessen the concern felt not only by publishers but by other informed people about the effect which currency difficulties in many countries, and particularly in the Commonwealth, were having on the status and influence of British books abroad. In a debate in the House of Lords in July on this country's overseas information services, Lord Croft pointed out that the United States textbook was today a familiar sight in universities everywhere, and that in practically all technical subjects it was firmly established overseas, while in countries like India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, the British textbook had practically disappeared from library shelves. Another member, Lord Crook, drew attention to the situation in such countries as Israel and Turkey, where "we can wipe English books completely out of existence from the point of view of the ordinary person."

In all discussions of the subject, stress is naturally laid on the commercial benefits that accrue to a country whose technical books are used by potential customers overseas; but far more important, Lord Chandos, a former President of the Board of Trade, pointed out in October, 1958, was the need to demonstrate to the world at large what human beings could do in a country of free speech. He made an earnest plea to the Government to assist the export of British books to under-developed countries and to countries which, through currency exchange difficulties, were not able to obtain them by normal purchasing methods. It was a contribution to understanding, to enlightenment, to civilization and to peace, he declared, to see that English works which had survived the passage of time, as well as those which were now seeking their place, should irrigate the great deserts of ignorance and prejudice which could be seen all around us.

Obscenity in Books

The Select Committee appointed in April, 1957, by the House of Commons to consider the Obscene Publications Bill, issued its report and recommendations at the end of March, 1958. Evidence was heard from the Home Secretary, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the police authorities, the Publishers Association, the Society of Authors, the British Federation of Master Printers, the Public Morality Council, and from two eminent authors, Mr. T. S. Eliot and Mr. E. M. Forster. The Bill which the Select Committee was considering was the revised and simplified Obscene Publications Bill prepared by the Herbert Committee under the sponsorship of the Society of Authors, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons unopposed in 1957. The Select Committee's recommendations covered many of the principles which the Herbert Committee was endeavouring to introduce into the law of obscene publications—the defence of literary and artistic merit, the consideration of a work as a whole, the right of an author to be heard in any legal case, the admission of expert evidence and the defence of innocent dissemination. With regard to the much-disputed words in the Hicklin case of 1868, which is the test still applied—"whether the matter tends to deprave and corrupt"—the Committee reported that it was the general view of witnesses that although the meaning of the expression might be difficult to define with academic precision, it would be preferable to retain it in default of a better alternative.

London Library Rating

The London Library lost its appeal to the Lands Tribunal in July, 1958, against the rating assessment of £11,000 gross value The Library had been exempt from rates for 80 years under the Scientific Societies Act of 1843, and great concern was expressed by many people, including eminent authors, about this assessment. Giving the decision of the Tribunal, the president, Sir William Fitz-Gerald, Q.C., referred to the London Library as an institution that added lustre to the city, and said that it could be classed among the world's greatest libraries. It had been instituted for the purpose of literature; but to qualify for exemption under the Scientific Societies Act it had to be instituted for that purpose exclusively, and the Courts had held,

time and time again, that the word *exclusively* must be strictly interpreted. Putting the question "Is the primary purpose of the Library the convenience of members, or the advancing and fostering of literature exclusively?", the president said that nowhere in its bye-laws did the Library stipulate what use members might make of their books, except to return them in good condition. With regret he felt forced to decide that the Library came down on the wrong side of the line, and that it could not be said that its primary purpose was not the convenience of its members.

Author's Rights Upheld

Awarding the plaintiff £200 damages in the case *Joseph v. National Magazine Co. Ltd.*, in which the defendants were sued for breach of contract for failing to publish an article as the plaintiff had written it, Mr. Justice Harman said in his judgment that he could see no justification for the contention that an editor might alter the matter and manner of a signed article in such a way; the plaintiff was entitled to write his own article in his own style, expressing his own opinions and was not bound to submit to having his name published as the author of a different article, expressing other opinions in a different style.

Library Reservation Charges

A memorandum drawn up by the Finchley Labour Party in July vigorously opposed the practice common among public library committees of levying reservation charges and fines upon their borrowers. Of all charges, the memorandum declared, the "most stupid and the least defensible" were the charges for reserving books; they violated the principle laid down by Parliament in the Public Libraries Act, 1850, that public libraries were to be administered as a social service—a principle that was fundamental to a civilized community.

Centenaries, etc.

Among the centenaries which received due recognition were those of the births of George Gissing and Joseph Conrad, at the end of 1957, and of Henry Fowler, the lexicographer, and of E. Nesbit, the children's author, in 1958. The 100th anniversaries of the publication of some notable works were also duly celebrated: Darwin's "Origin of Species", Gray's "Anatomy", "Crockford's Clerical Directory" and Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help" (published by the same publisher as "The Origin of Species", John Murray, on the same day, and never out of print since).

"The Bookseller", journal of the book trade, which Joseph Whitaker founded in 1858, ten years before he started "Whitaker's Almanack", also celebrated its centenary during the year.

An anniversary that did not pass unnoticed in the book trade was the 25th birthday of Book Tokens in November, 1957. The first tokens were sold in the bookshops in November, 1932. This ingenious scheme was devised by a publisher, Mr. Harold Raymond. It caught on at once among booklovers, and subsequently among other trades, many of which now have token schemes. In the 25 years of its existence the Book Token scheme—a non-profit-making scheme operated by booksellers—has resulted in the sale of over 21 million token cards.

Literary Translation

An Association of Translators was formed under the auspices of the Society of Authors with the principal objects of "improving the status of translators and, by doing so, raising the general standard of English literary translation." One particular point the Association stresses is that newspapers and journals should print the name of the translator, after that of the author, at the head of all reviews of translated works, irrespective of whether the review contains any reference to the translation.

Prizes for Literature

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1957 to the French author, Albert Camus, for "his important literary work, which has with penetrating seriousness thrown light on the problems of human consciousness in our times."

The Guinness Poetry Award of £300 was given to Vernon Watkins for his poem "The Tributary Seasons", the second prize of £200 went to C. Day Lewis for his "Moods of Love," and the third prize of £100 to Roy Fuller for his "Seven Mythological Sonnets". Some 3,000 poems were submitted.

The second presentation of the Duff Cooper Award, instituted in 1956 in memory of the late Lord Norwich, was made by the Queen Mother in December, 1957, to Lawrence Durrell for his "Bitter Lemons".

The James Tait Black memorial prize for the best novel published during 1957 was awarded to Anthony Powell for his "At Lady Molly's." The biography prize was awarded to Maurice Cranston for his "John Locke".

The Somerset Maugham Award of £450 was given to John Wain for his "Preliminary Essays".

The William Foyle Poetry Prize of £250 was presented to Dame Edith Sitwell for her "Collected Poems".

The Library Association's Carnegie Medal for an outstanding children's book published during 1957 was awarded to William Mayne for his "A Grass Rope". The Association's Kate Greenaway Medal was awarded to V. H. Drummond for her illustrations to "Mrs. Easter and the Storks". The year 1958 was the 21st anniversary of the Carnegie Medal. At a function celebrating this anniversary, congratulations to the Library Association were offered by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Sir Edward Boyle, and the President of the Publishers Association, Mr. Ian Parsons.

The Heinemann Awards for Literature (£100 each) were given to Peter Green for his historical novel, "The Sword of Pleasure", and to Gavin Maxwell for his "A Reed Shaken by the Wind".

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1957, and October, 1958, were the following:

Biography

"King George VI," by John W. Wheeler-Bennett; "The Later Churchills," by A. L. Rowse; "Letters from Hilaire Belloc," ed. Robert Speaight; "Against the Wind" by Geoffrey Household; "Damned shall be Desire" (de Maupassant) by Stephen Coulter; "The Diaries of John Ruskin," Vol. II: 1848–1873; "Drawn from Memory" by Ernest H. Shepard; "Dylan Thomas: Letters to Vernon Watkins"; "End of an Innings" by Denis Compton; "Extraordinary Seaman" (Thomas, Lord Cochrane), by J. P. W. Mallalieu; "Frances Anne," by Edith, Marchioness of Londonderry; "Grock," by Grock; "Gulbenkian" by John Lodwick; "Georgina Hogarth and the Dickens Circle," by Arthur A. Adrian; "Here I Stand," by Paul Robeson; "The History of Fanny Burney," by Joyce Hemlow; "Letters of John Cowper Powys to Louis Wilkinson"; "The Living of these Days," by Harry Emerson Fosdick; "Memories of a Catholic Girlhood," by Mary McCarthy; "The Mist Procession," by Lord Vansittart; "The Pen and the Sword," by Michael Foot; "A Portrait of Lord Nelson," by Oliver Warner; "The Rainbow Comes and Goes," by Lady Diana Cooper; "Scot-

land the Brave," by Iain Hamilton; "Schubert: Memoirs by his Friends," ed. Otto Erich Deutsch; "A Soldier with the Arabs," by Sir John Glubb; "Sold for Silver," by Janet Lim Chiu Mei; "Some Memories," by Lord Percy of Newcastle; "Three Musketeers," by André Maurois; "Three Steps to Victory," by Sir Robert Watson-Watt; "Till I End My Song," by Robert Gibbings; "The Steadfast Man" (St. Patrick), by Paul Gallico; "George Moore: Letters to Lady Cunard," ed. Rupert Hart-Davis; "Voltaire in Love," by Nancy Mitford; "A. H. Clough: Correspondence," Ed. F. Mulhouser; "With a King in the Clouds," by Erika Leuchtag; "Lady Palmerston's Letters," Ed. Tresham Lever; "Shackleton," by Margery and James Fisher.

Fiction

"At Lady Molly's," by Anthony Powell; "A Bit off the Map," by Angus Wilson; "The Sibyl," by Per Lagerkvist; "As Music and Splendour," by Kate O'Brien; "An End and a Beginning," by James Hanley; "Doctor in Love," by Richard Gordon; "Immortal Queen," by Elizabeth Byrd; "Madeleine," by Catherine Gavin; "Peyton Place," by Grace Metalious; "A Ring has no End," by Thomas Armstrong; "Scent of Cloves," by Norah Lofts; "A Summer Place," by Sloan Wilson; "The White Witch," by Elizabeth Goudge; "The Winthrop Woman," by Anya Seton; "The Darling Buds of May," by H. E. Bates; "A Cup of Tea for Mr. Thorgill," by Storm Jameson; "The Contenders," by John Wain; "The Exile and the Kingdom," by Albert Camus; "Time and the Hour," by Howard Spring; "The Conscience of the Rich," by C. P. Snow; "Cocktail Time," by P. G. Wodehouse; "The City and the Dream," by Ernest Raymond; "By Love Possessed," by J. G. Cozzens; "Anatomy of a Murder," by Robert Traver; "The Etruscan," by Mika Waltari; "The Rainbow and the Rose," by Nevil Shute; "The Road to Socorro," by Charles Locke; "The Roots of Heaven," by Romain Gary; "September Roses," by André Maurois; "Those without Shadows," by Françoise Sagan; "Onionhead," by Weldon Hill; "On the Road," by Jack Kerouac; "From Many Countries," by Sholem Asch; "The Gold Slippers," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "The Greengage Summer," by Rumer Godden; "The Habit of Loving," by Doris Lessing; "Home from the Hill," by William Humphrey; "Hornblower in the West Indies," by C. S. Forester; "House of Lies," by Françoise Mallet-Joris; "I Like it Here," by Kingsley Amis; "Ice Palace," by Edna Ferber; "Jephthah and his Daughter," by Lion Feuchtwanger; "The King Must Die," by Mary Renault; "The 4.50 from Paddington," by Agatha Christie; "A Letter to Elizabeth," by Bettina Linn; "The Law," by Roger Vailland; "The Little Old Admiral," by Louis Golding; "Made for Man," by Sir Alan Herbert; "Maggie-Now," by Betty Smith; "March the Ninth," by R. C. Hutchinson; "The Mountain is Young," by Han Suyin; "Mutiny," by Frank Tilsley; "Sylvester," by Georgette Heyer; "They Came to Cordura," by Glendon Swarthout; "The Time of the Dragons," by Alice Ekert Rotholz; "The Town," by William Faulkner; "Two Women," by Alberto Moravia; "Voss," by Patrick White; "Young People," by William Cooper; "Dr. No," by Ian Fleming.

Politics and World Affairs

"Brighter than a Thousand Suns," by Robert Jungk; "Defence and the English-Speaking Role," by Sir Norman Angell; "Defence in the Nuclear Age," by Stephen King-Hall; "Encyclopaedia of Parliament," Ed. Norman Wilding and Philip Laundy; "The Evolution of Political Thought," by C. Northcote Parkinson; "The First Ten Years: Israel between East and West," by Walter Eytan; "I Saw for Myself," by Anthony Nutting; "Imré Nagy on Communism"; "The Long March," by Simone de Beauvoir; "Inside Russia Today," by John Gunter; "Land without Justice," by Milovon Djilas; "The Naked God," by Howard Fast; "The New Class," by Milovan Djilas; "The Question," by Henri Alleg; "Russia, The Atom and the West," by George F. Kennan; "Soviet Russia in China," by Chiang Kai-Shek; "The Treason Cage," by Anthony Sampson; "The Voice of Israel," by Abba Eban.

Literature and Criticism

"A. E. Housman: Scholar and Poet," by Norman Marlow; "The Angry Decade," by Kenneth Allsop; "Boswell in Search of a Wife, 1766–69," Ed. Frank Brady and Frederick A. Pottle; "The Court and the Castle," by Rebecca West; "Dr. Johnson and Others," by S. C. Roberts; "England's on the Anvil," by John Raymond; "The Epic Strain in the English Novel," by E. M. W. Tillyard; "Granite and Rainbow," by Virginia Woolf; "Henry James and H. G. Wells," Ed. Leon Edel and Gordon N. Ray; "Andrew Young: Prospect of a Poet," Ed. Leonard Clark; "The Image and the City," by Charles Williams, Ed. Anne Ridler; "S. T. Coleridge: Notebooks," Ed. K. Coburn; "On the Continent," by Sir Osbert Sitwell; "By Way of Sainte-Beuve," by Marcel Proust (Tr. by Sylvia Townsend Warner); "Poetry for Supper," by R. S. Thomas; "The American Novel and its Tradition," by Richard Chase; "The Present Age," by David Daiches; "On Poetry and Poets," by T. S. Eliot; "The Search for Good Sense," by F. L. Lucas; "From a Writer's Notebook," by Van Wyck Brooks; "Six Proust Reconstructions," by Pamela Hansford Johnson; "Parisian Sketches," by Henry James; "The Sovereign Flower," by G. Wilson Knight; "New Bottles for New Wine," by Julian Huxley; "Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature," Ed. George Watson; "The Tenth Muse," by Sir Herbert Read; "T. S. Eliot: A Symposium," Ed. N. V. Braybrooke; "Joseph Conrad and his Characters," by Richard Curle; "Thoughts in the Wilderness," by J. B. Priestley; "A Visit to Mrs. Wilcox," by Naomi Lewis; "Writers at Work," Ed. Malcolm Cowley; "The House of Fiction," by Henry James.

Poetry

"The Variorum Edition of the Poems of W. B. Yeats," Ed. Pater Allt and Russel K. Anspach; "The Triumph of the Muse," by John Heath-Stubbs; "The Talking Skull," by James Reeves; "The Penguin Book of Australian Verse"; "The Oxford Book of Irish Verse"; "The Hawk in the Rain," by Ted Hughes; "Excursus in Autumn," by John Smith; "Collected Poems and Epigrams," by George Rostrevor Hamilton; "The Unicorn and Other Poems," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Religion and Philosophy

"St. Thérèse of Lisieux: Autobiography of a Saint," Tr. by Ronald Knox; "Benedict de Spinoza: The Political Works," Ed. A. G. Wernham; "Christianity among the Religions of the World," by Arnold J. Toynbee; "Documents on Christian Unity," Fourth Series, Ed. G. K. A. Bell; "Windsor Sermons," by Alec R. Vidler; "Early Christian Doctrines," by J. N. D. Kelly; "Theology of the Old Testament," by Edmund Jacob; "The Undiscovered Self," by C. G. Jung; "In Search of Reality," by Viscount Samuel; "Religion and the Rebel," by Colin Wilson; "Theology for Beginners," by F. J. Sheed; "The Day Christ Died," by Jim Bishop; "The Spirit of Lourdes,"

by John Anthony Shields; "Julian of Norwich," by Paul Molinari; "The Tower and the Abyss," by Erich Kahler; "Anglicanism," by Stephen Neill; "Dean Church: the Anglican Response to Newman," by Basil Alec Smith; "The Christ of Faith," by Karl Adam; "A Study in Ethical Theory," by D. M. MacKinnon; "The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church," Ed. Frank Leslie Cross; "St. Anthony," by Norman Painting and Michael Day; "Saint Bernadette Soubirous," by Francis Trochu; "Crown of Glory: The Life of Pope Pius XII," by Alden Hatch and Seamus Walshe; "These Made Peace," by Cecily Hallack and Peter Frederick Anson; "The Doctrine of the Buddha," by George Grimm; "Nine Sermons on the Psalms," by St. Augustine, Tr. E. Hill; "A New Testament Commentary," by Ronald Knox; "Freedom of the Will," by Jonathan Edwards; "The Doctrine of God," by Karl Barth; "Psychology and Religion: West and East," by C. G. Jung; "Healing Power of Faith," by Will Oursler; "New Developments in Analytical Psychology," by Michael Fordham; "Reconstruction in Philosophy," by John Dewey; "Parapsychology," by Joseph Banks Rhine and J. G. Pratt.

History and Archaeology

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples, Vol. IV, "The Great Democracies," by Sir Winston Churchill; "The New Cambridge Modern History," Volumes I and VII; "The Later Herods," by Stuart Perowne; "The Kingdom of Free Men," by G. S. R. Kitson Clark; "Europe Since Napoleon," by David Thomson; "The Greek Experience," by C. M. Bowra; "Russian Activities in the Arctic," by Terence Armstrong; "Warwick the Kingmaker," by Paul Kendall; "English Historical Documents," Vol. X, Ed. D. B. Horn and M. Ransome; "Lord Chatham and America," by O. A. Sherrard; "The Boer War," by Edgar Holt; "Business and Politics under James I," by R. H. Tawney; "The Celts," by T. G. E. Powell; "Charles V," by Gertrude von Schwarzenfeld; "The Decipherment of Linear B," by John Chadwick; "The Excavations at Qumran," by J. Van der Poeg; "The Generalship of Alexander the Great," by J. F. C. Fuller; "George III and the Historians," by Herbert Butterfield; "Germany and the Revolution in Russia, 1915–1918," by Z. A. B. Zeman; "King Mob," by Christopher Hibbert; "The Megalith Builders of Western Europe," by Glyn E. Daniel; "My Dearest Louise: Marie Louise and Napoleon, 1813–1814"; "The Prehistory of European Society," by Gordon Childe; "Roman History from Coins," by Michael Grant; "The Sicilian Vespers," by Sir Steven Runciman; "Soviet American Relations: The Decision to Intervene," by George F. Kennan; "War and Society in the 17th Century," by Sir George Clark; Survey of International Affairs: "The Eve of War, 1939" and "The Initial Triumph of the Axis," Ed. Arnold J. and Veronica M. Toynbee; "Lord Chatham and America," by O. A. Sherrard; "Arnhem," by Maj.-Gen. R. E. Urquhart; "The Business of War," by Sir John Kennedy; "Evidence in Camera," by Constance Babington Smith; "The Knights of Bushido," by Lord Russell of Liverpool; "Operation Sea Lion," by Ronald Wheatley; "The Blitz," by Constantine Fitzgibbon; "Jutland," by Donald MacIntyre.

Travel

"The Crossing of Antarctica," by Sir Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary; "Aku-Aku," by Thor Heyerdahl; "The First Ascent of Mont Blanc," by T. Graham and Sir Gavin de Beer; "High Arctic," by Mike Banks; "Journey to Java," by Sir Harold Nicolson; "Mischief in Patagonia," by H. W. Tilman; "Noone of the Ulu," by Dennis Holman; "As Far as my Feet Will Carry Me," by J. M. Bauer; "Below the Tide," by Penelope Tremayne; "Blackwater," by H. L. Tredree; "Portrait of a Wilderness," by Guy Mountfort; "Portugal," by Roy Campbell; "A Reed Shaken by the Wind," by Gavin Maxwell; "We Come from the Sea," by Hans Hass; "The White Desert," by Noel Barber; "The Marches of El Dorado," by Michael Swan; "The White Men Sang," by Alexander Fullerton; "The Bernese Oberland," by Sir Arnold Lunn; "The Land of Stones and Saints," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "Malta," by Sacheverell Sitwell.

Miscellaneous

"Selected Speeches, 1948–1955," by H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; "The Bayeux Tapestry," Ed. Sir Frank Stenton; "Platero and I," by Juan Ramón Jiménez; "Big Sur and the Oranges of Hieronymous Bosch," by Henry Miller; "Zoo Quest for a Dragon," by David Attenborough; "The British Museum," by Geoffrey Grigson; "Parkinson's Law," by C. Northcote Parkinson; "I Chose Caviar," by Art Buchwald; "The Hidden Persuaders," by Vance Packard; "Everyman's Dictionary of Literary Biography," Ed. D. C. Browning; "Greece in Colour"; "The Picture History of Painting"; "Essays in Appreciation," by Bernard Berenson; "The Art of Cricket," by Sir Donald Bradman; "The Way of the Tumbrils," by Sir John Elliot; "Sweet and Twenties," by Beverley Nichols.

BOOK CLUBS

The following Book Clubs were registered with the Publishers Association in 1958:—

FOYLE (W. & G.) LTD., 121 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
- The Book Club.
- Catholic Book Club.
- Children's Book Club.
- Garden Book Club.
- Quality Book Club.
- Romance Book Club.
- Scientific Book Club.
- Thriller Book Club.
- Travel Book Club.
- Western Book Club.

HANSOM BOOKS LTD., 21 Lower Belgrave Street, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- Seven Arts Book Club.

HUTCHINSON & CO. (PUBLISHERS) LTD., 178 Great Portland Street, W.1.
- Beaver Club.
- Mystery Book Guild.
- Universal Book Club.
- Valentine Romance Club.

ODHAMS PRESS LTD., 67–68 Long Acre, W.C.2.
- Companion Book Club.
- *Herald Sun* Readers' Book Club (Australia).
- Popular Book Club.

PHOENIX HOUSE LTD., 38 William IV Street, W.C.2.
- Jazz Book Club.
- Science-Fiction Book Club.
- Country Book Club.
- Readers Union Book Club.
- Sportsman's Book Club.

REPRINT SOCIETY LTD., 22 Golden Square, W.1.
- World Books.

S.C.M. PRESS LTD., 56 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.
- The Religious Book Club.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing over 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 5*s*. *od*. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

Abelard-Schuman, 38 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
Adprint, 37 Hertford St., W.1.
Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Sy.
Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
Allenson & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
Allman & Son, 17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.
Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4
Angus & Robertson, 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
Arco, 10 Fitzroy St., W.1.
Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1
Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
Arrowsmith, Winterstoke Rd., Bristol.
Athlone Press, 2 Gower St., W.C.1.
Bagster (S.), 4 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Barker (Arthur), 30 Museum St., W.C.1.
Barrie Books, 3 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
Blackie, Glasgow, and 16 William IV St., W.C.2.
Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
Blackwood, Edinburgh and 1–8 Bateman's Bldgs., W.1.
Blandford Press, 16 West Central St., W.C.1.
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Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1946.....	£26,961,622	£6,715,212
1947.....	30,203,763	7,412,905
1948.....	33,241,431	8,739,236
1949.....	34,297,252	9,798,838
1950.....	37,158,652	11,394,220
1951.....	41,553,760	13,740,323
1952.....	£42,790,387	£14,482,036
1953.....	44,892,291	15,566,874
1954.....	46,270,953	16,527,054
1955.....	49,439,087	18,156,084
1956.....	56,659,484	20,870,594
1957.....	60,456,095	22,505,440

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1957

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of January 4th, 1958, shows the books published in 1957 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6*d.* have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Translations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics	111	44	4	—
Annuals and Serials	47	45	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology	30	5	2	—
Archæology	81	9	4	—
Art and Architecture	494	109	34	11
Astronomy and Meteorology	70	22	3	—
Banking and Finance	154	81	—	—
Bibliography and Literary History	358	45	2	4
Biography and Memoirs	503	111	35	2
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture	56	70	5	2
Calendars, Booklets and Albums	11	2	—	—
Chemistry and Physics	352	92	7	—
Children's Books	1,951	356	20	—
Classics and Translations	52	21	20	—
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	75	12	—	—
Directories and Guide Books	414	236	5	—
Domestic Economy	177	32	4	—
Educational	1,684	333	14	—
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics	428	140	6	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres	114	19	10	7
Facetiæ	95	19	1	—
Fiction	3,737	1,566	300	1
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	109	32	3	—
History	271	52	15	—
Illustrated Gift Books	15	3	1	—
Law and Parliamentary	529	192	2	—
Maps and Atlases	116	21	1	—
Mathematics	130	38	3	—
Medical and Surgical	872	203	11	—
Music	162	20	9	—
Natural History, Biology and Zoology	369	62	14	—
Nautical	45	60	—	—
Naval and Military	432	156	25	—
Occultism	41	10	2	1
Oriental	21	7	6	—
Philately	21	9	—	—
Philosophy and Science	202	39	17	1
Poetry and Drama	568	73	20	13
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	707	113	26	—
Psychology	116	27	4	—
Religion and Theology	1,199	245	102	3
Sociology	384	86	8	—
Sports, Games and Pastimes	395	135	5	3
Technical Handbooks	918	363	6	1
Topography, Local History & Folklore	419	61	25	5
Trade, Commerce and Industry	770	302	3	—
Travel and Adventure	238	50	30	—
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping	214	90	—	—
Wireless and Television	102	30	1	—
Totals	20,719	5,921	821	54

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MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1957–58

(1957) **Oct. 1.** The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under its new conductor, Andrzej Panufnik, gave the first performance of Edmund Rubbra's seventh symphony. **7.** At a concert in the Festival Hall by the St. Paul's Cathedral Choir, a new *Festival Gloria*, by Edmund Rubbra, dedicated to the choir, was sung. **8.** Rubbra's seventh symphony was introduced to London by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra at a Festival Hall concert. **9.** The first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season, at the Festival Hall, was devoted to works by Vaughan Williams, whose eighty-fifth birthday took place three days later. **26.** At the annual brass band championship at the Albert Hall the first piece was a new set of variations specially composed by Vaughan Williams, who presented the awards to the prize-winners at the evening concert. **28.** The winter season at the Royal Opera House opened with a new production of *Aida* with new scenery. **30.** In a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by Rudolf Schwarz, *The Bermudas*, a new symphonic cantata by Iain Hamilton, specially commissioned by the B.B.C., was performed.

Nov. 1. Karl Rankl's fifth symphony was heard for the first time in London, being played by the London Symphony Orchestra in an Albert Hall concert, with the composer himself as conductor. **5.** Performance of the B minor Mass by the Bach Choir at the Festival Hall. **19.** The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave the first of two concerts at the Festival Hall under the direction of Rafael Kubelik. Concert given at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to inaugurate the work of the Schubert Society. **26.** Annual St. Cecilia's Festival Concert at the Festival Hall. The B.B.C. Concert Orchestra (under Vilem Tausky) and the B.B.C. Chorus took part and trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music played fanfares by Bliss and Malcolm Arnold. **27.** Artur Rubinstein played concertos by Schumann and Saint-Saëns with the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, under Rudolf Schwarz, at a Festival Hall concert.

Dec. 2. The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra visited the Festival Hall and gave the first performance of Malcolm Arnold's third symphony. **3.** The Paris Radio Orchestra made its first appearance at the Festival Hall in the first of two concerts conducted by Jean Martinou.

(1958) **Jan. 16.** Poulenc's opera *The Carmelites* given its first English performance, being sung in an English version at the Royal Opera House. **22.** Shostakovich's eleventh symphony in G minor received its first performance outside Russia at a B.B.C. concert in the Festival Hall. **17.** The Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli gave a concert in the Festival Hall in the week of the Orchestra's centenary. Included in the programme were Weber's overture to *Der Freischütz*, played at the opening concert in January, 1858, and Vaughan Williams' recent eighth symphony, dedicated to the Hallé Orchestra and Sir John Barbirolli. **40.** The Hallé Orchestra Centenary Concert took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in the presence of the Princess Royal. A season of Italian opera opened at Drury Lane.

Feb. 5. Michael Tippett's second symphony, commissioned by the B.B.C., received its first performance at a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. **10.** A cantata written by Edmund Rubbra for the Lourdes Centenary celebrations was performed simultaneously in six centres in the country, including the Albert Hall. **10.** The annual performance of Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* was given by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, with William Herbert, James Milligan and Marjorie Thomas as soloists. **20.** Harry Blech and the London Mozart Players gave the first London performance of a new sinfonietta by Gordon Jacob at a New Era Concert Society programme at the Festival Hall. **25.** Beethoven's Mass in D was performed at the Festival Hall by the Bach Choir and the London Symphony Orchestra under Reginald Jacques. The soloists were William Herbert, Owen Brannigan, Norma Procter and Jacqueline Delman.

March 4. Yehudi Menuhin played in the first of two concerts at the Festival Hall with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under the Hungarian conductor László Somogyi. **12.** Berlioz' *The Damnation of Faust* performed in a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall by the B.B.C. Orchestra and Choral Society under Sir Malcolm Sargent, with Richard Lewis, James Milligan, Owen Brannigan and Joan Hammond as soloists. **20.** The Royal Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, sang the *St. Matthew Passion* at the Albert Hall, the soloists being Hervey Alan, Richard Lewis, John Cameron, Erna Spoorenberg and Pamela Bowden. **26.** Concluding concert of the B.B.C. series at the Festival Hall.

April 2. The first performance of Vaughan Williams' ninth symphony, dedicated to the Royal Philharmonic Society, was given at the Society's concert at the Festival Hall, with Sir Malcolm Sargent as conductor. The summer opera season opened at Covent Garden with a performance of *Aida*. **3.** Claudio Arrau was the soloist in Grieg's A minor piano concerto at a Festival Hall concert in which the Philharmonia Orchestra played under the American conductor, Thomas Schippers. Two days later the pianist played Schumann's piano concerto and Brahms' B flat major concerto at the Albert Hall. **27.** Yehudi Menuhin played Mendelssohn's and Brahms' violin concertos at the Albert Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.

May 12. The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, played at the Festival Hall. **15.** The hundredth anniversary of the present Covent Garden Theatre was commemorated by a special performance of Verdi's *Don Carlos*. **29.** The Bath Festival opened with a concert in Bath Abbey, given by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Colin Davis. Yehudi Menuhin was the soloist in Beethoven's violin concerto. Later during the Festival, the London Philharmonic Orchestra played in another concert, in the Guildhall, with Ingrid Haebler as soloist in Beethoven's piano concerto, and Rosalyn Tureck gave a Bach recital. The Festival ended on June 7 with a performance in the Abbey of Bach's Mass in B minor by the City of Bath Bach Choir under its conductor, Cuthbert Bates. **31.** Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau gave a recital of Brahms' songs at the Festival Hall.

June 3. The London Symphony Orchestra's series of Beethoven concerts at the Festival Hall under Josef Krips ended with a performance of the ninth symphony with the Alexandra Choir, and, as soloists, Owen Brannigan, Richard Lewis, Jennifer Vyvyan and Norma Procter. **5.** New production of *Tristan und Isolde*, sung in German, at Covent Garden. **8.** At the Festival Hall, Yehudi Menuhin, with the Festival Chamber Orchestra, performed Bach and Mozart concertos. **10.** Excerpts from six operas were given at a gala performance at Covent Garden, in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, to mark the centenary of the building. **15.** Artur Rubinstein gave a recital at the Festival Hall. The young

American pianist, Van Cliburn, played the Tschaikowsky B flat minor and Rachmaninov D minor concertos at the Albert Hall with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under the Russian conductor, Kiril Kondrashin. **17.** The Bach Choir and London Symphony Orchestra, with Reginald Jacques as conductor, William Herbert, Hervey Alan and Norma Procter as soloists, performed Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* in the Festival Hall. **18.** Benjamin Britten's new "Musical Mystery Play", *Noye's Fludde*, was produced in Orford Church during the Aldeburgh Festival. **24.** Yehudi Menuhin and his sister Hephzibah Menuhin gave a sonata recital together at the Festival Hall. **25.** A new commissioned concertino for viola by Alan Hoddinott was performed at Llandaff Cathedral Festival with Cecil Aronowitz as soloist. During the Festival, the Hallé Orchestra appeared, Jeanne Demessieux gave an organ recital and Handel's *Esther* was performed with William Herbert, Hervey Alan, Wilfred Brown, Helen Watts and April Cantelo as soloists.

July 2. The Piccolo Teatro di Milano opened a short season at Sadler's Wells with a performance of Goldini's *The Servant of Two Masters*. **11.** At the fourteenth Cheltenham Festival, a string serenade by Martelli and part of Simpson's third string quartet were played for the first time. **14.** The Buenos Aires Chamber Opera began a short season at Sadler's Wells. **15.** The Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli played a new piano concerto at Cheltenham written by the young Australian composer Malcolm Williamson. **16.** A harp concerto, written by Alan Hoddinott for Osian Ellis, was performed by the latter at Cheltenham at its first hearing. **17.** Mátyás Sieber's concerto *Tre Pizzi* for 'cello and orchestra was played at Cheltenham for the first time in England. **18.** The last concert of the Cheltenham Festival included the first performance of a concerto for *cor anglais* and orchestra by Ian Parrott. Roger Winfield was the soloist. **19.** The opera season at Covent Garden ended, Rafael Kubelik making his last appearance as musical director of the company. **22.** Gian Carlo Menotti's madrigal fable *The Unicorn, the Gorgon and the Manticora* was produced by the New Opera Company at Sadler's Wells in a double bill with Stravinsky's *The Soldiers Tale*. **26.** First night of the Promenade Concerts at the Albert Hall; Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra and Benno Moiseiwitsch was the soloist in Rachmaninov's *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*. **29.** New Opera Company produced Vaughan Williams' opera *Sir John in Love* at Sadler's Wells. **30.** The Promenade Concert took the form of a Sibelius memorial programme.

August 5. Vaughan Williams' ninth symphony was performed for the first time at a Promenade Concert, in the presence of the composer. **7.** Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* received its first performance at a Promenade Concert, with the B.B.C. Chorus and Choral Society, a section of the Highgate School Choir and the London Symphony Orchestra under Basil Cameron, with John Hauxwell, Andrew Pearmain and April Cantelo as the soloists. **10.** Paul Robeson gave a song recital at the Albert Hall. **19.** Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, the B.B.C. Choir and the Royal Choral Society in Verdi's *Requiem* at a Promenade Concert. **25.** The Hallé Orchestra, in its centenary year, performed during the week at Promenade Concerts under Sir John Barbirolli. **Aug. 25–Sept. 13.** Edinburgh Festival. During the Festival the Stuttgart State Opera produced four German operas at the King's Theatre—Mozart's *Die Entführung*, Weber's *Euryanthe*, Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* and Lortzing's *Der Wildschütz*. Orchestral music was provided at the Usher Hall by the Philharmonia Orchestra, the Royal Danish Orchestra (making its first appearance at Edinburgh and accompanied by the Royal Danish Chapel Choir), the Royal Opera House Orchestra from Covent Garden and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Josef Krips. The Philharmonia Orchestra gave the opening Beethoven concert under Dr. Klemperer and was later also conducted by Ernest Ansermet and Wolfgang Sawallisch. The Royal Danish Orchestra and Royal Danish Chapel Choir took part in a performance of Haydn's *Creation* conducted by the Danish choral expert Mogens Wöldike, which included Nicolai Gedda, Kim Borg and Jennifer Vyvyan among the soloists. Among the orchestras providing chamber music were the Vegh String Quartet, the Juilliard Quartet and the Pasquier Trio, and Louis Kentner and Claudio Arrau gave recitals. The Montreal Bach Choir also took part in the Festival.

Sept. 5. First performance in England of Shostakovich's piano concerto, op. 101, given at a Promenade Concert with Eileen Joyce as soloist and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under Sir Malcolm Sargent. The concerto was written for the composer's son, who was the soloist at its *première* in Moscow on his nineteenth birthday in May, 1957. **7.** The Three Choirs Festival opened at Hereford with a service in the cathedral, at which the music included Vaughan Williams' cantata *The Hundredth Psalm*. In the evening Fernando Germani gave an organ recital. **8.** The Three Choirs Festival continued with a performance of Berlioz' *Te Deum* and Britten's *Sinfonia da Requiem* and *St. Nicolas*, conducted by the composer. **9.** Dr. Vaughan Williams was specially commemorated at the Three Choirs Festival by the singing of his anthem *How Amiable*, before the performance of Elgar's *The Kingdom*, with Gordon Clinton, David Galliver, Helen Watts and Elsie Morison as soloists. In the evening, Verdi's *Requiem* was preceded by a cantata by Kenneth Leighton, *The Light Invisible*. **10.** At the Three Choirs Festival, Monteverdi's *Vespers* was sung in the afternoon and a new oratorio, *Genesis*, by Franz Reizenstein (with libretto by Christopher Hassall), together with Poulenc's *Stabat Mater* in the evening. **11.** In the afternoon at Hereford, the City of Birmingham Orchestra provided an orchestral concert. The main choral performances were of Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* and Haydn's *St. Cecilia's Mass*. **12.** The programme on the last day of the Three Choirs Festival included a little-known Requiem Mass by the early French composer, Jean Gilles. Geoffrey Bush's first symphony received its first London performance at a Promenade Concert. **13.** The second half of the Promenade Concert was devoted to Puccini, whose centenary fell later in the year, the programme comprising two intermezzi from *Madame Butterfly* and *Manon Lescaut* and the complete last act of *Tosca*. **17.** Gunnar Staern, a young Swedish conductor, appeared with the London Philharmonic Orchestra at a Promenade Concert. **18.** The National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico played at the Festival Hall, the programme consisting entirely of contemporary Mexican music. **19.** The funeral service of Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams in Westminster Abbey was preceded by a musical commemoration which included passages from his own works and Bach's D minor double concerto. The autumn season at Covent Garden opened with a production of *Das Rheingold*, the cast including Hans Hotter, Otakar Kraus, Richard Holm and Rut Siewert. **20.** The Promenade Concert season ended with the customary last night music and celebrations.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1957–1958

From the box-office point of view the theatrical event of the year was the production at Drury Lane of *My Fair Lady*, the musical version of Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, which proved as great a success in London as it had done in the United States. Another "classic" of the not too distant past given a new musical look was *Charley's Aunt*, which under the name of *Where's Charley?* also won public favour. Of greater artistic value were T. S. Eliot's new play, *The Elder Statesman*, which had provided a feature for the Edinburgh Festival, and the translation by Christopher Fry of a Giraudoux play, *Duel Of Angels*. Other successes of the year included *Flowering Cherry*, by Robert Bolt, *The Party*, by Jane Arden, *Not In The Book*, by Arthur Watkyn, and *Simple Spymen*, by John Chapman, while Agatha Christie, who achieved the record long British run with *The Mousetrap* during the year, had a second success with *The Unexpected Guest*. Shakespeare was again well represented at the Old Vic and the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, and among many interesting visiting companies was the Moscow Arts Theatre.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1957, and Sept. 30, 1958:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1958) *May* 20. *Simply Heavenly*, musical play by Langston Hughes and David Martin (Melvin Stewart, Ilene Day, Bertice Reading and Marpessa Dawn). *Sept.* 10. *Auntie Mame* (Geoffrey Toone, David Bird, John Hall, Beatrice Lillie and Florence Desmond).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1958) *July* 8. *Three Way Switch*, by Ronald Jeans (Cyril Raymond, Leslie Phillips, Bryan Forbes and Daphne Anderson). *Aug.* 27. *Brouhaha*, by George Tabori (Peter Sellers, Leo McKern, Lionel Jeffries and Anne Leon).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1958) *Feb.* 13. *Keep Your Hair On*, musical comedy by John Cranko, music by John Addison (John Turner, Erik Mörk, Betty Marsden and Rachel Roberts). *March* 20. *Beth*, by Emlyn Williams (Robert Flemyng, Irene Browne, Ann Beach and Pauline Yates). *April* 24. *Duel Of Angels*, by Jean Giraudoux, translated by Christopher Fry (Basil Hoskins, Peter Wyngarde, Vivien Leigh, Claire Bloom and Freda Jackson).

CAMBRIDGE, Earlham Street, W.C.2.—(1957) *Nov.* 15. *The Happiest Millionaire*, by Kyle Crichton (Robert Beatty, Daniel Massey, Heather Thatcher and Maureen Swanson). (1958) *March* 26. *Breath Of Spring*, by Peter Coke (Michael Shepley, Athene Seyler, Mary Merrall, Elspeth Duxbury and Joan Sims). *Sept.* 25. *The Elder Statesman*, by T. S. Eliot (Alec McCowen, Paul Rogers, Eileen Peel and Anna Massey).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1957) *Nov.* 14. *Bells Are Ringing*, musical play by Betty Comden and Adolph Green (George Gaynes, Eddie Molloy, Janet Blair and Allyn McLerie). (1958) *July* 31. *The Merry Widow*, Lehar's comic opera revived by The Sadler's Wells Opera Company (Thomas Round, Howell Glynne, June Bronhill and Marion Lowe).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1958). *Jan.* 30. *Cat On A Hot Tin Roof*, by Tennessee Williams (Leo McKern, Paul Massie, Bee Duffell and Kim Stanley). *July* 16. *Five Finger Exercise*, by Peter Shaffer (Brian Bedford, Michael Bryant, Roland Culver, Adrianne Allen and Juliet Mills).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1957) *Dec.* 4. *Paddle Your Own Canoe*, by Max Regnier (Nigel Stock, Newton Blick, Roy Purcell, Moira Lister and Violet Farebrother). (1958) *April* 2. *Not In The Book*, by Arthur Watkyn (Wilfrid Hyde White, Charles Heslop, Philip Guard and Avice Landon).

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1957) *Dec.* 5. *The Tempest*, revived (Sir John Gielgud, Mark Dignam, Patrick Wymark and Doreen Aris). (1958) *April* 30. *My Fair Lady*, musical play based on Shaw's *Pygmalion*, adapted by Alan Jay Lerner with music by Frederick Loewe (Rex Harrison, Stanley Holloway, Julie Andrews, Zena Dare and Margaret Halstan).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1958) *June* 11. *The Velvet Shotgun*, by Christopher Taylor (Conrad Janis and Sarah Marshall). *July* 7. *Double Cross*, by John O'Hare (Terence Morgan and Dulcie Gray). *Aug.* 12. *The Unexpected Guest*, by Agatha Christie (Nigel Stock, Michael Golden, Renée Asherson and Violet Farebrother).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1958) *May* 23. *The Big Tickle*, by Ronald Millar (Jack Hulbert, Peter Bayliss, Yvonne Arnaud and Moyra Fraser). *July* 9. *The Joshua Tree*, by Alec Coppel (William Sylvester, Hugh McDermott and Anne Baxter).

GARRICK, 3 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1958) *July* 10. *Living For Pleasure*, revue, by Arthur Macrae, with music by Richard Addinsell (Daniel Massey, George Rose, Dora Bryan and Janie Marden).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1958) *Feb.* 5. *The Potting Shed*, by Graham Greene (Sir John Gielgud, Redmond Phillips, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Irene Worth). *May* 8. *Variation On A Theme*, by Terence Rattigan (Jeremy Brett, Michael Goodliffe, Margaret Leighton and Jean Anderson). *Sept.* 24. *Long Days' Journey Into Night*, by Eugene O'Neill (Anthony Quayle, Ian Bannen, Alan Bates and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1957) *Nov.* 21. *Flowering Cherry*, by Robert Bolt (Sir Ralph Richardson, Andrew Ray, Brewster Mason, Frederick Piper, Celia Johnson and Susan Burnet).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1957) *Dec.* 3. *The Tunnel of Love*, by Joseph Fields and Peter De Vries (Ian Carmichael, Dilys Laye, Barbara Murray and Charlotte Mitchell).

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1958) *July* 17. *Irma La Douce*, musical comedy by Alexandre Breffort, music by Marguerite Monnot (Keith Michell, Clive Revill and Elizabeth Seal).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1957) *Nov.* 7. *The Queen And The Welshman*, by Rosemary Anne Sisson (Edward Woodward, Edward Burnham and Hilary Liddell). *Nov.* 25. The Dublin Pike Follies in revue. (1958) *Jan.* 23. *Lady At The Wheel*, musical play by Leslie Bricusse and Robin Beaumont (Bernard Cribbins, Peter Gilmore, Maggie FitzGibbon and Lucille Mapp). *March* 11. *Little Eyolf*, translation by Michael Meyer of Ibsen's play (Robert Eddison, Heather Chasen and Selma Vaz Dias). *April* 9. *What Shall We Tell Caroline?*, by John Mortimer (Michael Hordern, Maurice Denham, Brenda Bruce and Marianne Benet) and *The Dock Brief*, by John Mortimer (Michael Hordern and Maurice Denham). *May* 19. *The Birthday Party*, by Harold Pinter (John Slater, Richard Pearson and Beatrix Lehmann). *May* 27. *The Key Of The Door*, by Philip Mackie (Michael MacLiammoir, Joyce Heron and Signe Hasso). *June* 17. *Honour Bright*, adapted from the French by Donald Ogden Stewart (Patrick Barr, Richard O'Sullivan, Betty Marsden and Peggy Cummins). *July* 15. *The Hamlet Of Stepney Green*, by Bernard Kops (Harold Lang and Thelma Ruby). *Sept.* 22. *The Russian*, by Richard Thomas (Emrys Jones, Esmond Knight and Jocelyne Page).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1957) *Dec.* 10. *Dinner With The Family*, by Jean Anouilh (John Justin, Alan MacNaughton, Jill Bennett and Lally Bowers). (1958) *May* 28. *The Party*, by Jane

Arden (Charles Laughton, Albert Finney, John Welsh, Joyce Redman, Ann Lynn and Elsa Lanchester).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1957) *Oct. 16. King Henry VI* (Parts 1 and 2), revived (Paul Daneman, Daniel Thorndike, Derek Godfrey and Barbara Jefford). *Oct. 17. King Henry VI* (Part 3) revived (Paul Daneman and Barbara Jefford). *Nov. 19. Measure For Measure*, revived (Anthony Nicholls, Derek Godfrey, John Neville and Barbara Jefford). *Dec. 23. A Midsummer Night's Dream*, revived (Derek Godfrey, Frankie Howerd, Paul Daneman and Coral Browne). (1958) *Feb. 19. King Lear*, revived (Paul Rogers, Paul Daneman, Derek Francis, Coral Browne, Barbara Jefford and Rosemary Webster). *April 1. Twelfth Night*, revived (Paul Daneman, John Neville, Richard Wordsworth, John Humphry and Barbara Jefford). *May 13. Henry VIII*, revived (Sir John Gielgud, Harry Andrews, Richard Wordsworth, Dame Edith Evans and Jill Dixon). *Sept. 17. Mary Stuart*, by Schiller, revived (Ernest Thesiger, Irene Worth and Catherine Lacey).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1958) *Feb. 20. Where's Charley?*, musical play based on *Charley's Aunt*, music and lyrics by Frank Loesser, book by George Abbott (Norman Wisdom, Jerry Desmonde, Felix Felton, Pip Hinton and Marion Grimaldi).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1957) *Dec. 23. Robinson Crusoe*, pantomime by Robert Nesbitt (Arthur Askey, Tommy Cooper, David Whitfield and Patricia Stark). (1958) *May 23. Large As Life*, revue, directed by Robert Nesbitt (Harry Secombe, Terry-Thomas, Adele Leigh and Hattie Jaques).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1957) *Dec. 12. The Rape Of The Bell*, by Benn Levy (John Clements, Richard Attenborough, Nicholas Hannen, Kay Hammond and Constance Cummings).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct. 17. Man Of Distinction*, by Walter Hasenclever (Anton Walbrook and Moira Shearer). *Nov. 27. Royal Suite*, by Ernest Vajda and Clement Scott Gilbert (James Hayter, Barry Sinclair and Yvonne Furneaux). *Dec. 18.* Season of Danish Pantomimeteater Company opened. *Dec. 23. Noddy In Toyland*, by Enid Blyton (Leslie Sarony and Colin Spaull). (1958) *March 4. School*, musical play adapted from T. W. Robertson's comedy, lyrics by Redmond Phillips, music by Christopher Whelen (James Maxwell, Michael Blakemore, Jean Bayless and Eleanor Drew). *Aug. 11. A Hatful Of Rain*, by Michael Gozzo (George Coulouris and Jennifer Phipps).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1957) *Nov. 26. Requiem For A Nun*, by William Faulkner (Zachary Scott, Ruth Ford and Bertice Reading). *Dec. 26. Lysistrata*, English version by Dudley Fitts (George Benson, Joan Greenwood and Natasha Parry). (1958) *Feb. 11. Epitaph For George Dillon*, by John Osborne and Anthony Creighton (Robert Stephens, Yvonne Mitchell, Alison Leggatt and Wendy Craig). *Feb. 25. The Sport Of My Mad Mother*, by Ann Jellicoe (Jerry Stovin, Philip Locke and Wendy Craig). *April 2. A Resounding Tinkle* and *The Hole*, both by N. F. Simpson (Nigel Davenport and Wendy Craig). *May 21. Flesh To A Tiger*, by Barry Reckord (James Clarke, Edgar Wreford and Cleo Laine). *July 7. Gay Landscape*, by George Munro (The Glasgow Citizens' Theatre Company). *July 14. Chicken Soup With Barley*, by Arnold Wesker (Company of Belgrade Theatre, Coventry). *July 21. The Private Prosecutor*, by Thomas Wiseman (The Salisbury Arts Theatre). *July 28. Dear Augustine*, by Alison Macleod (The Leatherhead Repertory Company). *Aug. 28. Major Barbara* revived (Alfred Lynch, Alan Webb and Joan Plowright). *Sept. 30. Live Like Pigs*, by John Arden (Wilfrid Lawson, Francis Cuka and Anna Manahan).

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.—(1958) *May 15.* Season of the Moscow Arts Theatre opened with *The Cherry Orchard*, by Tchekov. *July 2.* Season of the Piccolo Teatro di Milano opened with *The Servant Of Two Masters*, by Goldoni. *Sept. 29.* Production of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* (Düsseldorf Playhouse Company).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1958) *Feb. 12. Roseland*, by Anthony Pelissier (Frank Pettingell, Patric Doonan, Michael Gough, Meriel Forbes and Yolande Turner). *March 18. The Kidders*, by Donald Ogden Stewart (Lyndon Brook, Dermot Walsh and Faith Brook). *April 29. Something To Hide*, by Leslie Sands (Michael Gough, Alan Webb and Mary Kerridge). *June 4. Speaking Of Murder*, by Audrey and William Roos (Robert Urquhart, James Ray, Maxine Audley and Joyce Carey).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct. 24. The Egg*, by Felicien Marceau, translated by Charles Frank (Nigel Patrick, Jack Allen, Austin Trevor, Edgar K. Bruce and Miriam Karlin). (1958) *Jan. 31. A Touch Of The Sun*, by N. C. Hunter (Michael Redgrave, David Langton, Ronald Squire and Diana Wynyard). *April 23. Expresso Bongo*, musical comedy by Wolf Mankowitz and Julian More, music by David Hencker and Monty Norman (Paul Scofield, James Kenney, Meier Tzelniker, Millicent Martin and Hy Hazell).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1958) *July 2. The Trial Of Mary Dugan*, by Dagard Veiller, revived (David Knight, Cec Linder, Betsy Blair and Patricia Burke).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1957) *Dec. 20. Peter Pan*, revived (Michael Warre, Russell Thorndike, Margaret Lockwood and Julia Lockwood).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1958) *Feb. 27. Touch It Light*, by Robert Sharrow (Jon Pertwee, Peter Jones, Robert Desmond, Harry Locke and Victor Maddern). *April 17. The Brass Butterfly*, by William Golding (Alastair Sim, George Cole and Jack Hedley). *May 22. Verdict*, by Agatha Christie (Gerard Heinz, Derek Oldham, Patricia Jessel, Viola Keats and Moira Redmond). *June 25. For Adults Only*, revue (Hugh Paddick, Ron Moody, Miriam Karlin and Patricia Lancaster).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1958) *June 2. You, Too, Can Have A Body*, by Fred Robinson (Bill Maynard, Bill Kerr, Kynaston Reeves and Hazel Douglas). *Sept. 15. Pot Luck*, revue (Charlie Chester).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, W.1.—(1957) *Dec. 13. The Happy Man*, by Hugh and Margaret Williams (Hugh Williams, Cyril Raymond, Everley Gregg and Valerie Taylor). (1958) *April 10. Any Other Business*, by George Ross and Campbell Singer (Raymond Huntley, John Boxer, Richard Vernon, Oliver Johnston and Jennifer Wright). *Sept. 18. The Heart's A Wonder*, musical comedy by Nuala O'Farrell and Mairin O'Farrell, founded on *The Playboy Of The Western World* (Joe Lynch, Milo O'Shea and Una Collins).

WHITEHALL, 14 Whitehall, S.W.1.—(1958) *March 19. Simple Spymen*, by John Chapman (Leo Franklyn, Brian Rix, Toby Perkins and Joan Sanderson).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1957) *Dec. 11. Be My Guest!*, by Mary Jukes (Dennis Price, Gordon Tanner, Jane Baxter and Margery Weston). (1958) *Feb. 26. Hunter's Moon*, by Marc Connelly (David Gardner, Sebastian Shaw, Lesley Nunnerley and Joyce Barbour). *March 31. The Iceman Cometh*, by Eugene O'Neill (Ian Bannen and Jack MacGowran). *June 28. Ah! Quelle Folie*, French revue.

A British Film, *The Bridge On The River Kwai*, had the notable distinction of being selected as the best picture of the year by the British Film Academy and its United States equivalent, and the former chose Alec Guinness as having given the best performance by a British artiste. Other excellent home productions included *Dunkirk*, *A Tale Of Two Cities*, *A Night To Remember*, *Happy Is The Bride*, *Violent Playground*, *Carve Her Name With Pride* and *Woman In A Dressing Gown*.

The following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Oct. 1, 1957, to Sept. 30, 1958:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 28. *He Who Must Die*, Franco-Italian. *Dec.* 20. *Pather Panchali*, Indian. (1958) *Feb.* 10. *The Unvanquished*, Indian. *March* 10. *The Seventh Seal*, Swedish. *May* 12. *A Dangerous Age*, Canadian. *May* 19. *It Happened In Aden*, French (Dany Robin). *June* 12. *Kanal*, Polish. *July* 14. *The Unknown Soldier*, Finnish.

BERKELEY, 30 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1957) *Nov.* 21. *The Diary Of Major Thompson* (Jack Buchanan and Martine Carol). (1958) *Feb.* 17. *Victory At Sea*, war film. *April* 7. *Mysterious Satellite*, Japanese. *June* 2. *The Price Of Love*, French. *Aug.* 21. *Quiet Flows The Don*, Russian.

CAMEO-POLYTECHNIC, Upper Regent Street, W.1.—(1957) *Nov.* 11. *An Eye For An Eye*, French (Curt Jurgens). *Dec.* 25. *His Greatest Role*, French (Fernandel and Nadia Gray). (1958) *Jan.* 30. *The Brave One* (Michael Ray). *Feb.* 20. *Yambao*, Mexican. *March* 13. *The She-Wolves*, French (François Perier). *April* 7. *Cabiria*, Italian (Giulietta Masina). *July* 3. *A Question Of Adultery* (Anthony Steel). *July* 17. *Vive Monsieur Blaireau*, French (Louis de Funes). *Sept.* 8. *The Face Of The Cat*, French, and *The Crimson Curtain*, French (Jean Claude Pascal and Anouk Aimée).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 17. *The Three Faces Of Eve* (Leo J. Cobb and Joanne Woodward). *Oct.* 31. *The Sun Also Rises* (Tyrone Power, Errol Flynn and Ava Gardner). *Nov.* 28. *Stopover Tokyo* (Robert Wagner, Edmond O'Brien and Joan Collins). *Dec.* 19. *Kiss Them For Me* (Cary Grant and Jayne Mansfield). (1958) *Jan.* 9. *The Enemy Below* (Robert Mitchum and Curt Jurgens). *Jan.* 30. *Naked Truth* (Richard Todd and Juliette Greco). *Feb.* 20. *April Love* (Pat Boone and Shirley Jones). *March* 13. *The Gift Of Love* (Robert Stack and Lauren Bacall). *March* 26. *A Farewell to Arms* (Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones). *April* 24. *The Young Lions* (Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift and Hope Lange). *May* 29. *The Long Hot Summer* (Orson Welles and Joanne Woodward). *June* 19. *North Frederick* (Gary Cooper and Geraldine Fitzgerald). *July* 10. *Battle Of The V1*, British (Michael Rennie). *July* 24. *Harry Black* (Stewart Granger and Anthony Steel). *Sept.* 18. *A Certain Smile* (Rossano Brazzi, Joan Fontaine and Christine Carere).

CONTINENTALE, 36 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1957) *Nov.* 4. *The James Dean Story*. (1958) *May* 1. *I'll Defend You, My Love* (Martine Carol). *June* 23. *Scandal In Montmartre*, French. *Aug.* 21. *The Bravados* (Gregory Peck).

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 18. *The Barber Of Seville*, Italian (Tito Gobbi) and *The Man In The Raincoat*, French (Fernandel). *Nov.* 1. *Porte Des Lilas*, French (Pierre Brasseur). *Dec.* 30. *Young Girls Beware*, French (Robert Hossein). (1958) *Jan.* 17. *The Picasso Mystery*, French. *April* 7. *Calabuch*, Spanish (Edmund Gwenn). *April* 28. *The Throne Of Blood*, Japanese. *May* 9. *White Nights*, Italian, and *The Boyhood of Dr. Noguchi*, Japanese. *May* 22. *Fugitive In Saigon*, French. *June* 12. *Heaven Fell That Night*, French (Stephen Boyd and Brigitte Bardot). *Aug.* 15. *The Goddess* (Steve Hill and Kim Stanley). *Sept.* 11. *The Cranes Are Flying*, Russian.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1957) *Dec.* 9. *Just My Luck*, British (Norman Wisdom, Joan Sims and Margaret Rutherford). *Dec.* 30. *The Devil's Hairpin* (Cornel Wilde and Mary Astor). (1958) *Jan.* 2. *Baby-Face Nelson* (Mickey Rooney). *Feb.* 6. *The Gypsy And The Gentleman* (Keith Michell and Melina Mercouri). *March* 24. *The Duke Wore Jeans*, British (Tommy Steele). *April* 21. *South Pacific* (Rossano Brazzi, John Kerr, Mitzi Gaynor and Juanita Hall).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct.* 3. *Tea And Sympathy* (Tom Lee and Deborah Kerr). *Oct.* 17. *The Little Hut* (Stewart Granger, David Niven and Ava Gardner). *Nov.* 28. *Man On Fire* (Bing Crosby). *Dec.* 11. *Barnacle Bill*, British (Alec Guinness, Maurice Denham and Irene Brown). (1958) *Jan.* 2. *Davy*, British (Harry Secombe, George Relph, Bill Owen and Susan Shaw) and *Every Day Except Christmas*, British. *Jan.* 16. *Jailhouse Rock* (Elvis Presley). *Jan.* 30. *I Accuse* (Sir Donald Wolfit, Emlyn Williams, José Ferrer and Anton Walbrook). *Feb.* 13. *Don't Go Near The Water* (Glenn Ford). *March* 6. *The Salecracker* (Ray Milland). *March* 20. *Dunkirk*, British (John Mills, Bernard Lee and Richard Attenborough). *May* 1. *Seven Hills Of Rome* (Mario Lanza). *May* 22. *The Moonraker*, British (George Baker, Marius Goring and Sylvia Syms). *June* 2. *Raintree County* (Nigel Patrick, Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor and Eva Marie Saint). *June* 26. *The Brothers Karamazov* (Yul Brynner, Maria Schell and Claire Bloom). *July* 23. *Merry Andrew* (Danny Kaye and Pier Angeli). *Aug.* 21. *Imitation General* (Glenn Ford and Taina Elg). *Sept.* 4. *The Decks Run Red* (James Mason, Broderick Crawford and Dorothy Dandridge). *Sept.* 18. *The Proud Rebel* (Alan Ladd and Olivia de Havilland).

GAUMONT, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 16. *The Bolshoi Ballet* (Ulanova). *Dec.* 19. *Blue Murder At St. Trinian's*, British (Terry-Thomas, George Cole, Joyce Grenfell and Sabrina). (1958) *Feb.* 27. *Wild Is The Wind* (Anthony Quinn and Anna Magnani). *March* 20. *Gideon's Day*, British (Jack Hawkins and Dianne Foster). *April* 10. *Thunder Road* (Robert Mitchum). *May* 1. *Touch Of Evil* (Orson Welles, Charlton Heston and Akim Tamiroff). *May* 22. *Dracula*, new British version (Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee and Miles Malleson). *June* 12. *Hot Spell* (Anthony Quinn and Shirley Booth) and *Maracaibo* (Cornel Wilde). *July* 3. *The Whole Truth* (George Sanders and Stewart Granger). *Aug.* 14. *A Time To Live And A Time To Die* (John Gavin). *Sept.* 25. *The Naked And The Dead* (Raymond Massey, Cliff Robertson and Aldo Ray).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct.* 17. *My Man Godfrey* (David Niven and June Allyson). *Nov.* 7. *Time Limit* (Richard Basehart and Richard Widmark). *Nov.* 28. *Until They Sail* (Jean Simmons and Joan Fontaine). *Dec.* 19. *Windom's Way*, British (Peter Finch, Michael Hordern, Mary Ure and Natasha Parry). (1958) *Jan.* 9. *Pal Joey* (Frank Sinatra, Rita Hayworth and Kim Novak). *Jan.* 30. *Witness For The Prosecution* (Charles Laughton, Tyrone Power, Marlene Dietrich, Elsa Lanchester and Una O'Connor). *Feb.* 6. *A Tale Of Two Cities*, British (Dirk Bogarde, Cecil Parker, Stephen Murray, Dorothy Tutin and Athene Seyler). *Feb.* 19. *Carve Her Name With Pride*, British (Paul Scofield, Jack Warner and Virginia McKenna). *March* 20. *Innocent Sinners*, British (David Kossoff, Christo-

pher Hey, Flora Robson and June Archer). *April* 10. *Desire Under The Elms* (Burl Ives and Sophia Loren). *May* 1. *The Sea Wall* (Anthony Perkins and Silvana Mangano). *May* 22. *St. Louis Blues* (Nat King Cole, Eartha Kitt and Pearl Bailey). *June* 12. *The Wind Cannot Read*, British (Dirk Bogarde and Yoko Tani). *July* 8. *The Vikings* (Kirk Douglas). *Aug.* 14. *Kings Go Forth* (Frank Sinatra, Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood). *Sept.* 4. *Next To No Time*, British (Kenneth More, Roland Culver and Betsy Drake). *Sept.* 25. *Passionate Summer* (Bill Travers, Alexander Knox, Yvonne Mitchell and Virginia McKenna).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 8. *The Pride And The Passion* (Cary Grant, Frank Sinatra and Sophia Loren). *Nov.* 28. *Tarzan And The Lost Safari*, British (Robert Beatty and Gordon Scott). *Dec.* 12. *The Careless Years* (Dean Stockwell and Natalie Trundy). *Dec.* 19. *Paths Of Glory* (Kirk Douglas and Adolphe Menjou). (1958) *Jan.* 23. *Legend Of The Lost* (John Wayne, Rossano Brazzi and Sophia Loren). *Feb.* 27. *Paris Holiday* (Bob Hope and Fernandel). *March* 27. *The Quiet American* (Michael Redgrave and Audie Murphy). *April* 17. *The Camp On Blood Island*, British (André Morell and Walter Fitzgerald). *June* 5. *Run Silent, Run Deep* (Clark Gable and Burt Lancaster). *July* 24. *The Lone Ranger And The Lost City Of Gold.*

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct.* 3. *Robbery Under Arms*, British (Peter Finch, Ronald Lewis, David McCallum and Maureen Swanson). *Oct.* 31. *The Joker Is Wild* (Frank Sinatra and Mitzi Gaynor). *Nov.* 4. Royal Film Performance, *Les Girls* (Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall, Mitzi Gaynor and Taina Elg). *Dec.* 12. *Dangerous Exile*, British (Louis Jourdain, Finlay Currie, Richard O'Sullivan, Belinda Lee and Martita Hunt). (1958) *Jan.* 2. *The Naked Truth*, British (Dennis Price, Peter Sellers, Terry-Thomas and Peggy Mount). *Jan.* 23. *Cowboy* (Glenn Ford and Jack Lemmon). *March* 6. *The Silent Enemy*, British (Laurence Harvey, Sidney James and Dawn Addams). *March* 27. *Bonjour Tristesse* (David Niven, Deborah Kerr and Jean Seberg). *April* 17. *Teacher's Pet* (Clark Gable and Doris Day). *May* 15. *Stage Struck* (Herbert Marshall, Henry Fonda, Susan Strasberg and Joan Greenwood). *May* 29. *The Key* (Trevor Howard, William Holden and Sophia Loren). *July* 3. *A Night To Remember*, British (Kenneth More). *Aug.* 7. *Vertigo* (James Stewart, Kim Novak and Barbara Bel Geddes). *Aug.* 28. *Sea Fury* (Stanley Baker and Luciana Paluzzi). *Sept.* 4. *God's Little Acre* (Robert Ryan). *Sept.* 18. *The Defiant Ones* (Tony Curtis and Sidney Poitier).

ODEON, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 10. *The One That Got Away*, British (Hardy Kruger, Colin Golden and Michael Goodliffe). *Oct.* 31. *Johnny Tremain* (Rusty Lane and Hal Stolmaster). *Nov.* 21. *The Tin Star* (Anthony Perkins and Henry Fonda). *Dec.* 12. *The Sad Sack* (Jerry Lewis). (1958) *March* 3. *Violent Playground*, British (David McCallum and Anne Heywood) *March* 27. *Welcome, Your Majesty*, film of the Queen Mother's visit to Australia, and *Rooney*, British (Barry Fitzgerald and Muriel Pavlov). *April* 17. *No Time To Die*, British (Victor Mature and Leo Genn). *May* 8. *Another Time, Another Place*, British (Glynis Johns and Lana Turner). *May* 29. *The Big Money*, British (Ian Carmichael, Robert Helpmann and Belinda Lee) and *Heart Of A Child* (Richard Williams). *June* 19. *Fraulein* (Mel Ferrer and Dana Wynter). *July* 10. *Sierra Baron* (Rick Jason). *July* 24. *Intent To Kill* (Richard Todd and Herbert Lom). *Aug.* 7. *Nor The Moon By Night* (Michael Craig and Belinda Lee). *Aug.* 28. *King Creole* (Elvis Presley and Dean Jagger). *Sept.* 18. *Rockets Galore*, British (Donald Sinden and Jeannie Carson).

PARIS-PULLMAN, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—(1957) *Nov.* 14. *Crime In The Streets* (John Cassavetes). *Dec.* 9. *The Stepmother*, Spanish. (1958) *Jan.* 13. *Runaway Daughters* (Anna Sten). *April* 21. *La Garçonne*, French. *June* 2. *Camelia*, Mexican. *Aug.* 7. *Macabre* (William Prince and Jacqueline Scott). *Sept.* 25. *The Night Of The Storm*, German (Lilli Palmer).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 2. *The Bridge On The River Kwai*, British (Alec Guinness, Jack Hawkins and William Holden). *Nov.* 28. *The Ten Commandments* (Charlton Heston and Yul Brynner). (1958) *Aug.* 7. *A Cry From The Streets*, British (Max Bygraves, Barbara Murray, Colin Petersen and Dana Wilson). *Aug.* 28. *The Revenge of Frankenstein*, British (Peter Cushing). *Sept.* 18. *Carry On, Sergeant*, British.

RIALTO, 3 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1957) *Oct.* 17. *Forty Guns* (Barbara Stanwyck). *Oct.* 31. *The Birthday Present*, British (Tony Britton and Sylvia Sims). *Dec.* 30. *Count Five And Die*, British (Nigel Patrick, Jeffrey Hunter and Annemarie Duringer). (1958) *Jan.* 16. *No Down Payment* (Tony Randall). *Feb.* 6. *Family Doctor* (Rick Jason, Marius Goring, Mary Merrall and Vida Hope). *March* 13. *The Tall Stranger* (Joel McCrea and Virginia Mayo) and *The Golden Disc*, British (Terry Dene). *March* 27. *Orders To Kill*, British (Paul Massie, James Robertson Justice, Irene Worth and Lilian Gish). *May* 1. *Smiley Gets A Gun*, Australian (Keith Calvert). *May* 15. *Cry Terror* (Rod Steiger and Inger Stevens). *June* 9. *The Law and Jake Wade* (Robert Taylor and Richard Widmark). *June* 26. *Man Hunt* (Don Murray and Diane Varsi). *Aug.* 31. *The Fly* (Al Hedison, Herbert Marshall and Patricia Owens). *Sept.* 15. *The Fiend Who Walked The West.*

RITZ, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1958) *Jan.* 16. *The Man Who Wouldn't Talk*, British (Anthony Quayle, Anna Neagle and Zsa-Zsa Gabor). *Feb.* 20. *Happy Is The Bride*, British (Ian Carmichael, Eric Barker, Terry-Thomas, Cecil Parker, Janette Scott, Joyce Grenfell and Athene Seyler). *May* 1. *The Sheepman* (Glenn Ford). *June* 12. *The Adventures Of Arsène Lupin*, French. *July* 12. *The High Cost Of Living* (José Ferrer).

STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1957) *Dec.* 19. *Perri*, Walt Disney film. (1958) *April* 3. *Old Yeller*, Walt Disney film (Tommy Kirk).

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1957) *Oct.* 3. *Woman In A Dressing Gown*, British (Anthony Quayle, Yvonne Mitchell and Sylvia Sims). *Oct.* 19. *A Face In The Crowd* (Andy Griffith and Patricia Neal). *Nov.* 7. *Both Ends Of The Candle* (Ann Blyth). *Nov.* 21. *The Story Of Mankind* (Ronald Colman, Peter Lorre and Hedy Lamarr). *Dec.* 11. *The Pajama Game* (John Raitt and Doris Day). (1958) *Jan.* 16. *Chase A Crooked Shadow*, British (Richard Todd, Herbert Lom and Anne Baxter). *Feb.* 6. *Sayonara* (Marlon Brando). *March* 18. *Peyton Place* (Diane Varsi and Hope Lange). *April* 24. *The Young Invaders* (James Garner). *May* 8. *Up The Creek*, British (David Tomlinson and Peter Sellers). *June* 5. *Marjorie Morningstar* (Gene Kelly and Natalie Wood). *June* 19. *Too Much, Too Soon* (Errol Flynn). *July* 3. *Ice Cold In Alex*, British (John Mills, Harry Andrews and Anthony Quayle). *July* 24. *No Time For Sergeants* (Andy Griffith). *Aug.* 14. *Indiscreet* (Cary Grant, Cecil Parker and Ingrid Bergman).

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS AND BROADCASTING, 1957–58

NEW B.B.C. TELEVISION STATIONS

With the opening during the year of several more B.B.C. television stations, the B.B.C. Service became available to virtually the whole population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. On December 18, 1957, the new transmitting station on Sheriffs Mountain, near Londonderry, came into operation, bringing B.B.C. television within reach of more than 130,000 people in an area of Northern Ireland, mainly in Co. Derry and Co. Tyrone, which included Londonderry, Strabane, Newtown Stewart, Dungiven and Limavady, and also providing television for a large number of viewers in the Republic of Ireland. It was estimated that the Belfast and Londonderry stations together would cover 96 per cent. of the population of Northern Ireland.

In the same month permanent B.B.C. transmitters were opened at Sandale, near Wigton, in Cumberland and at Douglas, Isle of Man, both replacing low-power stations and on March 20, the B.B.C. announced that low-power stations were to be set up at Swingate, near Dover, and in Folkestone. The temporary station at Swingate would come into service on April 21, and the Folkestone station, using a satellite transmitter of a new type, would be ready a few months later.

In addition to new stations, the effective power of the Crystal Palace station was approximately doubled in December, 1957, and the signal strength increased by about 40 per cent., the aerial henceforward radiating on full power, after a temporary aerial had been in use since the opening of the station in March, 1956. The B.B.C. said that the increase would benefit viewers in the fringes of the service area where reception was liable to interference and that a large proportion of the 15,000,000 people within range of the station should get better pictures.

In August, 1958, the B.B.C. announced future television plans for East Anglia and the East Midlands. A permanent television link would connect Birmingham with the Norwich station and a new station would be built at Peterborough. Eventually the link would be two-way, so that programmes from East Anglia could be fed into the national programme. During 1959, the B.B.C. intends to instal television cameras in its Norwich studios and to transmit a daily news service for East Anglia in a ten-minute news bulletin each evening from Monday to Friday.

COLOUR TELEVISION

In October, 1957, the B.B.C. started a further six months' series of experimental colour television transmissions. The material, which included live studio productions and films, was transmitted outside normal programme times from the Crystal Palace station on Channel 1.

In June, the B.B.C. issued a report on the situation disclosed by its colour television tests to date. The report said that after extensive research, and with the co-operation of some British radio manufacturers, using principally the American N.T.S.C. system, adapted to the 405-line standard used in this country, it was considered that the technical performance of the system was adequate for the launching of a colour television system in the frequency bands at present in use. The B.B.C. said that further experiments with the system would be carried out and that there were still many problems to be solved before colour television could become part of the broadcasting service, the first requirement from the public point of view being the production of a reasonably priced and reliable colour television set.

It was further stated that colour television transmissions in Bands IV and V, using experimentally the 625-line standard, would be started in collaboration with the radio industry.

SCOTTISH V.H.F. PROGRAMMES

Mr. Andrew Stewart, B.B.C. Controller in Scotland, described a new departure in sound broadcasting for Scotland which was to take place during the year. It consisted of localized programmes on V.H.F., comprising a weekly newsletter, a monthly topical magazine and news of local sport, totalling 30 minutes a week, to be broadcast from Rosemarkie, Ross and Cromarty, Meldrum, Aberdeenshire and Sandale, Cumberland. Mr. Stewart also said that a station would later be installed to cover the Orkneys and Caithness on V.H.F. and that television time for Scotland would be increased to about four hours a week.

TELEVISING BY-ELECTIONS

The televising of short programmes during a by-election campaign took place during the Rochdale by-election in February. The programmes, which took place under I.T.A. on the Granada network, included interviews with all three candidates, Conservative, Labour and Liberal, after they had all agreed to participate. The Conservative Central Office obtained counsel's opinion to the effect that the proposals were legal under Section 63 of the Representation of the People Act provided that the individual programmes were balanced in accordance with the provisions of the Television Act, 1954. At the Kelvingrove by-election in March, the B.B.C. and the I.T.A. collaborated in covering the contest, the B.B.C. thus taking part in television of a by-election campaign for the first time. In agreement with the Conservative, Labour and Independent Labour Parties and the Independent Liberal candidate, several programmes were produced at which the candidates appeared before an estimated 1,000,000 Scottish viewers.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND EXPERIMENTS

In January the B.B.C. made experiments in stereophonic sound transmission, whereby two separate transmitting and receiving channels are used in such a way that when they are connected to two loud-speakers near to one another, an impression of three-dimensional sound is conveyed. The experiment was conducted from the medium-wave Home Service transmitter at Brookman's Park, the V.H.F. Home Service and Third Programme transmitters at Wrotham and the television sound transmitter at Crystal Palace, and was carried out after the sound and television services had closed down. The sound of a train entering a station was broadcast and gave the impression of the train coming in at one side of the room and leaving at the other, and a test with an orchestra and singers gave the impression that they were on opposite sides of the room. The B.B.C. first experimented with stereophonic sound transmission as long ago as 1926, when a concert was broadcast from Covent Garden. Reports on the recent tests confirmed that with properly adjusted receiving equipment the transmissions would give extremely good results, adding to the fidelity of music and creating a three-dimensional impression of sound. It was stated, however, that though the B.B.C. might decide to broadcast an occasional concert in this way, there was no immediate likelihood of the system being used regularly.

TAPE-RECORDED TELEVISION

On April 7, Sir Harold Bishop, the B.B.C. Director of Engineering, gave a demonstration of the Vision Electronic Recording Apparatus (known as Vera), which had been developed during the last few years, whereby television programmes, like sound programmes, could be recorded on magnetic tape. At the demonstration, a complete broadcast in vision and sound was reproduced on a television screen by Vera within one minute. A B.B.C. representative said that the reproduction would have taken three or four hours by the ordinary method of filmed tele-recording and that the new system would be particularly advantageous for news items, outside broadcasting and talks. Moreover, it produced good results, having none of the disadvantages of using a film camera, since a film was expensive, could only be used once and was liable to produce distortion.

The B.B.C. offered full information about the equipment to British manufacturers for its commercial production. It was stated that a method of television recording on magnetic tape was in use in the United States, but that the running cost of the British equipment, about £85 an hour, was only about a third of that used in America and the capital cost was also much less. Sir Harold Bishop said that there was no fundamental reason why Vera could not be used for recording colour television when that was in service.

LONGER SOUND BROADCASTING HOURS

From September 28, the B.B.C. provided six and a half hours more sound broadcasting time a week. Two hours, cut from the Third Programme on Saturdays the previous year, were restored and the Home Service remained on the air for half an hour after the 11 p.m. news bulletin to broadcast music. Announcing the new arrangements, B.B.C. spokesmen said that instrumental music of many different kinds, almost all of it familiar, would be presented at nights. On weekdays the Home Service would begin at 6.45 a.m. instead of 6.25 and the Light Programme at 6.30 a.m. instead of 7. There would be an additional "Lift up your Hearts" programme at 6.50 a.m. for those who had to leave home early. It was stated that the existing audience for "Lift up your Hearts" was nearly three million and that in the early morning the radio was being used by more and more people, who would benefit by the new arrangements. As a result of various economies it had been found possible to finance the increased hours without any addition to the B.B.C. budget for sound broadcasting.

DISTRIBUTION OF WIRELESS LICENCES

An interesting appendix to the B.B.C.'s annual report showed the distribution of wireless licences in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on March 31, 1958. The total number of licences extant in the London Region was 4,156,296 or 92·49 per 100 families, including 2,357,646 combined wireless and television licences or 52·46 per 100 families. The corresponding figures for other parts of England were: West Region, 1,337,566 licences (95·09 per 100 families); 660,872 combined licences (47·43): Midland Region, 2,533,298 (94·42 per 100 families); 1,485,804 combined licences (55·38): North Region, 4,343,933 (91·71 per 100 families); 2,521,473 combined licences (53·23). The figures for other parts of the United Kingdom were: Scotland, 1,303,702 (85·82 per 100 families); 600,227 combined licences (39·51): Wales, 706,410 (86·31 per 100 families); 378,491 combined licences (46·24): Northern Ireland, 265,415 (60·88 per 100 families); 85,490 combined licences (19·63). The grand total for the United Kingdom was 14,646,350 (91·08 per 100 families), including 8,090,003 combined licences (50·31 per 100 families).

I.T.A. DEVELOPMENTS

Southern Television, operated from the new television centre at Southampton, and described as the first truly local television station in Britain, began to broadcast on August 30. The programmes are transmitted from the I.T.A. mast at Chillerton Down in the Isle of Wight and reach some 2,750,000 people in a crescent-shaped area roughly bounded by Weymouth in the west, Newbury in the north and Brighton in the east. Fifteen to twenty per cent. of the programmes are to originate from Southampton and it is the aim of those responsible to impart a strong regional emphasis into these broadcasts.

The chief engineer of I.T.A. said that during test transmissions from Chillerton Down before the service started, it was finally established that a third network could be accommodated in the same wave band, Band 3, which was being used for commercial programmes, and that existing sets could receive such a programme with only minor adjustments.

I.T.A.'s future intentions in other parts of the country were described at the same time. The Authority hoped to bring its North-East England station into service in January, 1959, and to complete stations for South-East England, Northern Ireland and East Anglia by the end of 1959. Later, local services would be provided in South-West England, North-East Scotland and the Carlisle area. These services were expected to be in operation by the end of 1960, by which time 96 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom would be covered by commercial television.

The acceptance by the I.T.A. of programme contractors for the North-East England and East Anglia stations had previously been announced. In the North-East a group had been formed by the *News Chronicle*, Messrs. George and Alfred Black, the impresarios, and Mr. Sidney Box, the film producer, with Sir Richard Pease as Chairman. The station for the area is to be built at Burnhope, about 5 miles south-east of Consett, Co. Durham, and will cater for 2,500,000 people, including those in the industrial areas of the Tyne, Wear and Tees. The East Anglian station will be built at Mendlesham in Suffolk. The group providing the programmes has been formed in East Anglia under the chairmanship of the Marquess Townshend. It will have headquarters and studios in Norwich and a majority of East Anglian shareholders, including a number of local newspaper companies.

At a press reception on June 30, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, who during the year became chairman of I.T.A. in succession to Sir Kenneth Clark, said that the television programme companies would spend £100,000 a year on patronage of the arts. Each company would decide its own allocations but a co-ordinating committee would be set up to see that the donations of the individual companies did not overlap. Associated Television, Limited, said that they themselves would be distributing £21,000 during the first year, divided between London and the Midlands and with a special emphasis on the theatre. The largest single donation was of £2,000 to a fund to be shared by the R.A.D.A., the Central School of Speech and Drama and the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

A select list of broadcasting stations in various Commonwealth and European countries, giving the name of the station and its administration followed by its strength in kilowatts; and (*F.*) wave-lengths in metres followed by frequency in kilocycles per second. Certain details of the stations in foreign countries are drawn from *Nomenclature des stations de radiodiffusion* by permission of the Director-General, International Telecommunication Union.

HOME RADIO SERVICES

UNITED KINGDOM—*B.B.C* Home Services. *London.* Brookman's Park (140 kw.). *F.* 330 (908 kc/s.). *Midland.* Droitwich (150 kw.) and Postwick (7·5 kw.). *F.* 276 (1,088 kc/s.). *Northern Ireland.* Lisnagarvey (100 kw.), Londonderry (0·25 kw.) and Stagshaw (100 kw.). *F* 261 (1,151 kc/s.). *North of England.* Moorside Edge (150 kw.). *F.* 434 (692 kc/s.). *Scottish.* Burghead (100 kw.), Redmoss (5 kw.) and Westerglen (100 kw.). *F.* 371 (809 kc./s.). *Welsh.* Towyn (5 kw.), Penmon (8 kw.), Washford (100 kw.) and Wrexham (2 kw.). *F.* 341 (881 kc/s.). *West of England.* Start Point (120 kw.). *F.* 285 (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kw.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kw.). *F.* 206 (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the main stations are: Brighton, Bexhill, Folkestone and Redruth (206 m.), Ramsgate and Barrow (202 m.), Cromer and Whitehaven (434 m.), Scarborough (261 m.), Barnstaple (285 m.), and Dumfries (371 m.).

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kw.). *F.* 1,500 (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (50 kw.), Burghead (20 kw.), Lisnagarvey (10 kw.), Londonderry (0·25 kw.), Moorside Edge (50 kw.), Newcastle (2 kw.), Plymouth (0·25 kw.), Redmoss (2 kw.), Redruth (2 kw.) and Westerglen (50 kw.). *F.* 247 (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Daventry (150 kw.). Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kw.). *F.* 464 (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Fareham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Swansea and Stockton (0·25–1 kw.). *F.* 194 (1,546 kc/s.), Cardiff, *F.* 202 (1,484 kc/s.).

V.H.F./F.M. SOUND SERVICES

Frequencies shown in *italics* in operation from 1959.

Station	Frequencies Mc/s.		
	Light	Third	Home
Wrotham (120 kw.)	89·1	91·3	93·5
Pontop Pike (60 kw.)	88·5	90·7	92·9
Divis (60 kw.)	90·1	92·3	94·5
Meldrum (60 kw.)	88·7	90·9	93·1
North Hessary Tor (60 kw.)	88·1	90·3	92·5
Sutton Coldfield (120 kw.)	88·3	90·5	92·7
Norwich (120 kw.)	89·7	91·9	94·1
Blaen-plwyf (60 kw.).	88·7	90·9	93·1
Holme Moss (120 kw.)	89·3	91·5	93·7
Wenvoe (120 kw.)	89·9	*56·8*	*92·1**
Rowridge (60 kw.)	88·5	90·7	92·9
Kirk o' Shotts (120 kw.)	89·9	92·1	94·3
Sandale (120 kw.)	88·1	90·3	94·7† / 92·5‡
Rosemarkie (3–11 kw.‡)	89·6	91·8	94·0
Llanddona (3–9 kw.‡)	89·6	91·8	94·0
Llangollen (6 kw.)	*88·9*	*91·1*	*93·3*
Douglas	—	—	92·8

* Welsh and West of England Home Services.
† North Home Service. ‡ Directional aerial.

HOME TELEVISION SERVICES

British Broadcasting Corporation

B.B.C. Channel 1. Crystal Palace (200 kw.), Divis (Belfast) (12 kw.). Vision: 45 mc/s. Sound: 41·4 mc/s. Channel 2. Holme Moss (100 kw.), Truleigh Hill (0·1 kw.), N. Hessary Tor (15 kw.), Dover (0·1 kw.) (temporary). Londonderry (1·0 kw.). Rosemarkie (1·0 kw.). Vision: 51·75 mc/s. Sound: 48·25 mc/s. Channel 3. Kirk-o'-Shotts (100 kw.), Norwich (10 kw.), Rowridge (32 kw.), Blaen-plwyf (1·0 kw.). Vision: 56·75 mc/s. Sound: 53·25 mc/s. Channel 4. Sutton Coldfield (100 kw.), Les Platons, Channel Islds. (1 kw.), Meldrum (17 kw.). Sandale (S.W. Carlisle) (16 kw.). Folkestone (0·007 kw.). Vision: 61·75 mc/s. Sound: 58·25 mc/s. Channel 5. Wenvoe (100 kw.), Douglas (2·8 kw.), Pontop Pike (12 kw.). Vision: 66·75 mc/s. Sound: 63·52 mc/s.

Independent Television Authority

14 Princes Gate, S.W.7

Set up under the *Television Act*, 1954, the Authority is responsible for the provision of television services and for the control and development of independent television in Great Britain; it owns and operates television stations, transmitting programmes provided by programme companies (*see below*) under contract to the Authority. Independent television is financed from advertising revenue and draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. The Authority regulates the system under which the programme companies sell time for advertisements and has wide responsibilities for securing proper standards in the programmes. Independent television broadcasting was inaugurated on September 22, 1955, by a programme broadcast from the Authority's station at Croydon.

Transmitters

London (Beaulieu Heights, Croydon) (120 kw.). Vision: 194·74 mc/s. Sound: 191·27 mc/s. Channel 9. *Midlands* (Lichfield, Staffs.) (200 kw.). Vision: 189·75 mc/s. Sound: 186·25 mc/s. Channel 8. *Northern Region* (*West*) (Winter Hill, Bolton Lancs.) (100 kw.). Vision: 194·75 mc/s. Sound: 191·25 mc/s. Channel 9. *Northern Region* (*East*) (Emley Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks.) (200 kw.). Vision: 199·7372 mc/s. Sound: 196·26 mc/s. Channel 10. *Central Scotland* (Black Hill, Lanarks.) (Directional 475 kw.–65 kw.). Vision: 199·7305 mc/s. Sound: 196·2395 mc/s. Channel 10. *South Wales and the West of England* (St. Hilary, Glam.) (200 kw.). Vision: 199·7305 mc/s. Sound: 196·2395 mc/s. *Central Southern England* (Chillerton Down, Isle of Wight) (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 204·75 mc/s. Sound: 201·25 mc/s.). A station to serve *North East England* (Burnhope, Co. Durham) was expected to operate from early 1959 (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 189·75 mc/s. Sound: 186·27 mc/s. (Channel 8), and planning is going on for the opening, late in 1959, of a station to serve East Anglia.

Programme Companies

A.B.C. Television, Ltd., 142 Wardour Street, W.1. (Midlands and North, Sat.–Sunday.)

Associated-Rediffusion, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Mon.–Friday.)

Associated Television, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Saturday and Sunday; Midlands, Mon.–Friday.)
Granada T.V. Network, Ltd., 36 Golden Square, W.1. (North, Mon.–Friday.)
Scottish Television, Ltd., Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow. (Central Scotland, all week.)
Independent Television for South Wales and West of England, Ltd., 187–193 Oxford Street, W.1. (All week.)
Southern Television, Ltd., Northam Bridge, Southampton. (Central Southern England, all week.)
Tyne Tees Television, Ltd., Bradbourne House, Northumberland Street, Newcastle. (N.E. England, all week.)
Independent Television News, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (News bulletins for all I.T.A. areas.)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

AUSTRALIA *N.B.S.*—Adelaide (5 kw.). *F.* 411 (730 kc/s.). Bega, N.S.W. (10 kw.). *F.* 370 (810 kc/s.). Brisbane (10 kw.). *F.* 380 (790 kc/s.); 508 (590 kc/s.). Cairns Regional (2 kw.). *F.* 319 (940 kc/s.). Canberra Regional (10 kw.). *F.* 353 (850 kc/s.). (2 kw.). *F.* 195 (1,540 kc/s.). Corowa (Riverina Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 448 (670 kc/s.). Crystal Brook, S. Australia (North Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 469 (640 kc/s.). Cumnock, N.S.W. (Central Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 545 (550 kc/s.). Dalby, Queensland (Darling Downs Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 400 (750 kc/s.). Darwin, Northern Territory. (2 kw.). *F.* 200 (1,500 kc/s.). Dooen, Victoria (W. Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 517 (580 kc/s.). Geraldton Regional, W. Australia (2 kw.). *F.* 361 (830 kc/s.). Grafton, N.S.W. (N. Rivers Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 429 (700 kc/s.). Hobart, Tasmania (2 kw.). *F.* 319 (940 kc/s.); 500 (600 kc/s.). Kalgoorlie (Goldfields Regional) (2 kw.). *F.* 417 (720 kc./s.). Kelso, Tasmania (North Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 423 (710 kc/s.). Longreach Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). *F.* 556 (540 kc./s.). Mackay Regional (2 kw.). *F.* 417 (720 kc/s.). Manila, N.S.W. (N. Tablelands Regional) (10 kw.), *F.* 462 (650 kc/s.). Melbourne, Victoria. (10 kw.). *F.* 390 (770 kc/s.); 484 (620 kc/s.). Newcastle, N.S.W. (Hunter River Regionals) (2 kw.). *F.* 366 (820 kc/s.); 244 (1,230 kc/s.). Perth, W. Australia (10 kw.). *F.* 370 (810 kc/s.); (5 kw.). *F.* 435 (690 kc/s.). Pialba (Wide Bay Regional) (2 kw.). *F.* 330 (910 kc/s.). Port Moresby, Papua (0·5 kw.). *F.* 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Rockhampton Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). *F.* 357 (840 kc/s.). Sale, Victoria (Gippsland Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 361 (830 kc/s.). Smithtown, N.S.W. (Kempsey Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 441 (680 kc/s.). Sydney, N.S.W. (10 kw.). *F.* 405 (740 kc/s.); 492 (610 kc/s.). Townsville, Queensland (N. Regional) (7 kw.). *F.* 476 (630 kc/s.). Wagin, W. Australia (S.W. Regional) (10 kw.). *F.* 536 (560 kc/s.). There are also 107 Commercial broadcasting stations operating in Australia.

N.B.S. Short Wave Stations.—Sydney (2 kw.), Brisbane (10 kw.), Lyndhurst, Victoria (5 and 10 kw.), Perth (2 and 10 kw.), Port Moresby (2 kw.), Shepperton, Victoria (50 and 100 kw.). Frequencies of these stations are varied as required to obtain optimum results.

Television.—Television services commenced in Australia in September, 1956. Six television stations are at present in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3). *National*: Channel 2 (63–70 mc/s.). Vision: 64·25 mc/s. Sound: 69·75 mc/s.; *Commercial*: Channel 7 (182–188 mc/s.) Vision: 182·25 mc/s. Sound: 187·75 mc/s. Channel 9 (195–202 mc/s.). Vision: 196·25 mc/s. Sound: 201·75 mc/s.

CANADA—*Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.* There are 248 broadcasting stations in Canada, including 47 television stations. Standard Band Stations Chicoutimi (10 kw.). *F.* 189·9 (1,580 kc/s.). Edmonton (50 kw.). *F.* 297·6 (1,010 kc/s.). Halifax, N.S. (0·1 kw.). *F.* 312·5 (1 330 kc/s.). Montreal (50 kw.). *F.* 434·8 (690 kc/s.); 319 (940 kc/s.), etc. Ottawa (5 kw.). *F.* 329·7 (910 kc/s.). Quebec (5 kw.). *F.* 306·1 (980 kc/s.). Sackville, New Brunswick (50 kw.). *F.* 280·4 (1,070 kc/s.), etc.; and C.B.C. International Short-wave Service. St. John's, Nfld. (10 kw.). *F.* 468·8 (640 kc/s.). Toronto (50 kw.). *F.* 405·4 (740 kc/s.); 348·4 (860 kc/s.); (1,010 kc/s.). Vancouver (10 kw.). *F.* 434·8 (690 kc/s.). Regina, Saskatchewan (50 kw.). *F.* 556 (540 kc/s.). Windsor, Ontario (10 kw.). *F.* 194·7 (1,550 kc/s.). Winnipeg (50 kw.). *F.* 303 (990 kc/s.).

Television.—In 1958 there were 8 *C.B.C.* television stations in operation using 5 channels and 30 privately-owned television stations using 12 channels.

NEW ZEALAND—*New Zealand Broadcasting Service.* Principal medium-wave stations: Auckland (10 kw.). *F.* 395 (760 kc/s.); 345 (880 kc/s.); ‡280·4 (1,070 kc/s.). Christchurch (10 kw.). *F.* 434 (690 (kc/s.); ‡273 (1,100 kc/s.); (1,400 kc/s.). Dunedin (10 kw.). *F.* 384·6 (780 kc/s.); (900 kc/s.); 288 (1,040 kc/s.). Greymouth (10 kw.). *F.* 326 (920 kc/s.); Invercargill (5 kw.). *F.* 417 (720 kc/s.). Napier (5 kw.). *F.* 348·5 (860 kc/s.). Rotorua (10 kw.). *F.* 375 (800 kc/s.). Wellington (60 kw.). *F.* 526·3 (570 kc/s.); 454 (660 kc/s.); (10 kw.). 306 (980 kc/s.). Short-wave stations: Titahi Bay, nr. Wellington (7·5 kw.). Service to the Pacific Islands and towards Australia on various frequencies.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA.—*All India Radio.* (Services in English, French, Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Gujerati, Tamil, Hindi, Pushtu, Persian, Arabic. Konkani, Kuoyu, Swahili, Portuguese and Tibetan.) North Regional. Delhi A. (20 kw.). *F.* 337·1 (890 kc/s.); Short-wave. 60·48 (4,960 kc/s.); 48·47 (6,190 kc/s.); 31·15 (9,630 kc/s.); 41·15 (7,290 kc/s.); Delhi B. (20 kw.). *F.* 280·4 (1,070 kc/s.); 30·91 (9,705 kc/s.); 31·15 (9,630 kc/s.); 60·48 (4,960 kc/s.). Ajmer. *F.* 500 (600 kc/s.); Allahabad. *F.* 306·1 (980 kc/s.). Bhopal. *F.* 61·98 (4,840 kc/s.); 50·08 (5,990 kc/s.). Indore. *F.* 461·5 (650 kc/s.). Jaipur. *F.* 267·9 (1,120 kc/s.). Jullundur. *F.* 422·5 (710 kc/s.). Lucknow. *F.* 394·7 (760 kc/s.); 61·48 (4·880 kc/s.); 41·38 (7,250 kc/s.); 3,156 (9,505 kc/s.). Patna. *F.* 483·9 (620 kc/s.). Ranchi. *F.* 61·86 (4,850 kc/s.); 41·9 (7,160 kc/s.). Simla. *F.* 41·84 (7,170 kc/s.); 63·03 (4,760 kc/s.).

West Regional. Bombay A. (10 kw.). *F.* 243·9 (1,230 kc/s.); 41·44 (7,240 kc/s.); 31·41 (9,550 kc/s.). Bombay B. (10 kw.). *F.* 545·5 (550 kc/s.). Ahmedabad/Baroda. *F.* 352·9 (850 kc/s.). Dharwar. *F.* 220·6 (1,360 kc/s.). Nagpur. *F.* 508·5 (590 kc/s.). Poona. *F.* 375 (800 kc/s.). Rajkot. *F.* 329·7 (910 kc/s.).

South Regional. Madras A. *F.* 319·1 (940 kc/s.). Madras B. *F.* 211·3 (1,420 kc/s.); *F.* 41·32 (7,260 kc/s.); *F.* 31·28 (9,590 kc/s.); *F.* 60·98 (4,920 kc/s.). Tiruchirapalli. *F.* 389·6 (770 kc/s.). Vijayawada. *F.* 357·1 (840 kc/s.). Trivandrum. *F.* 454·5 (660 kc/s.). Trichur. *F.* 517·2 (580 kc/s.). Kozhikode. *F.* 441·2

(680 kc/s.). Hyderabad. *F.* 405·4 (740 kc/s.). Bangalore. *F.* 491·8 (610 kc/s.).

East Regional. Calcutta A. *F.* 447·8 (670 kc/s.); 41·61 (7,210 kc/s.); 31·48 (9,530 kc/s.). Calcutta B. *F.* 300 (1,000 kc/s.); 31·48 (9,530 kc/s.); 41·61 (7,210 kc/s.). Cuttack. *F.* 310·9 (965 kc/s.). Gauhati. A. *F.* 384·6 (780 kc/s.); 62·83 (4,775 kc/s.); 60·73 (4,940 kc/s.); 42·11 (7,125 kc/s.); 31·33 (9,575 kc/s.). Gauhati B. *F.* 62·83 (4,775 kc/s.); 48·94 (6,130 kc/s.); 31·33 (9,575 kc/s.).

Radio Kashmir, Srinagar A. *F.* 201·3 (1,490 kc/s.). Srinagar B. *F.* 61·73 (4,860 kc/s.); 49·1 (6,110 kc/s.); 31·06 (9,660 kc/s.). Jammu. *F.* 303 (990 kc/s.).

PAKISTAN—*Radio Pakistan, Karachi* (15 transmitters.) Chittagong (1 kw.). *F.* 344·8 (870 kc/s.). Dacca, E. Pakistan (5 kw.). *F.* 256·4 (1,170 kc/s.). Hyderabad (1 kw.). *F.* 297 (1,010 kc/s.). Karachi (10 kw.). *F.* 361·4 (830 kc/s.). Lahore (5 kw.). *F.* 275·2 (1,090 kc/s.). Peshawar (10 kw.). *F.* 379·7 (790 kc/s.). Quetta (1 kw.). *F.* 206·9 (1,450 kc/s.). Rajshahi (1 kw.). *F.* 223·9 (1,340 kc/s.). Rawalpindi (10 kw.). *F.* 260·9 (1,150 kc/s.). Short wave frequencies are in use by stations at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

SOUTH AFRICA.—*S.A. Broadcasting Corporation.* On March 31, 1958, 13 transmitting stations were operating in the Union. Short wave stations may operate in the bands 90, 60, 50, 41, 31 and 25 metres. International transmission on 9 or 11 metres.

NATIONAL NETWORKS

	English Service		Afrikaans Service		Commercial Service	
	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.
Bloemfontein	445	674	506	593	384	782
Cape Town	457	656	538	557	412	728
Durban	530	566	433	692	375	800
East London	293	1,025	261	1,151	330	908
Grahamstown	484	620	428	701	371	809
Johannesburg:—						
West Rand	470	638	417	719	522	575
East Rand	290	1,034	363	827	233	1,286
Kimberley	280	1,070	242	1,241	312	962
Pietermaritzburg	392	764	451	665	355	845
Pietersburg	269	1,115	348	863	303	989
Port Elizabeth	228	1,313	288	1,043	255	1,178
Pretoria	208	1,439	273	1,097	236	1,268

CEYLON.—*Radio Ceylon* (100 kw.). *F.* 428 (700 kc/s.); 344·8 (873 kc/s.); 326 (920 kc/s.); 469 (640 kc/s.). Short-wave: *F.* 61·6 (4,870 kc/s.); 59·58 (5,020 kc/s.); 49·95 (6,075 kc/s.); 41 (7,190 kc/s.); 31 (9,520 kc/s.); 19 (15,120 kc/s.); 16·84 (17,820 kc/s.). Broadcasts in English, Sinhalese and Tamil to Ceylon. Commercial service broadcasting to S.E. Asia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—*Federal Broadcasting Service.* Bulawayo (2 kw.). *F.* 491 (611 kc/s.). Gatoomà (2 kw.). *F.* 379 (791 kc/s.). Gwelo (2 kw.). *F.* 288 (1,043 kc/s.). Lusaka (2 kw.). *F.* 312 (962 kc/s.); (10 kw.). *F.* 41·2 (7,285 kc/s.); 31·3 (9,580 kc/s.); 61·3 (4,895 kc/s.). Salisbury (2 kw.). *F.* 514 (584 kc/s.); (0·2 kw.). 31·6 (9,505 kc/s.); (7·5 kw.). 50 (6,018 kc/s.); 88·4 (3,396 kc/s.). Umtali (2 kw.). *F.* 306 (980 kc/s.).

Central African Broadcasting Service.—Lusaka (2 kw.). *F.* 218 (1,376 kc/s.); (15 kw.). *F.* 62 (4,826 kc/s.); (2·5 kw.). *F.* 41·5 (7,214 kc/s.); 30·9 (9,710 kc/s.); 76 (3,914 kc/s.).

Foreign Countries

BELGIUM—*Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion*, Brussels I (150 kw.). *F.* 483·9 (620 kc/s.); *Nat. Instituut voor Radio-Omroep*. Brussels II (150 kw.). *F.* 324 (926 kc/s.). Short-wave. *F.* 31·07 (9,655 kc/s.); 30·91 (9,705 kc/s.); 30·78 (9,745 kc/s.); 25·59 (11,720 kc/s.); 25·31 (11,850 kc/s.); 19·63 (15,280 kc/s.); 19·56 (15,335 kc/s.); 16·80 (17,845 kc/s.); 13·94 (21,510 kc/s.); 13·81 (21,715 kc/s.).

Television.—Wavre (French) (100 kw.). Vision 196·25 mc/s.; Sound 201·75 mc/s. Wavre (Flemish) (100 kw.). Vision 210·25 mc/s.; Sound 215·75 mc/s. Antwerp (Flemish) (0·1 kw.) and Ruiselede (Flemish) (100 kw.). Vision: 48·25 mc/s.; Sound: 53·75 mc/s. Liège (French) (100 kw.). Vision: 55·25 mc/s.; Sound: 60·75 mc/s.

DENMARK.—*Danish State Radio Service. First Programme.* Kalundborg I. (150 kw.). *F.* 1,224 (245 kc/s.). Herstedvester (50 kw.). *F.* 49·50 (6,060 kc/s.). Copenhagen (2 kw.). *F.* 202 (1,484 kc/s.).

Second Programme. Kalundborg II. (100 kw.). *F.* 283 (1,061 kc/s.). Herstedvester (10 kw.). and Skive (100 kw.). *F.* 210 (1,430 kc/s.). Esbjerg (2 kw.). *F.* 188 (1,594 kc/s.). Aalborg (0·25 kw.) and Tønder (0·25 kw.). *F.* 202 (1,484 kc/s.).

V.H.F. Services: Both programmes are transmitted on V.H.F. from Copenhagen, Bornholm, Aalborg, Aarhus and Rangstrup.

Television—Stations are in operation at Copenhagen, Fyn, Aarhus, North Jutland and South Jutland.

FRANCE — *Radiodiffusion – Television française.* National Programme. Paris I (150 kw.). *F.* 348 (863 kc/s.); Bordeaux I (100 kw.). *F.* 249 (1,205 kc/s.); Marseilles I (150 kw.). *F.* 422 (710 kc/s.); Strasbourg II (100 kw.). *F.* 233 (1,277 kc/s.). Lille II, Lyons II, Nancy II, Nice III, Pau, Brest, I, Rennes II (20 kw.). *F.* 242 (1,241 kc/s.). Clermont, Grenoble I, Limoges II, Toulouse II (20 kw.); Nantes (10 kw.). *F.* 222 (1,349 kc/s.)

Paris Programme, Paris II (100 kw.); Marseilles II (20 kw.). *F.* 280 (1,070 kc/s.); Lille I (150 kw.). *F.* 218 (1,376 kc/s.); Rennes I (150 kw.). *F.* 445 (674 kc/s.); Limoges I (100 kw.). *F.* 379 (791 kc/s); Toulouse I (100 kw.). *F.* 318 (944 kc/s.); Lyons I (100 kw.). *F.* 498 (602 kc/s.); Nancy I (150 kw.). *F.* 359 (836 kc/s.); Strasbourg I (150 kw.). *F.* 259 (1,160 kc/s.). Bordeaux II, Rouen, Nice II, Brest II (20 kw.), Montpellier (10 kw.). *F.* 213 (1,403 kc/s.).

Paris-Inter Programme. Allouis (250 kw.). *F.* 1,829 (164 kc/s.); Nice I (60 kw.). *F.* 193 (1,554 kc/s.)

Television Service. 819 lines. Paris, Lille. Vision: 185·25 mc/s.; Sound: 174·10 mc/s. Mulhouse, Marseilles. Vision: 186·55 mc/s.; Sound: 175·40 mc/s. Lorraine, Cotê d'Azur. Vision: 173·40 mc/s. Sound: 162·25 mc/s. Bourges. Vision: 190·30 mc/s.; Sound: 201·45 mc/s. Rouen, Grenoble, Dijon. Vision: 199·70

mc/s. Sound: 188·55 mc/s. And medium or low-power stations at Caen, Nantes, Rennes, Besançon, Lyons, Strasbourg, Reims, Nancy and Toulon.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)—Baden-Baden. *F.* 363 (827 kc/s.); Berlin (*Western Zone*) (300 kw.). *F.* 303 (989 kc/s.). Bremen. (20 kw.). *F.* 220·9 (1,358 kc/s.); Cologne (100 kw.). *F.* 309 (971 kc/s.). Frankfurt (100 kw.). *F.* 505·8 (593 kc/s.). Hamburg (100 kw.). *F.* 309 (971 kc/s.). Hanover (40 kw.). *F.* 189 (1,586 kc/s.). Munich (100 kw.). *F.* 375 (800 kc/s.). Saarbrücken. *F.* 211 (1,421 kc/s.). Stuttgart (100 kw.). *F.* 522 (575 kc/s.).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND—*State Radio.* Athlone (100 kw.). *F.* 530 (566 kc/s.). Cork (5 kw.). *F.* 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Dublin (5 kw.). *F.* 240 (1,250 kc/s.)

ITALY—*RAI* (*Radiotelevisione Italiana*). *National Programme. F.* 225·4 (1,331 kc/s.). Bari, Bologna, Catania, Genoa, Palermo, Pescara, Reggio C., Rome, Udine. *F.* 333·7 (899 kc/s.). Milan (50 kw.). *F.* 457·3 (656 kc/s.). 190·1 (1,578 kc/s.). Ancona, Brindisi, Carrara, Catanzero, Cosenza, Lecce, Perugia, Taranto, Nuoro, Sassari, Terni. *F.* 530 (566 kc/s.). Caltanisetta. *F.* 366·7 (818 kc/s.). Trieste. *F.* 282·8 (1,061 kc/s.). Cagliari. *F.* 202·2 (1,484 kc/s.). La Spezia, Verona, Aquila and Potenza. And on two short wave and 91 f.m. stations.

Second Programme. F. 202·2 (1,484 kc/s.). Bolzano, Catanzaro, Nuoro, Cosenza, Gorizia, Avellino. *F.* 207·2 (1,448 kc/s.). Florence, Palermo, San Remo, Turin, Ancona, Cagliari, Caltanisetta, Catania, Lecce, Sassari, Taranto and Udine. *F.* 269·1 (1,115 kc/s.). Aosta, Bari, Bologna, Messina, Pisa, Trieste. *F.* 290·1 (1,034 kc/s.). Genoa, Milan, Naples, Pescara, Venice. *F.* 355 (845 kc/s.). Rome. And 25 stations on *F.* 190·1 (1,578 kc/s.), 1 short wave station (Caltanisetta) and 92 f.m. stations.

Third Programme. F. 219·5 (1,367 kc/s.). Bolzano, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Venice, Verona, Bari, Bologna, Naples, Catania. *F.* 190·1 (1,578 kc/s.) Leghorn, Pisa. And short-wave (Rome) and 91 f.m. stations.

Television.—In 1958, 173 stations were operating in 8 channels.

LUXEMBOURG—Radio Luxemburg, *Cie. Luxembourgeoise de R.* (150 kw.). *F.* Medium-wave. 208 (1,442 kc/s.). *Short-wave* (5 kw.). *F.* 49·26 (6,090 kc/s.); 31·49 (9,528 kc/s.); 19·54 (15,350 kc/s.); etc.

Television. *Tele-Luxemburg* (30 kw.). 819 lines. Vision 189·26 mc/s.; Sound 194·75 mc/s.

NETHERLANDS—*N.R.U.* (*Nederlandse Radio Unie*). Hilversum I. (120 kw.). *F.* 402 (746 kc/s.). Hilversum II. (120 kw.). *F.* 298 (1,007 kc/s.). V.H.F. Stations at Irnsum, Hoogezand, Mierlo, Hulsberg and Markelo (Feb., 1959). *Radio Nederland Wereldomroep.* Lopik WO 1—Lopik WO 5 (10–100 kw.). All transmitters can be used in the broadcast bands between 11 and 50 metres (26 to 6 mc/s.). Television. *Nederlandse Televisie Stichting.* Lopik (20 kw.); Roermond (50 kw.); Irnsum (25 kw.) (at Appelscha (45 kw.). (From Sept., 1959); Goes (5 kw.); and Markelo (6 kw.). Regular daily transmissions except Friday and Sunday.

NORWAY—*Norsk Rikskringkasting, Oslo.* Bergen I (20 kw.). *F.* 337 (890 kc/s.). Finnmark (20 kw.). *F.* 428 (701 kc/s.). Fredrikstad (10 kw.). *F.* 190 (1,578 kc/s.). Kristiansand (20 kw.). *F.* 337 (890 kc/s.). Oslo (200 kw.). *F.* 1·376 (218 kc/s.); Short-wave. *F.* 31·22 (9,610 kc/s.); 25·56 (11,735 kc/s.); 19·77 (15,175 kc/s.); etc. Stavanger (100 kw.). *F.* 228 (1,313 kc/s.). Trondelag (20 kw.). *F.* 337 (890 kc/s.). Tromsö (10 kw.). *F.* 1,935 (155 kc/s.). Vigra (100 kw.). *F.* 477 (629 kc/s.). Bodö (10 kw.). *F.* 445 (674 kc/s.).

PAPAL STATE.—*Citta del Vaticano, State Radio* (100 kw.). Medium-wave. *F.* 196·2. Short-wave. *F.* 48·47 (6,190 kc/s.); 41·21 (7,280 kc/s.); 31·10 (9,646 kc/s.); 25·55 (11,740 kc/s.); 19·84 (15,120 kc/s.), etc.

SWEDEN—*State Radio.* Falun (100 kw.). *F.* 215 (1,224 kc/s.). Horby (100 kw.). *F.* 255 (1,178 kc/s.); Short-wave. *F.* 49·46 (6,065 kc/s.); 31·46 (9,535 kc/s.); 25·63 (11,705 kc/s.). Motala (150 kw.). *F.* 1,571 (191 kc/s.); Short-wave. *F.* 41·27 (7,250 kc/s.).

SWITZERLAND—*State Radio.* Beromünster (150 kw.). *F.* 567·1 (529 kc/s.). Sottens (150 kw.). *F.* 392·6 (764 kc/s.). Monte Ceneri (50 kw.). *F.* 538·6 (557 kc/s.). Schwarzenburg, Berne. Short-wave (100 kw.). *F.* 48·66 (6,165 kc/s.); 41·41 (7,210 kc/s.); 31·46 (9,535 kc/s.); 31·04 (9,665 kc/s.); 25·28 (11,865 kc/s.); 19·60 (15,305 kc/s.); 19·59 (15,315 kc/s.); 16·87 (17,784 kc/s.); 13·94 (21,520 kc/s.); 13·88 (21·605 kc/s.). And 48 ultra short-wave stations.

Television. Uetliberg (Zurich). Vision: 55·25 mc/s. Sound: 60·75 mc/s. Chrischone (Basel). Vision: 210·25 mc/s. Sound: 215·75 mc/s. La Dôle (Suisse Romande). Vision: 62·25 mc/s. Sound: 67·75 mc/s. Bantiger (Berne). Vision: 48·25 mc/s. Sound: 53·75 mc/s. Saentis. Vision: 189·25 mc/s.; Sound: 194·75 mc/s. San Salvatore. Vision: 210·25 mc/s.; Sound: 215·75 mc/s. Monte Ceneri. Vision: 175·25 mc/s.; Sound: 180·75 mc/s.

UNITED STATES—On May 30, 1958, there were nearly 5,000 broadcasting stations in operation or under construction in the United States. These included: Standard Band Broadcasting Stations, 3,340; Frequency Modulated Broadcasting Stations, 785; Television Stations, 869; one International Broadcast Station and nearly 4,000 auxiliary broadcast stations.

At the same time, there were nearly 440,000 other types of radio stations employing 1,300,000 transmitters.

BANK PROFITS, 1955–1957

Bank	1955	1956	1957
Barclays	£2,645,381	£2,917,111	£2,861,407
District	636,784	663,060	672,960
Lloyds	2,322,439	2,541,793	2,502,391
Martins	930,616	944,780	901,402
Midland	2,654,110	2,888,443	2,846,687
National Provincial	1,882,139	2,030,483	2,061,966
Westminster	1,708,316	1,865,050	1,852,481
TOTAL	£12,779,785	£13,850,720	£13,699,294

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, 1957–1958

THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV

This year's Royal Academy Winter Exhibition was entitled "The Age of Louis XIV," though it was not strictly confined, chronologically speaking, to the reign of *Le Roi Soleil*, surveying as it did French art in one of its greatest periods, from about 1615 to 1715. The exhibition was arranged by the Franco-British Cultural Commission, in collaboration with *L'Association Français d'Action Artistique*. Paintings predominated, but drawings, sculpture, tapestries, metalwork and book-bindings, though not furniture, were represented. The paintings included works by Georges de la Tour, Nicolas de Largillière, Philippe de Champaigne, Pierre Mignard, Monnoyer, Charles Le Brun, the decorator of Versailles, Nicolas Poussin, Rigaud and Claude, by whom there were also some notable drawings. Among sculpture was a fine marble tomb statue by Jean Dubois and a plaster bust of the King himself, attributed to Antoine Coysevox, which dominated the Central Hall at Burlington House against a background of four Gobelins tapestries from the set of fourteen known as the *Histoire du Roi*. The number of exhibits was smaller than in some recent winter exhibitions but reached a high standard of excellence. The collection was very largely drawn from about 70 of the provincial museums in France, thus demonstrating the remarkable number of works in the first rank, if comparatively little-known, which these museums contain, although some exhibits came from the great national collections, and other paintings were lent by French churches.

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN WATERCOLOURS

An exhibition held at Norwich Castle Museum from December, 1957, to February, 1958, formed the third and last in a series of exhibitions which showed the development of watercolours in this country. In the two previous years the periods from 1750 to 1820 and 1820 to 1870 had respectively been covered, and on this occasion, under the title of "The Modern Movement in British Water-Colour Painting," watercolours of the last ninety years were represented, ranging from the work of Sir George Clausen, who was born in 1852, to young artists of the present day, and including examples by such masters as Wilson Steer, Sargent, Sickert, Paul Nash and John Piper. It was stated that the exhibition aimed to illustrate the links with the earlier periods of British watercolour painting, to emphasize the strong influence from France on British artists since the late nineteenth century and to account for other trends in modern watercolours, with particular regard to the effect which two world wars had had on them.

Another important exhibition of watercolours was opened at the British Museum in June. It was entitled "Eight Centuries of Landscape and Natural History in European Water-Colour, 1180–1920" and was arranged by the Museum's Departments of Prints and Drawings largely from among its own possessions. The exhibition was divided into three sections. The first dealt with early landscape and ranged from miniatures from French and Flemish manuscripts, through such great names as Dürer, Rubens, Van Dyck and Jan Brueghel to Francis Place, one of the earliest English landscape draughtsmen. The second section covered landscape in the last two hundred and fifty years, all the watercolour artists of the English school, as well as of the French Barbizon and Impressionist schools, being well represented. The third section, of Natural History, brought together drawings of plants and animals from the twelfth to the twentieth century, with again fine drawings by Dürer, and, among English artists, by Bewick, J. F. Lewis and Landseer.

MANCHESTER ART TREASURES

A centenary of an unusual kind was marked by an equally unusual exhibition at Manchester in November and December, 1957. The Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition of 1857, which contained no fewer than 16,000 objects of art, including 2,000 paintings, was regarded as one of the outstanding artistic events of its day. To commemorate it, the City of Manchester Art Gallery gathered a collection of "European Old Masters," consisting of some 250 paintings of great distinction. About a third of these, including such works as Van Dyck's *Cupid and Psyche*, lent by Her Majesty the Queen, and Botticelli's *Virgin adoring the Infant Christ*, had been shown in the original 1857 exhibition and were now lent again to the Manchester gallery from public and private collections at home and abroad. The rest were borrowed entirely from British private collections.

CENTENARY EXHIBITIONS

Other commemorative exhibitions during the year included those connected with such diverse occasions as the centenary of the present Covent Garden Theatre and the tercentenary of the death of Oliver Cromwell. The first, which was celebrated on May 15, gave rise to a small exhibition at the Arts Council Gallery in St. James's Square, recording the history of Covent Garden and including not only manuscripts and engravings, but such costumes as that worn by Adelina Patti in *Lucia di Lammermoor*. In September, a loan collection of the chief contemporary portraits of Oliver Cromwell was opened at the National Portrait Gallery. It included several early portraits of Cromwell by Robert Walker, closely imitating Van Dyck, the famous miniature by Samuel Cooper and the equally famous Lely portrait, a marble bust attributed to Edward Pierce, coins and medals by Cromwell's personal medallist, Thomas Simon, and a number of engravings, including Faithorne's of 1658 and a curious set in which, on Van Dyck's equestrian portrait of Charles I, the heads of Charles and of Cromwell were placed in turn in succeeding states of the plate.

The 400th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth I, which was not celebrated until Nov. 17, was marked by a special exhibition, "The London of Elizabeth I," on view at the London Museum from May till November, and including not only many exhibits from the Museum's permanent collection, but a number of loans. Among the latter, lent by Her Majesty the Queen, were the domestic accounts of the Princess Elizabeth, when she was at Hatfield in 1551 and 1552, a close helmet and gorget for tilting made in the Royal Armoury at Greenwich and lent by Lord Salisbury, and a parcel gilt standing salt of 1599 lent by the Goldsmiths' Company. Other exhibits included the complete costume of an Elizabethan sailor and a legal document with an initial coloured portrait of Elizabeth I in the first year of her reign.

MASTERPIECES FROM YORKSHIRE HOUSES

The late Mr. Ernest Musgrave, Director of the Leeds City Art Gallery and Temple Newsam House from 1946 till his death as the result of a road accident in 1957, was responsible for many years for a "Picture of the Month" scheme, whereby each month a masterpiece from a private house in Yorkshire was lent by its owner for exhibition in the Gallery. In July and August, as a memorial to

Mr. Musgrave, thirty-eight of these pictures were gathered together in an exhibition at Temple Newsam, forming a very noteworthy display.

THE ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

This year's Academy Summer Exhibition was notable for alterations in the established system of arrangement. The watercolour, architecture and sculpture rooms remained as before, but paintings of contrasting styles were hung together, works of modern tendency being grouped throughout the rooms with the more traditional, instead of being confined, as in previous years, to Galleries VII and VIII. Among such works were three large paintings by John Bratby and two exhibits which were purchased for the Chantrey Bequest, *Flowers on a Chair*, by Adrian Ryan and *The Cockatoos*, by William Roberts, a newly elected A.R.A. Royal portraiture in the Academy included *H.M. the Queen, Captain-General, H.A.C.*, by Anthony Devas and an unfinished portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh by the late David Jagger. Among other portraits which attracted attention were John Merton's study of the Countess of Dalkeith, which received the Academy's "A" award, a conversation-piece by Norman Hepple, *Short Adjournment: Lincoln's Inn Members of the Court of Appeal*, and the same artist's portrait of Sir Dermot Boyle, painted for the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, *Jane LVIII*, by Sir Gerald Kelly, *Tom Chalk*, by Ruskin Spear and portraits of Sir Gerald Templer by James Gunn and Theodore Powys by Augustus John. Sir Winston Churchill contributed four paintings, a still-life, *Oranges and Lemons, March*, 1958, and three landscapes, *Near Breccles*, *The Olive Grove of La Dragonière*, *Cap Martin* and *Menton from La Pausa*, 1957. There was also in the exhibition a bronze head of Sir Winston by David McFall. Among other paintings which should be noted were characteristic works by Stanley Spencer, *In Church*, 1958, and L. S. Lowry, *Countryside*, *Lancashire*, and several fine landscapes by the late Oliver Hall, who had died during the year.

EDINBURGH EXHIBITIONS

As in previous years, the Edinburgh Festival was the occasion of important exhibitions which, after the Festival, were transferred, in whole or in part, to London. At the Royal Scottish Museum, Professor D. Talbot Rice had collected treasures of Byzantine art from many countries of a range not previously seen together in Britain. The exhibition was mainly restricted to work produced at Constantinople, or under its direct influence, between the fourth and seventeenth centuries, and was notable for its splendid ivories and rich miniature mosaics, as well as many mediaeval icons, silverwork and paintings. From October 1, the exhibition was to be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

At the same time, the first full-scale exhibition of paintings and drawings by Sir David Wilkie was shown at the National Gallery of Scotland. The exhibition contained about 120 works covering all phases of the artist's life, from a self-portrait at the age of about 20 to a portrait of the Sultan Abdul Medjid (lent by Her Majesty the Queen) painted at Constantinople the year before his death, which occurred on his way home from the East in 1841. This exhibition was shown at the Royal Academy Diploma Gallery from Oct. 17.

NATIONAL TRUST TREASURES

An exhibition at Christie's from December 31, 1957, to January 26, 1958, in aid of the National Trust, brought together nearly 300 items from 23 houses owned by the Trust. Most of the exhibits were small, consisting mainly either of objects which cannot normally be shown to the public, or which might well be overlooked by visitors. There was much fine furniture and silver but the chief impression was one of remarkable variety, ranging in time from a sculptured head of the nineteenth Egyptian dynasty to an enamelled gold box and gold-mounted jade dish by Fabergé and in material from a silver-gilt cup of 1524 from Charlecote and a Turkish pottery jug from Nostell Priory with English silver mounts of about 1600 to a child's perambulator of 1870 made in the form of a hansom cab. A fan sent from Buscot was reputed to have belonged to Marie Antoinette and there were a snuff-box and a Swiss musical-box from Cliveden left in charge of the British Consul at Genoa by Byron on his departure for Greece in 1822.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Age	England and Wales 1955		Scotland 1956		United States* 1955		France 1951		Sweden 1955	
	Years		Years		Years		Years		Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	67·52	72·99	66·00	71·18	67·3	73·6	63·6	69·3	70·49	73·43
1	68·47	73·59	67·22	71·96	68·2	74·2	66·1	71·2	71·11	73·71
5	64·74	69·87	63·55	68·22	64·5	70·4	62·7	67·8	67·45	69·99
10	59·90	64·99	58·69	63·34	59·6	65·6	57·9	63·0	62·67	65·12
15	55·02	60·09	53·82	58·44	54·8	60·7	53·1	58·2	57·82	60·23
20	50·26	55·21	49·06	53·44	50·1	55·8	48·4	53·4	53·10	55·36
30	40·49	45·54	39·57	43·92	40·9	46·2	39·3	44·1	43·74	45·72
40	31·37	36·05	30·28	34·53	31·7	36·7	30·4	35·0	34·42	36·22
50	22·49	26·99	21·61	25·56	23·2	27·7	22·2	26·2	25·45	27·07
60	14·96	18·60	14·39	17·35	16·0	19·3	15·1	18·1	17·38	18·61
65	11·83	14·79	11·44	13·75	12·9	15·5	11·9	14·4	13·82	14·75
70	9·14	11·39	8·92	10·55	10·3	12·2	9·1	11·1	10·63	11·28

* White population only.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1957-58

BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

The First Empire and Commonwealth Games were held at Hamilton, Canada, in 1930. These were followed by the IInd Games at London, 1934, the IIIrd at Sydney, 1938 and after World War II, the IVth at Auckland, 1950, and the Vth at Vancouver, 1954.

The VIth Games, the winners of which are given below, were held at Cardiff in 1958. The Sports comprising the Games are: Athletics (men and women), Bowls, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing (men and women), Rowing, Swimming (men and women), Weightlifting and Wrestling. The VIIth Games will be staged in Perth, Australia, in November 1962.

VIth EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Held at CARDIFF, July 19–26, 1958

Athletics

Places in First Three

		1	2	3	Total
1	Australia	10	6	6	22
2	England	8	7	7	22
3	New Zealand	2	3	4	9
4	South Africa	3	4	1	8
5	Jamaica	4	2	1	7
6	Canada	—	2	5	7
7	Pakistan	—	2	2	4
8	Bahamas	1	1	—	2
9	Kenya	—	—	2	2
10	India	1	—	—	1
11	Wales	—	1	—	1
12	Nigeria	—	1	—	1
13	Ghana	—	—	1	1

RESULTS

Athletics

MEN'S EVENTS	Time h. m. s.
100 yards.—K. Gardner (Jamaica)	9·4
220 yards.—T. Robinson (Bahamas)	21·0
440 yards.—Milkha Singh (India)	46·6
880 yards.—H. J. Elliott (Australia)	1 49·3
Mile.—H. J. Elliott (Australia)	3 59·0
3 miles.—M. Halberg (New Zealand)	13 15·0
6 miles.—D. Power (Australia)	28 47·8
Marathon.—D. Power (Australia)	2 22 45·6
4 × 110 yards relay.—England	40·7
4 × 440 yards relay.—South Africa	3 08·1
120 yards hurdles.—K. Gardner (Jamaica)	14·0
440 yards hurdles.—G. Potgieter (South Africa)	49·7
	ft. in.
High jump.—E. Haisley (Jamaica)	6 9
Pole vault.—G. Elliott (England)	13 8
Long jump.—P. Foreman (Jamaica)	24 6¼
Hop, step and jump.—I. Tomlinson (Australia)	51 7½
Putting the shot.—A. Rowe (England)	57 8
Throwing the discus.—S. du Plessis (South Africa)	183 6½
Throwing the hammer.—M. Ellis (England)	206 4½
Throwing the javelin.—C. Smith (England)	233 10½

WOMEN'S EVENTS	Time s.
100 yards.—M. Willard (Australia)	10·6
220 yards.—M. Willard (Australia)	23·6
4 × 110 yards relay.—England	45·3
80 metres hurdles.—N. Thrower (Australia)	10·7
	ft. in.
High jump.—M. Mason (Australia)	5 7
Long jump.—S. Hoskin (England)	19 9
Putting the shot.—V. Sloper (New Zealand)	51 0
Throwing the discus.—S. Allday (England)	150 7½
Throwing the javelin.—A. Pazera (Australia)	188 4

Rowing

	Time m. s.
Single Sculls.—S. Mackenzie (Australia)	7 20·1
Double Sculls.—England (M. Spracklen, G. Baker)	6 56·4
Pairs.—New Zealand (R. Parker and R. Douglas)	7 11·1
Coxless Fours.—England	6 34·4
Coxed Fours.—England	6 46·5
Eights.—Canada	5 55·1

Boxing

Flyweight.—J. Brown (Scotland).
Bantamweight.—H. Winstone (Wales).
Featherweight.—W. Taylor (Australia).
Lightweight.—R. McTaggart (Scotland).
Light-Welterweight.—H. Loubscher (South Africa).
Welterweight.—J. Greyling (South Africa).
Light-Middleweight.—G. Webster (South Africa).
Middleweight.—T. Milligan (N. Ireland).
Light-Heavyweight.—A. Madigan (Australia).
Heavyweight.—D. Bekker (South Africa).

Wrestling

Flyweight.—I. Epton (South Africa).
Bantamweight.—Mohd Akhtar (Pakistan).
Featherweight.—A. Geldenhuys (South Africa).
Lightweight.—Mohd Ashraf (Pakistan).
Welterweight.—Mohd Bashir (Pakistan).
Middleweight.—H. van Zyl (South Africa).
Light-Heavyweight.—J. Theron (South Africa).
Heavyweight.—L. Ram (India).

Cycling

	Time h. m. s.
1,000 metres Sprint.—R. Ploog (Australia).	
1,000 metres Time trial.—N. Tong (England)	1 12·1
4,000 metres Pursuit.—N. Sheil (England)	5 10·2
10 miles Trial.—I. Browne (Australia)	21 46·2
120 miles Road Race.—R. Booty (England)	5 16 33·7

Fencing

Foil (Individual).—Raymond Paul (England).
Foil (Team).—England.
Epeé (Individual).—H. Hoskyns (England).
Epée (Team).—England.
Sabre (Individual).—H. Hoskyns (England).
Sabre (Team).—England.
Women's Foil.—G. Sheen (England).

Weight Lifting

	Pounds			
Weight	*Press*	*Snatch*	*Jerk*	*Total*
Bantam.—R. Gaffley (South Africa)	205	195	260	660
Feather.—S. C. Tan	215	195	275	685
Light.—H. L. Tan (Singapore)	210	200	265	685
Middle.—B. Blenman (Barbados)	235	240	320	795
Middle-Heavy.—M. Santos (Australia)	290	260	340	890
Light-Heavy.—P. Caira (Scotland)	280	265	330	875
Heavy.—K. McDonald (England)	300	305	400	1,005

Bowls

Singles.—P. Danilowitz (South Africa).
Pairs.—New Zealand (J. Morris, R. Pilkington).
Rinks.—England.

EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

The European Athletic Championships were first held at Turin in 1934 and continued at Paris (1938), Oslo (1946), Brussels (1950), Berne (1954) and Stockholm (1958). At Stockholm there were 24 events for men and 12 for women, and new "Best Performances" were set up in all the events except the 200 metres (men), 200 metres (women), 800 metres and 400 metres hurdles.

6TH EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD AT STOCKHOLM

August 19–24, 1958

European Championships Places in First Three

		1	2	3	Total
1	U.S.S.R.	11	15	9	35
2	Germany	6	5	10	21
3	Great Britain	7	5	5	17
4	Poland	8	2	2	12
5	Sweden	1	2	3	6
6	Czechoslovakia	1	2	1	5
7	Norway	0	2	0	2
8	Finland	1	—	—	1
	Roumania	1	—	—	1
10	Bulgaria	—	1	—	1
	Italy	—	1	—	1
	Yugoslavia	—	1	—	1
13	Hungary	—	—	2	2
14	Eire	—	—	1	1
	France	—	—	1	1
	Netherlands	—	—	1	1
	Switzerland	—	—	1	1

MEN'S EVENTS

	Time h. m. s.
100 *metres*.—A. Hary (Germany)	10·3
200 *metres*.—M. Germar (Germany)	21·0
400 *metres*.—J. D. Wrighton (G.B.)	46·3
800 *metres*.—M. A. Rawson (G.B.)	1 47·9
1,500 *metres*.—B. S. Hewson (G.B.)	3 42·9
5,000 *metres*.—Z. Krzyszkowiak (Poland)	13 53·4
10,000 *metres*.—Z. Krzyszkowiak (Poland)	28 56·0
Marathon.—S. Popov (U.S.S.R.)	2 15 17·0
400 *metres relay*.—Germany	40·2
1,600 *metres relay*.—Great Britain	3 07·9
110 *metres hurdles*.—M. Lauer (Germany)	13·7
400 *metres hurdles*.—Y. Lituev (U.S.S.R.)	51·1
Steeplechase.—J. Chromik (Poland)	8 38·2
20 *kilometres walk*.—S. F. Vickers (G.B.)	1 33 09·0
50 *kilometres walk*.—J. Maskinskov (U.S.S.R.)	4 17 15·4

	ft. in.
High jump.—R. Dahl (Sweden)	6 11½
Pole vault.—E. Landström (Finland)	14 9
Long jump.—I. Ter-Ovanesian (U.S.S.R.)	25 7½
Hop, step and jump.—J. Schmidt (Poland)	53 10½
Weight.—A. Rowe (G.B.)	58 4
Discus.—E. Piatkowski (Poland)	176 10½
Hammer.—T. Rut (Poland)	222 6
Javelin.—J. Sidlo (Poland)	262 8½
Decathlon.—W. Kusnetsov (U.S.S.R.)	7,865 pts.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

	Time m. s.
100 *metres*.—H. Young (G.B.)	11·7
200 *metres*.—B. Janiszewska (Poland)	24·1
400 *metres*.—M. Itkina (U.S.S.R.)	53·7
800 *metres*.—E. Yermolayeva (U.S.S.R.)	2 06·3
400 *metres relay*.—U.S.S.R.	45·3
80 *metres hurdles*.—G. Bystrova (U.S.S.R.)	10·9

	ft. in.
High jump.—I. Baclas (Roumania)	5 9¼
Long jump.—L. Jakobi (Germany)	20 1¾
Weight.—M. Werner (Germany)	51 7¾
Discus.—T. Press (U.S.S.R.)	171 7½
Javelin.—D. Zatopkova (Czechoslovakia)	183 8½
Pentathlon.—G. Bystrova (U.S.S.R.)	4,733 pts.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world's records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	*Time* h. m. s.	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
RUNNING				
100 yards	9·3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
,,	9·3	H. D. Hogan	Australia	1954
,,	9·3	J. Golliday	U.S.A.	1955
,,	9·3	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
,,	9·3	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
,,	9·3	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
,,	9·3	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1957
,,	9·3	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1957
,,	9·3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1958
220 yards	20·0	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1950
440 yards	45·7	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
880 yards	1 46·8	T. Courtney	U.S.A.	1957
One mile	3 54·5	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
Two miles	8 32·0	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
Three miles	13 10·8	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
Six miles	27 43·8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1956
Ten miles	48 12·0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
Fifteen miles	1 14 01·0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
100 metres	10·1	W. J. Williams	U.S.A.	1956
,,	10·1	I. J. Murchison	U.S.A.	1956
,,	10·1	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
,,	10·0	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres	20·0	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
400 metres	45·2	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1956
800 metres	1 45·7	R. Moens	Belgium	1955
1,000	2 18·1	D. Waern	Sweden	1958
1,500 metres	3 38·1	S. Jungwirth	Czechoslovakia	1957
,,	3 36·0*	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958

RUNNING—*continued*

Distance	*Time*	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
	h. m. s.			
2,000 metres	5 02·2	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	7 52·8	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
5,000 metres	13 35·0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
10,000 metres	28 30·4	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1956
20,000 metres	59 51·8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
25,000 metres	1 16 36·4	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	1 35 01·0	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
12 miles 809 yards	one hour	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8 35·6	S. Rozsnyoi	Hungary	1956
" "	8 32·0*	J. Chromik	Poland	1958
HURDLING	m. sec.			
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13·4	J. W. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"	13·4	M. G. Campbell	U.S.A.	1956
220 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	22·1	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1958
440 yards (3 ft.)	49·7	G. C. Potgieter	South Africa	1958
110 metres (3 ft. 6 in.)	13·4	J. W. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres (6 ft. 6 in.)	22·1	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1958
400 metres (3 ft.)	49·5	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"	49·2*	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1958

Distance	*Time*	*Nation*	*Year*
RELAY RACING	m. s.		
4×110 yards	39·7	United States	1958
4×220 yards	1 22·7	United States	1957
"	1 22·6*	United States	1958
4×440 yards	3 07·3	United States	1956
4×880 yards	7 22·8	United States	1957
"	7 20·9*	United States	1958
4×1 mile	16 41·0	Great Britain	1953
"	16 30·6*	Great Britain	1958
4×100 metres	39·5	United States	1956
"	39·5*	Germany	1958
4 200 metres	1 22·7	United States	1957
"	1 22·6*	United States	1948
4×400 metres	3 03·9	Jamaica	1952
4×800 metres	7 15·8	Belgium	1956
4×1,500 metres	15 14·8	Hungary	1955
"	15 11·4*	Germany	1958

JUMPING AND THROWING	ft.	in.	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
High Jump	7	1	Y. Stepanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
Pole Vault	15	8½	R. A. Gutowski	U.S.A.	1957
Long Jump	26	8¼	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
Hop, step	54	5¼	O. Ryakhovskiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
Weight	63	2	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1956
Discus	194	6	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
Hammer	225	4	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1958
Javelin	281	2	E. Danielsen	Norway	1956
Decathlon	8,299 points		R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1958

Distance	*Time*	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
WALKING	h. m. s.			
2 miles	12 45·0	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5 miles	34 32·8	J. Dolezal	Czechosovakia	1955
7 miles	48 15·2	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10 miles	1 10 45·8	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
20 miles	2 31 33·0*	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	2 33 09·4	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
30 miles	4 16 8·6*	S. I. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	4 12 03·4	L. Moc	Czechoslovakia	1956
3,000 metres	11 51·8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5,000 metres	20 26·8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10,000 metres	42 39·6	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
" "	42 10·4*	G. Panichkin	U.S.S.R.	1958
15,000 metres	1 05 45·8	L. V. Spirin	U.S.S.R.	1957
20,000 metres	1 27 38·6	G. Panichkin	U.S.S.R.	1958
30,000 metres	2 19 43*	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
" "	2 20 40·2	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1955
50,000 metres	4 16 8·6*	S. I. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
" "	4 21 07·0	L. Moc	Czechoslovakia	1956
8 miles 1,294* yards	one hour	G. Panichkin	U.S.S.R.	1958
8 miles 1,025 yards	one hour	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1945
16 miles 403 yards	two hours	E. J. Ailsop	Australia	1958

WOMEN'S EVENTS

RUNNING				
100 yards	10·3	M. Willard	Australia	1958
220 yards	23·4	M. Willard	Australia	1958
440 yards	55·6	M. E. Hiscox	G.B.	1958
880 yards	2 06·6	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1956

Distance	*Time*	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
	m. s.			
60 metres	7·3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1933
100 metres	11·3	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1955
200 metres	23·2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1956
400 metres	53·6	M. T. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1957
800 metres	2 05·0	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1955
80 metres hurdles	10·6	Z. Gastl	E. Germany	1956
JUMPING AND THROWING	ft. in.			
High Jump	6 0*	I. Balas	Roumania	1958
,,	5 10¾	I. Balas	Roumania	1958
Long Jump	20 10	E. Duńska-Krzeskinska	Poland	1956
Weight (8 lb.)	54 11½	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R.	1956
Discus	187 1½	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	1952
Javelin	188 4	A. Pazera	Australia	1958
Pentathlon	4,767 points	G. Vinogradova	U.S.S.R.	1956

Distance	*Time*	*Nation*	*Year*
RELAY RACING	m. s.		
4 × 100 metres	44·5	Australia	1956
4 × 110 yards	45·3	G.B.	1958
4 × 200 metres	1 36·3	Australia	1956
4 × 220 yards	1 36·3	Australia	1956
3 × 800 metres	6 27·6	U.S.S.R.	1955
3 × 880 yards	6 36·2	Hungary	1954

BRITISH ATHLETIC RECORDS

British (All-comers') Records are those made by any amateur athlete within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. British National records are those made by any British athlete, also within the United Kingdom. Where the latter differ from the former they are given with an asterisk.

Distance	*Time*	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
	h. m. s.			
100 yards	9·6	E. Conwell	U.S.A.	1947
,,	9·6	E. McDonald Bailey	Trinidad	1947, 1950, 1951 and 1952
,,	9·6	L. Remigino	U.S.A.	1954
,,	9·6	P. F. Radford		1958
220 yards	20·9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952
,,	20·9	T. A. Robinson	Bahamas	1958
,,	20·9	E. B. Jeffery	South Africa	1958
440 yards	46·6	M. Singh	India	1958
880 yards	1 47·3	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
1 mile	3 55·6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2 miles	8 33·0	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	1958
3 miles	13 15·0	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	1958
6 miles	28 05·0	S. E. Eldon		1958
10 miles	49 39·0	F. Norris		1958
15 miles	1 17 10·2	D. O'Gorman	Eire	1958
,,	1 17 25·0*	J. C. Heywood		1956
12 miles 69 yards	one hour	F. Norris		1956
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8 46·4	S. Rzhishchin, U.S.S.R., 1957; Z. Krzwyskowiak, Poland, 1958 (8 46·4* J. I. Disley, 1956)		
HURDLING	s.			
120 yards hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	13·9	W. F. Porter, U.S.A., 1948; H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952 (14·1* K. Gardner, Jamaica, 1958)		
220 yards hurdles (2 ft. 6 in.)	23·3†	P. B. Hildreth		1955
,,	23·3†††	E. Gilbert, U.S.A., 1957; (23·7* P. A. L. Vine, 1955)		
440 yards hurdles (3 ft.)	49·7	G. C. Potgieter	South Africa	1958
JUMPING AND THROWING	ft. in.			
High jump	6 11¼	I. Kashkarov, Y. Stepanov, U.S.S.R. (6 9* E. Haisley, Jamaica, 1958)		
Pole vault	15 0	D. G. Bragg, U.S.A., 1957 (14 0* G. M. Elliott, 1954 1957; R. Reid, 1958)		
Long jump	25 8	W. S. Steele, U.S.A., 1948 (24 9¼ T. Bruce 1948)		
Hop, step	51 10	E. Battista, France, 1957 (51 5¾* J. C. Smyth, Canada, 1958)		
Weight	58 11	A. Rowe, 1958		
Discus	186 0	K. Merta, Czechs., 1955 (183 6½* S. du Plessis, South Africa, 1958)		
Hammer	212 6	M. Krivonosov, U.S.S.R., 1957 (206 4½* M. J. Ellis, 1958)		
Javelin	271 11½	V. Kuznetsov, U.S.S.R., 1957 (241 0* C. G. Smith 1957)		
Decathlon	7,139 points	R. B. Mathias, U.S.A., 1948 (6,739* P. M. Mullins, 1948)		

† Straight course. ††† Bend.

WALKING	h.	m.	s.		
2 miles		13	11·4	G. E. Larner	1904
5 miles		34	32·8	J. Dolezal, Czechs., 1955 (35 15·0* R. Hardy, 1956)	
7 miles		49	28·4	R. Hardy	1952
10 miles	1	14	06·0	G. W. Coleman	1956
15 miles	1	56	41·4	R. Bridge	1914
20 miles	2	43	38·0††	A. E. Plumb	1932
20 miles	2	46	10·0	G. T. Galloway	1934
30 miles	4	19	50·8	D. J. Thompson	1956
8 miles 474 yards	one hour			A. H. G. Pope	1932
15 miles 701 yards	two hours			R. Bridge	1914

†† Made on the road.

RELAY RACES

Distance	*Time* m.	s.	*Club or Country*	*Year*
4 × 110 yards		40·7	United States Team, 1952 and Great Britain Team, 1958	
4 × 440 yards	3	08·1	South African Team, 1958	
4 × 880 yards	7	29·2	United States Team, 1952 (7 30·6* British Team, 1951)	
4 × 1 mile	16	30·6	British Team	1958

In addition to the above records, the Amateur Athletic Association recognizes records at the following distances: *Running:* 300, 600, 1,000 and 1,320 yards; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20 and 25 miles, also 2 hours. *Walking:* 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 25 miles. Many other achievements over distances varying from 120 yards to 50 miles' running, and 11 miles to 24 hours' walking, are acknowledged by the Association when authentic, and recorded in the Annual Handbook.

BRITISH RECORDS, WOMEN

100 yards—M. L. Mathews (Australia); H. J. Young, 10·6 sec.
220 yards—M. L. Mathews (Australia), 23·6 sec.
440 yards—M. Hiscox, 55·6 sec.
880 yards—D. Leather, 2 min. 09·0 sec.
1 mile—D. Leather, 4 min. 45·0 sec.
Mile walk—B. E. Randle, 7 min. 38·4 sec.
80 metres hurdles—S. B. Strickland (Australia), 11·0 sec.; N. Yelisceyeva (U.S.S.R.), 11·0 sec.
4 × 110 yards relay—England team, 45·3 sec.
4 × 220 yards relay—England team, 1 min. 39·9 sec.
3 × 880 yards relay—British team, 6 min. 45·8 sec
High jump—T. Hopkins, 5 ft. 8½ in.
Long jump—S. Hoskin, 20 ft. 2 in.
Weight—G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.), 52 ft. 11 in.; V. I. Sloper,* 51 ft.
Discus—T. Press (U.S.S.R.), 171 ft. 1 in.; S Allday,* 156 ft. 10½ in.
Javelin—A. Pazera (Australia), 188 ft. 4 in.

See note p. 1014

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1958 BY ATHLETES ELIGIBLE TO REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN

100 yards—P. F. Radford, 9·6 sec.†
100 metres—P. F. Radford, 10·3 sec. †
200 metres—P. F. Radford, 20·8 sec.*
220 yards—P. F. Radford, 21·0 sec.*
400 metres—J. D. Wrighton, 46·3 sec.*
440 yards—E. J. Sampson, 46·8 sec.*
800 metres—B. S. Hewson; M. A. Rawson, 1 min 47·0 sec.
880 yards—B. S. Hewson, 1 min. 47·8 sec.*
1,500 metres—B. S. Hewson, 3 min. 41·1 sec.*
Mile—B. S. Hewson, 3 min. 58·9 sec.
3 miles—S. E. Eldon, 13 min. 22·4 sec.
5,000 metres—D. A. G. Pirie, 13 min. 51·6 sec.
6 miles—S. E. Eldon, 28 min. 05·0 sec.*
10,000 metres—S. E. Eldon, 29 min. 02·8 sec.*
Marathon—F. Norris, 2 hr. 21 min. 15·0 sec.
Steeplechase—E. Shirley, 8 min. 51·0 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth, 14·3 sec.†
110 metres Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth, 14·3 sec.†
400 metres Hurdles—C. E. Goudge, 51·6 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—C. E. Goudge, 51·6 sec.†
High Jump—C. W. Fairbrother, 6 ft. 7 in.
Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott, 14 ft. 1½ in.†
Long Jump—K. S. D. Wilmshurst, 23 ft. 10½ in.
Hop, step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst, 50 ft. 6½ in.
Shot—A. Rowe, 58 ft. 11 in.*
Discus—G. A. Carr, 178 ft. 11 in.*
Hammer—M. J. Ellis, 206 ft. 4½ in.
Javelin—C. G. Smith, 234 ft.

* Best ever. † Equals best ever.

GREAT BRITAIN *v.* FRANCE

Colombes Stadium, Paris
September 13 and 14, 1958

Men

100 metres—P. F. Radford (G.B.), 10·3 sec.‡
200 metres—P. F. Radford (G.B.), 20·8 sec.‡
400 metres—J. D. Wrighton (G.B.), 46·6 sec.‡
800 metres—B. S. Hewson (G.B.), 1 min. 47·0 sec.‡
1,500 metres—B. S. Hewson (G.B.), 3 min. 41·5 sec.‡
5,000 metres—P. R. Clark (G.B.), 13 min. 53·8 sec.‡
10,000 metres—M. Hyman (G.B.), 29 min. 51·8 sec.‡
4 × 100 yards Relay—Great Britain, 40·5 sec.‡
4 × 400 yards Relay—Great Britain, 3 min. 08·0 sec.‡
110 Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (G.B.), 14·3 sec.‡
400 Hurdles—T. S. Farrell (G.B.), 52·0 sec.‡
Steeplechase—D. Shaw (G.B.), 9 min. 9·8 sec.
High Jump—C. W. Fairbrother (G.B.), 6 ft. 7 in.
Pole Vault—B. Balastre (France), 14 ft. 1½ in.‡
Long Jump—A. Brakchi (France), 23 ft. 8½ in.
Hop, step—E. Battista (France), 50 ft. 9½ in.
Shot—A. Rowe (G.B.), 58 ft. 11 in.‡
Discus—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.), 168 ft. 9½ in.‡
Hammer—G. Husson (France), 196 ft. 3½ in.‡
Javelin—M. Macquet (France), 243 ft. 2 in.‡

Great Britain won by 124 points to 88.

‡ Record for meeting.

Women

100 metres—M. Weston (G.B.), 11·9 sec.
200 metres—M. C. Dew (G.B.), 24·5 sec.
800 metres—D. S. L. Leather (G.B.), 2 min. 09·2 sec.
4 × 110 yards Relay—Great Britain, 46·2 sec.‡
Hurdles—C. Quinton (G.B.), 11·1 sec.*
High Jump—M. Bignal (G.B.), 5 ft. 5¾ in.
Long Jump—A. Segouffin (France), 19 ft. 3 in.
Shot—S. Allday (G.B.), 47 ft. 8½ in.‡
Discus—S. Allday (G.B.), 149 ft. 2 in.‡
Javelin—S. Platt (G.B.), 148 ft. 5 in.‡

Great Britain won by 68 points to 38.

‡ Record for meeting.
* Equals record for meeting.

ENGLAND *v.* FINLAND

White City, September 26 and 27, 1958

100 metres—P. F. Radford (England), 10·7 sec.
200 metres—D. H. Segal (England), 21·5 sec.
400 metres—J. D. Wrighton (England), 46·4 sec.
800 metres—M. A. Rawson (England), 1 min. 50·8 sec.

1,500 metres—O. Vuorisalo (Finland), 3 min. 44·2 sec.
5,000 metres—J. Kakko (Finland), 14 min. 07·8 sec
10,000 metres—M. Hyman (England), 29 min. 36·0 sec.
4× 100 Relay—England, 41·0 sec.
4×400 Relay—England, 3 min. 11·2 sec.
4×1 mile relay—England, 16 min. 30·6 sec.
110 metres Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (England), 14·9 sec.
400 metres Hurdles—S. O. Mildh(Finland), 52·4 sec.
Steeplechase—P. Koivunen (Finland), 8 min. 55·0 sec.
High Jump—E. Salminen (Finland), 6 ft. 8¾ in.
Pole Vault—M. Hutinen (Finland), 14 ft.
Long Jump—J. Valkama (Finland), 24 ft. 7½ in.
Hop, step—K. Rahkamo (Finland), 50 ft. 5 in.
Shot—A. Rowe (England), 57 ft. 3 in.
Discus—P. Repo (Finland), 169 ft. 8 in.
Hammer—P. C. Allday (England), 193 ft. 11 in.
Javelin—M. Paananen (Finland), 243 ft. 11½ in.
Decathlon—M. Kahma (Finland), 6·615 points.

Finland beat England by 120 points to 110.

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, July 11 and 12, 1958

100 yards—J. S. Omagbemi (Nigeria), 9·9 sec.
220 yards—D. H. Segal (Thames Valley H.), 21·4 sec.
440 yards—J. E. Salisbury (Birchfield H.), 47·2 sec.‡
880 yards—B. S. Hewson (Mitcham A.C.), 1 min. 48·3 sec.‡
Mile—G. Everett (Shepperton H.), 4 min. 06·4 sec
3 miles—S. E. Eldon (Windsor and Eton A.C.), 13 min. 22·4 sec.
*6 miles—S. E. Eldon (Windsor and Eton A.C.), 28 min. 05·0 sec.‡
†10 miles—F. Norris (Bolton United H.), 49 min. 39·0 sec.‡
*Marathon—C. K. Kemball (Wolverhampton H.), 2 hr. 22 min. 27·4 sec.
Steeplechase—E. Shirley (Finchley H.), 8 min. 51·0 sec.‡
2 miles Walk—S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.), 13 min. 38·4 sec.
†7 miles Walk—S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.), 51 min. 10·2 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—K. Gardner (Jamaica), 14·1 sec.‡
220 yards Hurdles—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Walton A.C.), 24·3 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—D. F. Lean (Australia), 51·2 sec.‡
High Jump—P. Etolu (Uganda), 6 ft. 8 in.†
Pole Vault—M. D. Richards (New Zealand), 13 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—K. A. B. Olowu (Nigeria), 23 ft. 10½ in.
Hop, step—D. S. Norris (New Zealand), 51 ft. 4 in.‡
Weight—A. Rowe (Doncaster P.W.), 56 ft. 9 in.‡
Discus—S. J. du Plessis (South Africa), 171 ft. 4 in.

* Held at Chiswick, June 28, 1958.
† Held at Hurlingham, April 19, 1958.
‡ Best championships performance.

Hammer—M. J. Ellis (Thames Valley H.), 203 ft 2 in.
Javelin—C. G. Smith (Thames Valley H.), 218 ft. 1 in.
†Decathlon—C. J. Andrews (Army A.A.), 5,113 points.
Tug-of-War(100 stone)—Newhaw and Woodham.
Tug-of-War (Catchweight), Newhaw and Woodham.
*4× 110 yards Relay—Birchfield Harriers, 42·3 sec.
*4×440 yards Relay—Birchfield Harriers, 3 min. 15·1 sec.

† Held at Loughborough, 8 and 9 August, 1958.
* Held at White City, August 30, 1958.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Motspur Park, June 6 and 7, 1958

100 yards—M. Weston (Selsonia), 10·6 sec.
220 yards—H. Young (Longwood), 24·5 sec.
440 yards—S. Pirie (Phoenix), 56·4 sec.
880 yards—J. Jordan (Spartan), 2 min. 13·3 sec.
Mile—M. Smith (Highgate), 5 min. 02·6 sec.
Mile Walk—B. Franklin (Birchfield), 8 min. 09·4 sec.
80 metres Hurdles—C. Quinton (Birchfield), 10·9 sec.
High Jump—M. Bignal (L.O.A.C.), 5 ft. 5 in.
Long Jump—S. Hoskin (Spartan), 19 ft. 6½ in.
Shot—S. Allday (Spartan), 46 ft. 5 in.
Discus—S. Allday (Spartan), 156 ft. 6 in.
Javelin—A. Williams (Bluecoat), 142 ft. 8 in.

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Enfield, July 25 and 26, 1958

100 yards—D. H. Jones (Southend), 10·0 sec.
220 yards—M. C. Smith (Bingley), 22·2 sec.
440 yards—H. M. Yardley (Old: Newton's), 51·3 sec.
880 yards—B. C. Savory (City of London), 1 min. 55·2 sec.†
Mile—P. Mc C. Montague (Manchester), 4 min. 25·5 sec.
Mile Walk—D. C. Read (Steyning), 6 min. 57·8 sec.
1,500 metres Steeplechase—M. Herriott (Sparkhill), 4 min. 20·7 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—S. S. Tarrant (St. Lawrence), 14·9 sec.
200 yards Hurdles—J. Sams (Fulham), 23·1 sec.†
High Jump—M. E. McEwen (Luton), 6 ft.
Pole Vault—D. A. Barnard (John Fisher), 12 ft. 1 in.†
Long Jump—D. J. Whyte (Dundee), 23 ft. 4 in.†
Hop, step—J. Welford (Woodford Green), 43 ft 3 in.
Shot—J. R. Davies (Llanelly), 53 ft. 10 in.
Discus—J. W. Sheldrick (Newmarket), 170 ft.
Hammer—P. C. Newton (Queen's Park), 176 ft. 7 in.
Javelin—J. P. Andrews (Norwich), 211 ft. 3 in.†

† Best championships performance.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE

White City Stadium, March 22, 1958

100 yards—J. R. C. Young (O.), 10·5 sec.
220 yards—J. R. A. Scott-Oldfield (C.), 22·7 sec.
440 yards—R. H. Thomson (C.), 50·3 sec.
880 yards—J. D. Thornton (C.), 1 min. 54·5 sec.
Mile—J. Winch (O.), 4 min. 10·2 sec.
3 Miles—R. Dunkley (C.), 14 min. 05·2 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—M. C. Robinson (C.), 15·5 sec.
220 yards Hurdles—J. R. A. Scott-Oldfield (C.), 25·1 sec.
High Jump—B. E. Wardley (C.), 6 ft. 1 in.
Pole Vault—J. R. McManus (C.), 12 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—D. W. Churchill (O.), 22 ft.
Shot—D. R. Harrison (C.), 46 ft. 10 in.
Discus—A. G. Siler (O.), 141 ft. 8½ in.
Javelin—J. Kitching (C.), 197 ft. 6 in.
Cambridge won by 79 points to 47.

The sports were first held in 1864. To date each University has won on 39 occasions and there have been 6 ties.

UNIVERSITIES' A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Cardiff on May 16 and 17, 1958

100 yards—N. J. Whitehead (Loughborough), 9·8 sec.
220 yards—J. D. Jeffreys (Manchester), 22·3 sec.
440 yards—J. MacIsaac (Glasgow), 49·4 sec.
880 yards—P. G. New (Nottingham), 1 min. 56·1 sec.
Mile—J. Winch (Oxford), 4 min. 13·8 sec.
3 Miles—M. B. Tulloh (Southampton), 14 min. 05·4 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—T. L. Erinle (Loughborough), 15·6 sec.

440 yards Hurdles—A. Hannah (Edinburgh), 53·9 sec.
High Jump—D. Chadderton (Leeds), 6 ft. 1 in.
Pole Vault—W. Worth (Loughborough), 11 ft. 9 in.
Long Jump—J. B. Woolley (Loughborough), 23 ft. 3¾ in.
Hop, step—R. Dodd (Loughborough), 47 ft. 11½ in.
Shot—N. E. Eastwood (Manchester), 42 ft. 3 in.
Discus—N. E. Eastwood (Manchester), 136 ft. 6 in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis (Loughborough), 186 ft. 1 in.
Javelin—N. D. Watkins (Birmingham), 201 ft. 2 in.

ROAD WALKING

National 20 miles Championship
Held at Birmingham, May 10, 1958

		hr.	min.	sec.
1	L. Allen (Sheffield)	2	43	21
2	T. W. Misson (Metropolitan)	2	45	18
3	J. Barraclough (Lancs.)	2	46	22
4	A. Johnson (Sheffield)	2	47	04
5	E. W. Hall (Belgrave)	2	47	35
6	D. Thompson (Metropolitan)	2	49	18

Team Result		points
1	Metropolitan Walking Club (2, 6, 7, 17)	32
2	Belgrave Harriers (5, 9, 15, 27)	56
3	Sheffield United Harriers (1, 4, 25, 29)	59

National 10 miles Championship
Held at Victoria Park, March 15, 1958

		hr.	min.	sec.
1	S. F. Vickers (Belgrave)	1	13	44
2	E. W. Hall (Belgrave)	1	14	06
3	N. R. Read (Sheyning)	1	15	08
4	C. L. Meadows (Highgate)	1	16	32
5	R. F. Goodall (Woodford)	1	16	39
6	K. J. Matthews (Sutton)	1	16	53

Team Result		points
1	Belgrave Harriers (1, 2, 17, 22)	42
2	Highgate Harriers (4, 8, 13, 27)	52
3	Sheffield United Harriers (9, 10, 24, 28)	71

Inter-Counties Teams		
1	Essex (4, 5, 12, 15)	36
2	Middlesex (7, 11, 13, 16)	47
3	Surrey (2, 17, 25, 26)	70

50 kilometres Championship
Held at Wimbledon, June 21, 1958

		hr.	min.	sec.
1	D. J. Thompson (Metropolitan)	4	21	50
2	T. W. Misson (Metropolitan)	4	25	29
3	E. W. Hall (Belgrave)	4	37	04
4	N. Thompson (Metropolitan)	4	40	00
5	A. Johnson (Sheffield)	4	43	44
6	J. Edgington } (Godiva) G. Chaplin }	4	47	07

Team Result		points
1	Belgrave Harriers (3, 8, 9, 12)	32
2	Metropolitan Walking Club (1, 2, 4, 41)	48
3	Sheffield (5, 16, 18, 20)	59

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY
Held at Cardiff, March 22, 1958

		min.	sec.
1	S. E. Eldon (England)	46	29
2	A. Mimoun (France)	46	30
3	F. D. Sando (England)	46	33
4	A. F. Perkins (England)	46	38
5	T. Dunne (Ireland)	46	43
6	M. Bernard (France)	46	48
7	J. L. Merriman (Wales)	46	57
8	F. Norris (England)	47	07
9	B. Heatley (England)	47	12
10	A. Cocking (England)	47	15
11	M. Chiclet (France)	47	19
12	F. Duleau (France)	47	21

Team Result		points
1	England (1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10)	35
2	France (2, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18)	64
3	Belgium (13, 21, 29, 31, 32, 40)	166
4	Portugal (16, 24, 30, 38, 41, 55)	204
5	Wales (7, 22, 59, 61, 62, 67)	228
6	Scotland (25, 34, 37, 42, 46, 50)	234

7, Ireland, 241; 8, Spain, 256; 9, Tunisia, 285.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY
Held at Birkenhead, March 8, 1958

		min.	sec.
1	A. F. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	48	51
2	F. D. Sando (Aylesford P.M.)	48	56
3	M. W. Firth (S. London H.)	48	58
4	B. Heatley (Coventry Godiva)	49	02
5	J. L. Merriman (Watford H.)	49	05
6	M. R. Maynard (Herne Hill H.)	49	18
7	F. Norris (Bolton United H.)	49	24
8	P. B. Driver (S. London H.)	49	37
9	J. McLaren (Victoria Park A.A.C.)	49	38
10	K. F. Caulder (Surrey A.C.)	49	41
11	A. J. Weeks-Pearson (Blackheath)	49	46
12	G. Rhodes (N. Staffs. H.)	49	49

Team Result		points
1	South London (3, 8, 19, 40, 68, 74)	212
2	Thames Valley H. (30, 31, 38, 53, 60, 108)	320
3	Derby and County A.C. (13, 21, 47, 76, 81, 99)	337
4	Sheffield United H. (23, 52, 57, 59, 73, 85)	349
5	Victoria Park A.A.C. (9, 20, 66, 86, 91, 100)	372
6	Coventry Godiva H. (4, 51, 96, 102, 106, 111)	470

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS
Held at Winton, Lancs., March 1, 1958

		min.	sec.
1	R. Ashby (Godiva)	19	10
2	M. Smith (Highgate)	19	22
3	D. Leather (Birchfield)	19	31
4	J. Bridgland (Southampton)	19	32
5	P. Perkins (Ilford)	20	14
6	M. Ibbotson (Longwood)	20	17

Team Result		points
1	Highgate (2, 7, 15, 22)	46
2	Birchfield (3, 11, 13, 40)	67
3	London Olympiads (12, 17, 19, 23)	71

COUNTIES ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS
White City Stadium, May 24 and 26, 1958

100 yards—P. F. Radford (Staffs.), 10·1 sec.
220 yards—D. H. Segal (Middlesex), 21·7 sec.
440 yards—J. E. Salisbury (Warwicks.), 47·7 sec.
880 yards—M. A. Rawson (Warwicks.), 1 min. 51·8 sec.
Mile—B. S. Hewson (Surrey), 4 min. 06·5 sec.†
3 miles—S. E. Eldon (Berks.), 17 min. 40·0 sec.
6 miles—H. V. Foord (Sussex), 28 min. 31·2 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (Beds. and Herts.), 15·0 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—C. E. Goudge (Lancs.), 52·3 sec.
Steeplechase—J. I. Disley (Kent), 8 min. 54·8 sec.†
2 Miles Walk—S. F. Vickers (Kent), 13 min. 48·0 sec.†
7 Miles Walk—S. F. Vickers (Kent), 51 min. 11·0 sec.
High Jump—G. A. Miller (Surrey), 6 ft. 4 in.†
Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott (Essex); I. Ward (Lancs.) 13 ft.
Long Jump—J. B. Woolley (N. Wales), 23 ft. 8½ in.
Hop, step—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (Surrey), 49 ft. 2½ in.
Shot—A. Rowe (Yorks.), 53 ft. 10 in.†
Discus—E. A. Cleaver (Hants.), 154 ft. 1 in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis (Middlesex), 189 ft. 7 in.†
Javelin—P. S. Cullen (Yorks.), 214 ft. 7 in.

† Best championships performance.

Inter-County Placings:—
1, Surrey, 78 pts.; 2, Essex, 72½ pts.; 3, Middlesex, 58 pts.; 4, Yorkshire, 53 pts.; 5, Kent, 50 pts.; 6, Warwickshire, 42 pts.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUPS
White City Stadium, April 18 and 19, 1958

100 yards—P. F. Radford (Wolverhampton), 10.0 sec.†
440 yards—H. M. Yardley (Old Newton's), 49.4 sec.†
880 yards—R. D. Hall (Bradford), 1 min. 56.1 sec.†
Mile—M. H. Parsons (Reigate), 4 min. 22.5 sec.
Mile Walk—C. J. Manning (Watford), 7 min. 25.3 sec.
1,500 metres Steeplechase—J. A. Cleator (Kingswood), 4 min. 23.8 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—M. J. Fletcher (Longton), 15.4 sec.
High Jump—A. Davies (Hendon), 6 ft. 2⅛ in.†
Pole Vault—D. A. Barnard (John Fisher), 11 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—A. Davies (Hendon), 21 ft. 9¾ in.
Shot—P. D. Alford (G. Dixon), 50 ft. 4 in.
Discus—K. Prendergast (Rockwell), 149 ft. 6 in.
Hammer—P. C. Newton (John Fisher), 192 ft. 4 in.†
Javelin—J. G. Brown (Birkenhead), 199 ft. 0 in.
440 yards Relay—Lancing, 45.7 sec.

† Best performance.

ALL ENGLAND SCHOOLS
Held at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham
July 25 and 26, 1958

100 yards—R. Powell (Sussex), 10.1 sec.
220 yards—D. Price (Surrey), 23.1 sec.
440 yards—A. Baker (London), 50.3 sec.
880 yards—D. Huxley (Middlesex), 1 min. 56.2 sec.†
Mile—M. Lynn (Derby), 4 min. 17.4 sec.†
120 yards Hurdles—M. Fletcher (Staffs.), 15.1 sec.
200 yards Hurdles—R. Wilson (Cumberland), 23.8 sec.
High jump—M. Leary (Essex), 6 ft.
Pole Vault—P. Lyons (Surrey), 12 ft. 3 in.†
Long Jump—D. Starling (Somerset), 21 ft. 7½ in.
Hop, step—E. Robinson (Essex), 45 ft. 2½ in.
Shot—G. Care (Warwicks.), 52 ft. 3 in.
Discus—D. Pryor (Essex), 156 ft. 3 in.
Javelin—R. Howes (Norfolk), 189 ft. 8 in.
4× 110 yards Relay—Surrey, 44.5 sec.

† Best performance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WORLD RECORDS

Time	Name	Country	Year
min. sec.			
Mile			
4 14.4	J. P. Jones	U.S.A.	1913
4 12.6	N. S. Taber	U.S.A.	1915
4 10.4	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4 09.2	J. Ladoumegue	France	1931
4 07.6	J. E. Lovelock	N. Zealand	1933
4 06.8	G. Cunningham	U.S.A.	1934
4 06.4	S. C. Wooderson	G. B.	1937
4 06.2	G. Hägg	Sweden	1942
4 06.2	A. Andersson	Sweden	1942
4 04.6	G. Hägg	Sweden	1942
4 02.6	A. Andersson	Sweden	1943
4 01.6	A. Andersson	Sweden	1944
4 01.4	G. Hägg	Sweden	1945
3 59.4	R. G. Bannister	G.B.	1954
3 58.0	J. M. Landy	Australia	1954
3 57.2	G. D. Ibbotson	G.B.	1957
3 54.5	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
Two Miles			
9 09.6	A. Shrubb	G.B.	1904
9 01.4	E. Wide	Sweden	1926
8 59.6	P. Nurmi	Finland	1931
8 58.4	D. R. Lash	U.S.A.	1936
8 56.0	M. Szabo	Hungary	1937
8 53.2	T. Mäki	Finland	1939
8 47.8	G. Hägg	Sweden	1942
8 46.4	G. Hägg	Sweden	1944
8 42.8	G. Hägg	Sweden	1944
8 40.4	G. E. G. Reiff	Belgium	1952
8 33.4	S. Iharos	Hungary	1955
8 32.0	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
Three Miles			
14 17.6	A. Shrubb	G.B.	1903
14 11.2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
13 50.6	L. A. Lehtinen	Finland	1932
13 42.4	T. Mäki	Finland	1939
13 35.4	G. Hägg	Sweden	1942
13 32.4	G. Hägg	Sweden	1942
13 32.2	F. Green	G.B.	1954
13 32.2	C. J. Chataway	G.B.	1954
13 27.4	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1954
13 27.0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1954
13 26.4	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1954
13 23.2	C. J. Chataway	G.B.	1955
13 14.2	S. Iharos	Hungary	1955
13 10.8	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958

MILES UNDER 4 MINUTES

On May 6, 1954, at Oxford, Roger Bannister of Great Britain became the first man ever to run a mile in under 4 minutes. This feat has now been accomplished on 49 occasions, by 21 athletes from different parts of the world. A list of these athletes with the first occasion on which they accomplished the time is given below. There are 5 from Australia and Great Britain, 2 from Hungary and 1 from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden and U.S.A.

Time	Name	Country	Date
min. sec.			
3 59.4	R. G. Bannister	G.B.	6.5.54
3 58.0	J. M. Landy	Australia	21.6.54
3 59.0	L. Tabori	Hungary	28.5.55
3 59.8	C. J. Chataway	G.B.	28.5.55
3 59.8	B. S. Hewson	G.B.	28.5.55
3 58.6	J. Bailey	Australia	5.5.56
3 59.0	R. Delany	Eire	1.6.56
3 59.1	G. Nielsen	Denmark	1.6.56
3 59.4	G. D. Ibbotson	G.B.	6.8.56
3 59.0	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	26.8.56
3 59.0	M. Lincoln	Australia	23.3.57
3 58.7	D. Bowden	U.S.A.	1.6.57
3 59.3	D. Waern	Sweden	19.7.57
3 59.1	S. Jungwirth	Czechoslovakia	19.7.57
3 59.3	K. Wood	G.B.	19.7.57
3 59.1	O. Vuorisalo	Finland	8.8.57
3 58.9	R. Moens	Belgium	4.9.57
3 59.9	H. J. Elliott	Australia	26.1.58
3 57.5	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	6.8.58
3 58.6	A. G. Thomas	Australia	6.8.58
3 59.7	Z. Oryval	Australia	3.9.58

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of

Flat Racing. The *Jockey Club*, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are The Earl of Sefton; Lord Irwin; The Duke of Roxburghe.

Steeplechasing. The *National Hunt Committee.* Stewards are: Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe; J. Rogerson; Wing-Cdr. P. D. O. Vaux.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1958

(Flat Season up to Sept. 12)

Winning Owners		Winning Trainers	
Mr. J. McShain	£63,264	M. V. O'Brien (Ireland)	£66,542
H.M. the Queen	44,730	C. Boyd-Rochfort	66,395
Maj. L. B. Holliday	36,534	C. F. Elsey	59,220
Sir V. Sassoon	30,570	J. Jarvis	38,657
M. F. Dupré	28,330	W. R. Hern	36,534
Lord Rosebery	19,432	R. J. Colling	34,105
Hon. J. J. Astor	17,700	F. Mathet (France)	28,330
Mr. W. Hill	17,188	W. P. Dutton	23,373
Mr. H. J. Joel	16,756	G. S. Colling	22,807
Sir H. de Trafford	14,016	C. F. N. Murless	22,102
Mr. P. Bull	11,328	J. Rogers (Ireland)	21,033
Lord Derby	11,074	P. Beasley	19,389

Leading Breeders, 1958

(Up to Sept. 12)

	Races Winners	won	Value
Mr. R. Ball	2	5	£46,376
The Queen	11	15	38,892
Maj. L. B. Holliday	21	32	35,763
M. François Dupré	1	2	28,330
Messrs. S. McGregor and T. Venn	2	4	24,785
Sir Oliver Lambart	3	3	20,450
Astor Studs	16	27	20,367
Lord Rosebery	12	22	18,682
Eve Stud	19	23	14,390
Sir Humphrey de Trafford	4	7	14,213
Whitsbury Farm and Stud	5	9	£13,026
Mr. H. J. Joel	10	12	11,842

Winning Jockeys, 1958

(Up to Sept. 12)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl	Total Mts.
D. Smith	127	96	82	300	605
A. Breasley	117	99	68	211	495
E. Mercer	102	84	73	215	474
E. Hide	93	88	70	255	508
J. Mercer	75	68	50	195	388
L. Piggott	73	63	51	252	439
W. H. Carr	59	72	64	209	404
E. Larkin	57	45	44	183	329
A. J. Russell	47	36	28	145	256
E. Britt	44	34	36	167	281
S. Clayton	43	44	50	238	375
E. Smith	42	42	39	238	361

Winning Sires, 1958

(Up to Sept. 12)

	Races Winners	won	Value
Mossborough (1947), by Nearco	18	30	£53,045
Hard Sauce (1948), by Ardan	21	32	35,046
Alycidon (1945), by Donatello II	18	26	34,370
Court Martial (1942), by Fair Trial	22	30	31,168
Sayajirao (1944), by Nearco	13	20	30,252
Ticino (1939), by Athanasius	1	3	28,330
My Babu (1945), by Djebel	14	26	27,484
Nearco (1935), by Pharos	17	27	26,711
Palestine (1947), by Fair Trial	15	22	26,598
Petition (1945), by Fair Trial	24	43	23,622
Persian Gulf (1940), by Bahram	16	24	22,065
Prince Chevalier (1945), by Prince Rose	20	27	20,737

THE DERBY, 1948–1958

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1947 see 1921–48 editions.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G.B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1948	H. H. Aga Khan and M. L. Volterra's My Love (Fr.)	100 to 9	W.R. Johnstone	R. Carver	17
1949	Mrs. M. Glenister's Nimbus P*	7 to 1	E. C. Elliott	G. S. Colling	15
1950	M. M. Boussac's Galcador (Fr.)	100 to 9	W.R. Johnstone	C. Semblat	32
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince	28 to 1	C. Spares	W. Stephenson	32
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar°	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke	M. Marsh	25
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza	5 to 1 (Jt.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertie	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die°	33 to 1	L. Piggott	J. Lawson	33
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake (Fr.)	100 to 8	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	22
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.)	7 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	A. Head	23
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello*	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott	N. Murless	22
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.)	18 to 1	C. Smirke	J. Rogers	20

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ° the St. Leger; P denotes Photo-Finish.
Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33·8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1954	Sir P. Loraine's Darius	8 to 1	E. Mercer	H. Wragg	19
1955	Mr. D. Robinson's Our Babu	13 to 2	D. Smith	G. Brooke	23
1956	Mr. A. G. Samuel's Gilles de Retz	50 to 1	F. Barlow	C. F. Jerdein	19
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello†	7 to 2	L. Piggott	N. Murless	15
1958	Her Majesty the Queen's Pall Mall	20 to 1	D. Smith	C. Boyd-Rochfort	14

† Also won Derby.

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1¾ mile, 132 yards.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Diet	100 to 30F.	C. Smirke	J. Lawson	21
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	10 to 11F.	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1956	Mr. R. B. Strassburger's Cambremer (Fr.)	8 to 1	F. Palmer	G. Bridgland	13
1957	Mr. J. McShain's Ballymoss (Ir.)	8 to 1	T. P. Burns	M. V. O'Brien	16
1958	Sir H. de Trafford's Alcide	4 to 9F.	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8

† Also won Derby

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1954	Mr. J. A. Dewar's Festoon	8 to 1	A. Breasley	N. Cannon	12
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	1 to 4F.	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	12
1956	Sir V. Sassoon's Honeylight	100 to 6	E. Britt	C. Elsey	19
1957	H.H. Aga Khan's Rose Royale II (Fr.)	6 to 1	C. Smirke	A. Head	20
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola (Fr.)	8 to 11F.	S. Boullenger	F. Mathet	11

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1954	Mme. R. Forget's Sun Cap (Fr.)	100 to 8	W.R. Johnstone	R. Carver	21
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld	7 to 4F.	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	13
1956	Mme. L. Volterra's Sicarelle (Fr.)	3 to 1	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	14
1957	Her Majesty the Queen's Carrozza	100 to 8	L. Piggott	N. Murless	11
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola* (Fr.)	6 to 4F.	M. Garcia	F. Mathet	17

* Also won 1,000 Guineas.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1955	Military Court 5y 8st 2lb	Counsel 8st 11b	Acropolis 9st	Narrator 4y 9st 7lb
1956	Three Star II 8y 6 st 13 lb.	Honeylight 8st. 7lb.	Pirate King 9st	Tropique (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb.
1957	Babur 4y 7st 13lb	Quorum 8st 7lb	Sun Charger 9st	Fric (Fr.) 5y 8st 10lb
1958	Babur 5y 9st	Faultless Speech 8st 4lb	Guersillius 9st	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 8st 7lb.

	Ascot Stakes. Now 2½ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1955	Wildnor 4y 7st	Botticelli (Ir.) 5y 9st	Ratification 9st	Phil Drake
1956	Zarathustra 5y 9st	Macip (Fr). 4y 9st	Messmate 9st	Vatel
1957	Bonhomie 8y 6st 8lb	Zarathustra 6y 9st	Amerigo 9st	Altipan
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 13lb	Gladness (Ir.) 5y 8st 11lb	Hieroglyph 9st	San Roman

	Chester Cup. Chester—2½m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1½m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1½m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1955	Prescription 4y 8st 9lb	Swept 4y 7st	Darius 4y 9st 7lb	Vimy (Fr) 3y 8st 4lb
1956	Golovine 6y 8st 2lb.	Tudor Jinks 4y 7st 7lb	Tropique (Fr.) 4y 9st 7 lb	Ribot (It.) 4y 9st 4 lb
1957	Curry 6y 8st	Orinthia 4y 6st 13lb	Arctic Explorer 3y 8st 8lb	Montaval (Fr) 4y 9st 7lb.
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 4lb	Alcimedes 4y 8st 3lb	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. New'k't—2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. New'k't 5 furlongs	Middle Park Stakes. New'k't—2 yrs.—6 furlongs.
1955	Royal Palm 3y 9st	Midget II (Fr.) 8st 12lb	Retrial 3y 7st 11b	Buisson Ardent (Fr.) 9st
1956	Ennis 2y 7st 3 lb.	Sarcelle 8st 12 lb.	Loppylugs 4y 7st 8lb.	Pipe of Peace 9st
1957	Gratitude 4y 9st 5lb	Rich and Rare 8st 12lb	Stephanotis (Ir.)4y 8st 5lb.	Major Portion 9st
1958	Right Boy 4y 9st 5lb	Lindsay 8st 12lb.		Masham 9st

	Cesarewitch. New'k't 2½ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. New'k't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. New'k't 1½ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 856 yds.
1955	Curry 4y 7st 6lb	Dacian 8st 9lb	Hafiz II (Fr.) 3y 8st 7lb	Quare Times (Ir.) 9y 11st
1956	Prelone 3y 7st 3lb	Crepello 8st 9lb	Hugh Lupus 4y 9st	E.S.B. 10y 11st 2lb.
1957	Sandiacre 5y 7st 8lb	Torbella III (Fr.) 8st 6lb.	Rose Royale II(Fr.)3y 8st 4lb	Sundew 11y 11st 7lb.
1958	Morecambe 5y 9st 11b		Bella Paola (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.	Mr. What (Ir.) 8y 10st 6lb.

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. *Pres.*—Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal of Hungerford. *Sec.*, Maj. R. Aird. *Asst. Secs.*, J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

County Championships

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 22 times; Surrey 16; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

Laws, etc., 1958

Test Selectors for 1958: G. O. Allen (Chairman); L. E. G. Ames; W. Wooller; H. E. Dollery.

County Cricket Reforms.—The alterations in conditions in the County Cricket Championship, adopted experimentally in 1957, were continued for 1958 with certain modifications to the rule governing bonus for faster scoring on first innings. The chief points are:

1. On-side fielders to be limited to five, only two of them to be behind the popping crease.
2. First innings points to be reduced from four to two, with the allocation of a bonus of two points for faster scoring.
3. The size of boundaries to be standardized.
4. Counties to be limited in the number of overseas cricketers on their staff.

Declarations.—New amendment to Law 15 giving the Captain of a batting side power to declare at any time during a match irrespective of its duration.

1958. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—P. B. H. May (Surrey). 100 wickets—G. A. R. Lock (Surrey). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—None. 2,000 runs—P. B. H. May (Surrey). 200 wickets—None.

High Scores.—Northants 529 (for 9) *v.* Surrey; Hants 427 (for 5) *v.* Somerset; Glamorgan 427 (for 7) *v.* Middlesex.

Low Scores.—Hampshire, 23 *v.* Derbyshire (lowest in first-class cricket since 1939); Glamorgan, 26 *v.* Lancs.; Lancashire, 27 *v.* Surrey (lowest for Lancashire since 1871); Leicestershire, 39 *v.* Kent; New Zealand, 47 *v.* England (second Test, Lord's).

Fastest Century.—A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie (Hampshire) · 100 runs in 61 minutes *v.* Somerset.

Bowling Feats.—G. E. Tribe (Northants) 9 for 43 *v.* Worcs.; 15 for 31 in match *v.* Yorkshire; P. J. Loader (Surrey) 9 for 17 *v.* Warwicks.; D. Shackleton (Hants.) 9 for 59 *v.* Glos. (13 for 106 in match); M. Heath (Hants.) 13 for 86 in match *v.* Sussex; 13 for 87 in match *v.* Derbyshire; C. Cook (Glos.) 10 for 43 in match *v.* Derbyshire; L. Jackson (Derbyshire) 9 for 26 in match *v.* Hants.; 12 for 67 in match *v.* Leics.; B. Langford (Somerset) 15 for 54 in match *v.* Lancs.

Highest Individual Scores.—R. Subba Row (Northants) 300 *v.* Surrey; D. M. Young (Glos.) 194 *v.* Hampshire; R. E. Marshall (Hants.) 193 *v.* Oxford University.

Wicket-keeping.—J. T. Murray (Middlesex), for third year in succession obtained largest number of dismissals by a wicket-keeper (81—74 catches and 7 stumpings).

County Cup Awards.—Fastest century, A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie. Best bowling performance, P. J. Loader, 9 for 17 *v.* Warwicks. Most catches, M. J. Stewart (Surrey) (for second year running), 61. Most wicket-keeping dismissals, J. T. Murray. Visitor's award, J. R. Reid, captain of New Zealand. Special award, D. Shackleton (Hampshire).

County Championship Table, 1958.

County Order for 1958, 1957 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match		Bonus Points	Points
						L'ts.	Dns.		
Points Awarded	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Surrey (1)	28	14	5	8	1	0	6	32	212
Hampshire (13)	28	12	6	10	0	3	4	28	186
Somerset (8)	28	12	9	7	0	2	3	20	174
Northants (2)	28	11	6	6	5	0	5	18	160
Derbyshire (4)	28	9	9	8	2	4	5	24	151
Sussex (9)	28	9	7	7	5	4	3	24	146
Lancashire (6)	28	9	7	8	4	3	5	18	142
Kent (14)	28	9	10	7	2	1	4	20	139
Worcester (16)	28	9	7	8	4	1	2	20	134
Middlesex (7)	28	7	4	16	1	1	10	18	130
Yorkshire (3)	28	7	5	10	6	2	6	14	126
Leicester (17)	28	7	13	6	2	3	1	12	104
Gloucester (12)	28	5	9	11	3	3	4	14	89
Glamorgan (9)	28	5	11	11	1	1	5	10	82
Warwick (11)	28	3	7	14	4	2	6	16	68
Notts (15)	28	3	15	8	2	1	4	4	50

Yorkshire's record includes 16 points for first innings lead in two matches restricted by rain to last third of time allotted and the Middlesex record includes eight points in a similar match.

Derbyshire's record includes one point for tie on first innings in match lost, and Kent and Gloucestershire records include one point for tie on first innings in match drawn.

Minor Counties Championship, 1958

County	P.	W.	L.	First Innings W.	First Innings L.	No res.	Pts.	Avge.
Yorkshire II	18	8	1	2	1	6	99	5·50
Oxfordshire	10	4	1*	2	1	1	53	5·30
Essex II	12	5	4*	2	1	0	60	5·00
Lancashire II	22	8	3	8	1	2	109	4·95
Bedfordshire	10	3	1	1	1	2	44	4·40
Somerset II	16	5	0	2	5	4	69	4·31
Northamptonshire II	14	4	5†	4	0	1	60	4·28
Staffordshire	12	3	1	3	0	5	49	4·08
Warwickshire II	20	5	1	7	4	3	81	4·05
Middlesex II	12	3	2*	2	3	2	46	3·83
Gloucestershire II	10	3	2	1	3	1	38	3·80
Buckinghamshire	10	2	1	4	1	2	37	3·70
Cambridgeshire	10	3	1	4	2	1	36	3·60
Nottinghamshire II	16	3	1	4	5	3	53	3·31
Suffolk	8	1	2*	2	2	1	23	2·87
Wiltshire	8	1	3†	1	2	1	23	2·87
Devon	10	1	1*	3	4	1	28	2·80
Surrey II	14	1	3*	5	2	3	36	2·57
Northumberland	12	1	2	2	3	4	30	2·50
Hertfordshire	10	1	0	1	5	3	24	2·40
Dorset	12	1	2	2	3	4	27	2·25
Durham	12	1	1	2	5	3	27	2·25
Berkshire	10	1	3	2	3	1	21	2·10
Kent II	10	1	4	2	1	2	21	2·10
Lincolnshire	10	0	3†	3	2	2	21	2·10
Norfolk	12	0	1*	4	6	1	23	1·91
Cornwall	10	0	3*	4	2	1	19	1·90
Leicestershire II	12	1	3	0	5	3	21	1·75
Derbyshire II	12	0	3	3	3	3	18	1·50
Cumberland	8	0	3	1	2	2	9	1·12
Shropshire	8	0	2	0	3	3	9	1·12
Cheshire	10	0	4	0	4	2	8	0·80

* First innings points in one match lost.
† First innings points in two matches lost.

Minor Counties Challenge Match: Yorkshire II beat Oxfordshire by innings and 50 runs. Oxfordshire 191 and 163; Yorkshire II 404 for 9 (dec.).

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1958
(Qualification, 8 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average
P. B. H. May	41	6	2,231	174	63·74
Watson	44	9	1,632	141	46·62
R. Subba Row	48	9	1,810	300	46·41
M. J. K. Smith	51	3	2,126	160	44·29
Marshall	57	3	2,118	193	39·22
M. C. Cowdrey	41	4	1,437	139	38·83
Marner	50	6	1,685	110	38·29
Young	57	5	1,914	194	36·80
Stott	30	1	1,036	141	35·72
Graveney	47	6	1,459	156	35·58
E. R. Dexter	46	2	1,565	114	35·56
G. H. G. Doggart	11	1	352	162*	35·20
Wolton	42	8	1,184	102	34·88
Atkinson (G.)	16	1	514	164	34·26
Suttle	50	6	1,499	186	34·06
Robertson	50	4	1,560	99	33·91
Phebey	38	5	1,112	157	33·69
Barker	42	1	1,378	157	33·60
P. E. Richardson	46	1	1,498	123	33·28
Horton (M. J.)	55	5	1,644	133	32·88
Wight	56	4	1,703	175	32·75
Parfitt	26	3	752	115	32·69
Parks	49	3	1,494	127	32·47
Kenyon	46	1	1,438	107	31·95
Barrington	45	9	1 147	101*	31·86
Milton	50	5	1,431	107	31·80
Smith (D. V.)	51	5	1,443	173	31·36
Constable	40	6	1,064	102*	31·29
D. E. Blake	13	1	375	87	31·25
Close	53	5	1,497	120	31·18
Gray	41	7	1,058	154	31·11
Lightfoot	40	8	991	119	30·96
Washbrook	43	9	1,040	97	30·58
Watkins	48	5	1,314	143*	30·55
D. J. Insole	46	6	1,220	108	30·50
Horner	50	1	1,476	155	30·12
G. W. Cook	15	2	381	71	29·30
Gardner (F. C.)	48	2	1,332	122	28·95
Dews	48	6	1,212	85	28·85
Brookes	53	4	1,402	113*	28·67
Pullar	50	4	1,317	157*	28·63
McCool	57	1	1,590	169	28·39
Lee	49	0	1,373	150	28·02
Hamer	50	1	1,355	86	27·65
Gale	59	1	1,600	122	27·58
Horton (H.)	50	7	1,186	112	27·58
Wharton	40	2	1,039	85	27·34
Cartwright	36	3	902	128	27·33
Poole	51	6	1,230	116*	27·33
Oakman	55	0	1,502	109	27·30
C. C. P. Williams	17	2	408	86	27·20
Pressdee	40	4	978	81	27·16
Taylor (K.)	36	2	923	104	27·14
Harvey	15	3	323	47*	26·91
R. M. Prideaux	32	2	806	143	26·86
Fletcher (D. G. W.)	37	4	861	97	26·09
R. W. Barber	39	1	986	115	25·94
R. T. Simpson	54	1	1,372	84	25·88
A. C. D. Ingleby-Mackenzie	50	4	1,188	113*	25·82
Stewart (M. J.)	52	4	1,230	118	25·62
Arnold	50	3	1,199	117	25·51
Bear	41	5	913	82	25·36
Wilson (R. C.)	45	4	1,028	127	25·07
Russell	40	2	942	91	24·78
D. R. W. Silk	19	2	421	77	24·76
R. M. James	30	4	642	74	24·69
Haliam	53	1	1,283	134	24·67
Outschoorn	42	4	933	159	24·55
Parkhouse	48	2	1,126	96	24·47
Revill	49	5	1,077	106*	24·47
D. B. Carr	54	7	1,133	71	24·10
Morgan (D. C.)	53	4	1,180	99	24·08
Leary	43	7	864	101	24·00
Walker (P.)	50	6	1,052	104*	23·90
I. M. McLachlan	30	2	666	88*	23·78
Hill (N.)	50	2	1,141	153	23·77
Wilson (J. V.)	49	5	1,036	80*	23·54
Alley	58	2	1,318	89	23·53
Pettiford	39	8	729	69	23·51

*Denotes not out.

English Bowling Averages, 1958
(Qualification, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Jackson	829	295	1,572	143	10·99
Lock	1,014·4	382	2,055	170	12·08
Statham	893 3	275	1,648	134	12·29
Trueman	637·5	176	1,414	106	13·33
D. Sayer	582·2	155	1,206	89	13·55
Shackleton	882 5	330	1,651	116	14·23
Ridgway	649·5	181	1,454	98	14·83
Wardle	716 4	281	1,401	91	15·39
Shackleton	1,320 2	505	2,549	165	15·44
Wells	276·5	105	572	37	15·45
Hilton (M. J.)	692 4	293	1,518	94	16·14
J. A. Bailey	429 3	126	962	59	16·30
Gladwin	867 4	306	2,011	123	16·34
Heath	910 4	264	2,070	126	16·42
Thomson	985	310	2,204	133	16·57
Appleyard	187 3	56	448	27	16·59
Aldridge	417·1	97	1,008	60	16·80
Moss	831·5	227	2,120	126	16·82
T. E. Bailey	876	236	1,918	113	16·97
Bedser (A. V.)	457	169	816	48	17·00
Tribe	762·1	206	2,044	120	17·03
Loader	799·5	225	1,723	101	17·05
Slade	504·2	250	890	52	17·11
Allen (M. H. J.)	671·4	282	1,378	80	17·22
Ryan	193·4	46	436	25	17·44
Rhodes	717·2	224	1,621	92	17·61
Cook (C.)	1,085 5	408	1,977	112	17·83
Tattersall	920·2	362	1,690	94	17·97
Tyson	675 4	157	1,786	99	18·04
Flavell	750·1	189	1,821	100	18·21
Langford	826 3	242	2,121	116	18·28
Page	695·3	281	1,578	86	18·34
Titchard	553 3	140	1,315	72	18·52
Watkins	585 3	148	1,430	77	18·57
Boshier	852 2	240	2,028	108	18·77
Tilly	442 4	131	1,006	53	18·98
J. K. Hall	251·5	64	631	33	19·12
Manning	705	243	1,653	86	19·22
J. J. Warr	639	178	1,518	78	19·46
Van Geloven	373·1	138	838	43	19·48
Gibson (D.)	308·4	83	731	37	19·75
Morgan (D. C.)	645·5	236	1,369	69	19·84
White (D.)	229·4	55	579	29	19·96
Carter	640·4	158	1,621	81	20·01
Mortimore	983·1	371	1,943	97	20·03
D. Piachaud	324 1	94	823	41	20·07
Savage	828·4	257	1,868	93	20·08
Palmer	311·5	57	830	41	20·24
Pickles (D.)	294·2	60	852	42	20·28
Halfyard	994	266	2,753	135	20·39
Titmus	791·4	278	1,779	87	20·44
Wilson (D.)	190·5	44	552	27	20·44
Sainsbury	689·4	261	1,452	71	20·45
R. G. Marlar	685	184	1,763	86	20·50
Hill (G. H.)	545	207	1,215	59	20·59
O. S. Wheatley	812·1	207	2,007	97	20·69
A. J. Corran	226 5	48	663	32	20·71
Cowan	181·1	46	470	22	21·36
Ralph	633·1	139	1,673	78	21·44
Horton (M. J.)	679·4	251	1,557	72	21·62
Lobb	461·5	107	1,111	51	21·78
Hilton (C.)	118	25	349	16	21·81
McConnon	646·3	205	1,527	70	21·81
Bedser (E. A.)	552·2	205	1,015	46	22·06
Brown (A. S.)	671	141	1,865	84	22·20
Pearson	560·4	145	1,378	62	22·22
Cannings	428·1	125	979	44	22·25
Wight	126·2	38	335	15	22·33
Burden	462·4	152	1,256	56	22·42
Alley	519 1	111	1,257	56	22·44
Lomax	477 4	131	1,124	50	22·48
Jepson	262 5	57	763	33	23·12
Jepson	724·2	209	1,715	76	22·56
Gatchouse	238 2	42	768	34	22·58
Higgs	606	142	1,513	67	22·58
McGibbon	178·2	61	521	23	22·65
Bates	329·5	72	886	39	22·71
McCool	367·2	72	1,058	46	23·00
Spencer	783·3	194	1,958	85	23·03
Smales	614·5	218	1,431	62	23·08

TEST MATCHES

England *v.* New Zealand, 1958

First Test.—Birmingham (June 5–9). England won by 205 runs. England 221 and 215 for 6 (dec.); New Zealand 94 and 137.

Second Test.—Lord's (June 19–21). England won by innings and 148 runs. England 269; New Zealand 47 and 74.

Third Test.—Leeds (July 3–8). England won by innings and 71 runs. New Zealand 67 and 129; England 267 for 2 (dec.).

Fourth Test.—Manchester (July 24–29). England won by innings and 13 runs. New Zealand 267 and 85; England 365 for 9 (dec.).

Fifth Test.—Oval (Aug. 21–26). Drawn. New Zealand 161 and 91 for 3; England 219 for 9 (dec.).

Test Match Averages

ENGLAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
C. A. Milton	140·00	F. S. Trueman	17·33
P. B. H. May	67·40	M. J. K. Smith	14·25
M. C. Cowdrey	60·25	J. C. Laker	13·50
P. E. Richardson	48·40	T. E. Bailey	13·00
W. Watson	38·00	P. J. Loader	10·50
T. W. Graveney	33·80	T. G. Evans	5·60
G. A. R. Lock	19·66		

Also batted:—E. R. Dexter, 52; R. Subba Row, 9; R. Illingworth, 1.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
G. A. R. Lock	34	7·47	F. S. Trueman	15	17·06
J. C. Laker	17	10·17	J. B. Statham	7	18·57
T. E. Bailey	7	13·28	P. J. Loader	6	19·00

Also bowled:—R. Illingworth 45–18–59–3; C. A. Milton, 4–2–12–0; E. R. Dexter, 5–0–23–0.

NEW ZEALAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
A. M. Moir	74·00	J. A. Hayes	7·33
J. T. Sparling	26·33	J. C. Alabaster	6·25
A. R. MacGibbon	19·44	W. R. Playle	6·22
B. Sutcliffe	17·40	H. B. Cave	5·66
J. R. Reid	16·33	T. Meale	5·25
J. W. D'Arcy	13·60	N. S. Harford	5·12
E. C. Petrie	13·33	R. W. Blair	1·25
L. S. M. Miller	11·50		

NEW ZEALAND (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
A. R. MacGibbon	20	19·45	A. M. Moir	2	49·50
J. C. Alabaster	5	25·40	J. T. Sparling	2	62·00
J. R. Reid	8	31·16	R. W. Blair	2	70·00
J. A. Hayes	6	37·50	H. B. Cave	2	70·50

New Zealanders Tour of Britain, 1958

First class matches: played, 31; won, 7; lost, 6; drawn 17; tied, 1.

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest score	Average
J. R. Reid	39	3	1,429	161	39·69
B. Sutcliffe	40	5	1,085	139	31·00
L. S. M. Miller	42	4	1,148	76	30·21
N. S. Harford	41	0	1,067	158	26·02
T. Meale	27	4	502	89	21·82
A. R. MacGibbon	36	2	670	81	19·70
J. T. Sparling	33	4	513	85	17·68
J. W. D'Arcy	33	1	522	89	16·31
W. R. Playle	36	3	414	96	12·54
J. T. Ward	15	7	95	19	11·87
A. M. Moir	21	6	172	41*	11·46
H. B. Cave	29	10	216	26	11·36
E. C. Petrie	29	8	225	45*	10·71
J. C. Alabaster	22	4	176	40	9·77
J. A. Hayes	23	8	114	15	7·60
R. W. Blair	20	3	126	18	7·41

* Denotes not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. A. Hayes	463·3	93	1,253	62	20·20
J. T. Sparling	286·2	75	771	38	20·28
A. R. MacGibbon	680·2	186	1,559	73	21·35
H. B. Cave	540·5	186	1,101	50	22·02
J. R. Reid	366·2	107	887	39	22·74
R. W. Blair	475·5	116	1,203	51	23·58
J. C. Alabaster	387·1	93	1,055	43	24·53
A. M. Moir	300·3	87	917	35	26·20
B. Sutcliffe	50	6	226	7	32·28

Also bowled.—J. W. D'Arcy, 1·5—0—7—0; N. S. Harford, 11—1—42—0; T. Meale, 2—1—3—0; L. S. M. Miller, 5—1—8—1; W. R. Playle, 4—0—23—1.

South Africa *v.* Australia, 1957–58

Australia won three matches, with two matches drawn.

First Test.—(Johannesburg, Dec. 24–29). Drawn. South Africa 470 for 9 (dec.) and 201; Australia 368 and 162 for 3.

Second Test.—(Cape Town, Dec. 31–Jan. 3). Australia won by innings and 141 runs. Australia 449; South Africa 209 and 99.

Third Test.—(Durban, Jan. 24–29). Drawn. Australia 263 and 292 for 7; South Africa 384.

Fourth Test.—(Johannesburg, Feb. 7–12). Australia won by 10 wickets. Australia 401 and 1 for 0; South Africa 203 and 198.

Fifth Test.—(Port Elizabeth, Feb. 27–March 4). Australia won by 8 wickets. South Africa 214 and 144; Australia 291 and 68 for 2.

West Indies *v.* Pakistan, 1958

West Indies won three matches and Pakistan one, with one drawn.

First Test.—(Bridgetown, Jan. 17–23). Drawn. West Indies 571 for 9 (dec.) and 28 for 0; Pakistan 106 and 657 for 8 (dec.).

Second Test.—(Port of Spain, Feb. 5–11). West Indies won by 120 runs. West Indies 325 and 312; Pakistan 282 and 235.

Third Test.—(Kingston, Feb. 27–March 4). West Indies won by innings and 174 runs. Pakistan 328 and 288; West Indies 790 for 3 (dec.).

Fourth Test.—(Georgetown, March 13–19.) West Indies won by 8 wickets. Pakistan 408 and 318; West Indies 410 and 317 for 2.

Fifth Test.—(Port of Spain, March 26–31). Pakistan won by innings and 1 run. West Indies 268 and 227; Pakistan 496.

Test Match Records

Highest Innings.—Australia 758 (8 wkts.) *v.* West Indies, Kingston, 1954–55; 729 (6 wkts. dec.), Lord's, 1939; 701, Oval, 1934; 674 *v.* India, Adelaide, 1948; England, 903 (7 wkts. dec.) *v.* Australia, Oval, 1938, 849 *v.* West Indies, Kingston, 1929–30; 658 (8 wkts. dec.) *v.* Australia, Nottingham, 1938; 627 (9 wkts. dec.), Sydney, Australia, 1928–29; West Indies, 790 (3 wkts. dec.) *v.* Pakistan, Kingston, 1958; 681 (8 wkts.) *v.* England, Port of Spain, 1954.

Highest Individual Innings.—G. Sobers, 365* *v.* Pakistan, Kingston, 1958; L. Hutton, 364 *v.* Australia, Oval 1938; Hanif Mohammed, 337, Bridgetown, 1958; W. R. Hammond, 336,* Auckland, 1933; D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930, and 304, Leeds, 1934; A. Sandham, 325, Kingston, 1930; D. G. Bradman, 299* *v.* South Africa, Adelaide, 1931–2; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, Australia, 1903–4; P. B. H. May, 285* *v.* West Indies, Birmingham, 1957; G. A. Headley, 270* *v.* England, Kingston, 1935; D. G. Bradman, 270 *v.* England, Melbourne, 1946–47.

Future Cricket Tours
(Subject to confirmation)

In England

1959.....India
1960.....South Africa
1961.....Australia
1962.....Pakistan
1963.....West Indies
1964.....Australia

M.C.C. Tours Overseas

1958–59.....Australia and New Zealand
1959–60.....West Indies
1960–61.....No Tour
1961–62.....India, Pakistan, Ceylon
1962–63.....Australia and New Zealand
1963–64.....No Tour
1964–65.....South Africa

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores.—In first-class cricket in England: A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset at Taunton, July, 1895. In Australia: D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. *v.* Queensland, Sydney, 1929–30. In India: B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra *v.* W. Indian States), Poona, 1948–49, 443 (not out). In a minor inter-county match: F. E. Lacey (Hampshire *v.* Norfolk), Southampton, 1887, 323 (not out). In other minor matches: A. E. J. Collins, aged 14, scored 628 (not out) in a junior House match playing for Clarke's House *v.* North Town at Clifton College. This score extended over five afternoons, 1899. This is the highest individual score recorded for any class of cricket.

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 *v.* N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 903 (for 7 dec.) *v.* Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia *v.* Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 (35 wkts.). India, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. *v.* Maharashtra, 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnership.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda *v.* Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados *v.* Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. *v.* Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933, 7), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938–9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928); H. Sutcliffe (Yorks.) 3,336 (1932).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 44,788 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,619; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,866 (1953).

Sir D. G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948–49.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey *v.* Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) *v.* Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115·66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938.

Most Catches in Match —W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire *v.* Sussex at Cheltenham, 1928.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 113. Cambridge have won 50, Oxford 42, drawn 22.

1954 Drawn. (Oxford 401 for 3 (dec.) and 148 for 9 (dec.); Cambridge 344 for 9 (dec.) and 160 for 8).
1955 Drawn (Cambridge 304 and 178 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 170 and 230 for 6).
1956 Drawn. (Cambridge 303 for 7 (dec.) and 134 for 5 (dec.); Oxford 247 for 9 (dec.) and 58 for 5).
1957 Cambridge (innings and 186 runs). Oxford 92 and 146; Cambridge 424 for 7 (dec.).
1958 Cambridge (99 runs). Cambridge 161 for 7 (dec.) and 269 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 180 and 151.

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 122. Eton have won 46, Harrow 37. Drawn 39.

1952 Harrow (7 wkts.). (Harrow 159 and 68 for 3; Eton 151 and 73).
1953 Eton (10 wkts.). (Eton 238 and 3 for 0; Harrow 82 and 158).
1954 Harrow (9 wkts.). (Eton 168 and 119; Harrow 221 and 69 for 1).
1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).
1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 94 for 1 (match abandoned)).
1957 Drawn (Harrow 183 for 9 (dec.); Eton 204 for 6).
1958 Drawn (Eton 170 and 110 for 7 (dec.); Harrow 96 and 81 for 7).

School Matches, 1958

Winchester beat Eton by 143 runs. Winchester 189 for 9 (dec.); Eton 46.

Beaumont beat Oratory by 5 wickets. Oratory 206; Beaumont 207 for 5.

Clifton beat Tonbridge by innings and 55 runs. Clifton 267; Tonbridge 99 and 113.

Cheltenham beat Haileybury and I.S.C. by 4 wickets. Haileybury 83 and 257 for 7 (dec.); Cheltenham 196 and 145 for 6.

Marlborough beat Rugby by 8 wickets. Rugby 153 and 145; Marlborough 237 and 64 for 2.

Southern Schools beat the Rest by 5 wickets. Rest 241 for 5 (dec.) and 109 for 5 (dec.); Southern Schools 190 for 9 (dec.) and 163 for 5.

Combined Services beat Public Schools by 9 wickets. Public Schools 134; Combined Services 135 for 1. (Reduced to single-innings match by rain.)

Gentlemen *v.* Players (Lord's)

Drawn. Players 316 for 5 (dec.) and 70 for 0 (dec.); Gentlemen 219 for 8 (dec.) and 82 for 3.

List of County Champions.

1873	Notts. and Glos.	1891	Surrey	1911	Warwickshire
1874	Derbyshire	1892	Surrey	1912	Yorkshire
1875	Notts.	1893	Yorkshire	1913	Kent
1876	Gloucester	1894	Surrey	1914	Surrey
1877	Gloucester	1895	Surrey	1919	Yorkshire
1878	Middlesex	1896	Yorkshire	1920	Middlesex
1879	Notts. and Lancs.	1897	Lancashire	1921	Middlesex
1880	Notts.	1898	Yorkshire	1922	Yorkshire
1881	Lancashire	1899	Surrey	1923	Yorkshire
1882	Lancs. and Notts.	1900	Yorkshire	1924	Yorkshire
1883	Notts.	1901	Yorkshire	1925	Yorkshire
1884	Notts.	1902	Yorkshire	1926	Lancashire
1885	Notts.	1903	Middlesex	1927	Lancashire
1886	Notts.	1904	Lancashire	1928	Lancashire
1887	Surrey	1905	Yorkshire	1929	Notts.
1888	Surrey	1906	Kent	1930	Lancashire
1889	Notts. and Lancs. and Surrey	1907	Notts.	1931	Yorkshire
		1908	Yorkshire	1932	Yorkshire
		1909	Kent	1933	Yorkshire
1890	Surrey	1910	Kent	1934	Lancashire
				1935	Yorkshire
				1936	Derbyshire
				1937	Yorkshire
				1938	Yorkshire
				1939	Yorkshire
				1946	Yorkshire
				1947	Middlesex
				1948	Glamorgan
				1949	Middlesex and Yorkshire
				1950	Lancashire and Surrey
				1951	Warwickshire
				1952	Surrey
				1953	Surrey
				1954	Surrey
				1955	Surrey
				1956	Surrey
				1957	Surrey
				1958	Surrey

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1957–58

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
England	4	2	2	0	26	6	6
Wales	4	2	1	1	26	28	5
France	4	2	0	2	36	37	4
Scotland	4	1	1	2	23	32	3
Ireland	4	1	0	3	24	32	2

Calcutta Cup

England *v.* Scotland

1953 England 26–8
1954 England 13–3
1955 England 9–6
1956 England 11–6
1957 England 16–3
1958 Draw 3–3

County Championship.

Yorkshire.
Middlesex.
Lancashire.
Middlesex.
Devon.
Warwickshire.

International Matches, 1957–58

1958
Jan. 4. Cardiff. Wales 9: Australia 3.
11. Edinburgh. Scotland 11: France 9.
18. Twickenham. England 3: Wales 3.
18. Dublin. Ireland 9: Australia 6.
Feb. 1. Twickenham. England 9: Australia 6.
Cardiff. Wales 8: Scotland 3.
8. Twickenham. England 6: Ireland 0.
15. Edinburgh. Scotland 12: Australia 8.
Mar. 1. Paris. France 0: England 14.
Dublin. Ireland 12: Scotland 6.
8. Paris. France 19: Australia 0.
15. Edinburgh. Scotland 3: England 3.
Dublin. Ireland 6: Wales 9.
29. Cardiff. Wales 6: France 16.
Apr. 19. Paris. France 11: Ireland 6.

County Championship Final

Warwickshire beat Cornwall 16–8.

Universities, 1957.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3–0 at Twickenham on Dec. 10, 1957.

Other Chief Matches, 1957–58

Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Thomas' beat Guy's 6–3.

Army Rugby Challenge Cup.—1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. beat 1st Corps Troop Column, R.A.S.C., 23–5.

Services.—R.A.F. beat R.N. 14–3; R.N. beat Army 14–0; Army and R.A.F. drew 3–3.

Seven-a-Side Finals

Middlesex.—Blackheath beat Saracens 16–3.

Surrey.—Warlingham beat Westminster Bank 3–0.

Northern Rugby League (Est. 1895)

International Matches

1957
Nov. 3. Toulouse. Great Britain beat France 25–14.
23. Wigan. Great Britain beat France 44–15.
1958
Mar. 2. Grenoble. Great Britain beat France 23–9.

British Tour of Australia

1958
June 14. Sydney (First Test). Australia beat Great Britain 25–8.
July 5. Brisbane (Second Test). Great Britain beat Australia 25–18.
July 26. Auckland (First Test). New Zealand beat Great Britain 15–10.
Aug. 9. Auckland (Second Test). Great Britain beat New Zealand 32–15.

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Wigan beat Workington Town 13–9 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 10, 1958. Attendance, 66,000. Receipts, £31,030.

County Championship.—Yorkshire.

Rugby League Championship.—Hull beat Workington Town 20–3.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Huddersfield.

Lancashire Cup.—Oldham.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1958.—Mr. W. Proctor Smith's Holystone Elf beat Linden Calypso. *Plate:* Jewellery. *Purse:* Ardeley Rover.

GREYHOUND DERBY, 1958

At White City, June 28 (525 *yards*). Winner: Mr. A. Burnett's Pigalle Wonder in record time of 28·65 secs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1957–58.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points
England	3	2	1	0	10	3	4
Ireland	3	1	0	2	5	4	4
Scotland	3	0	1	2	2	6	2
Wales	3	0	1	2	2	6	2

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.

	g.	g.
1953 Draw	2	2
1954 England	4	2
1955 England	7	2
1956 Draw	1	1
1957 England	2	1
1958 England	4	0

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

Blackpool *b.* Bolton W. . . . . 4—3
West B. A. *b.* Preston N. E. . 3—2
Newcastle *b.* Manchester City 3—1
Manchester C. *b.* Birmingham C. . . . . 3—1
Aston Villa *b.* Manchester U. 2—1
Bolton W. *b.* Manchester U. 2—0

League Competition, 1957–58

Div. I.—Wolverhampton Wanderers, 64 pts.; Preston North End, 59 pts. Relegated: Sheffield Wednesday, 31 pts. and Sunderland, 32 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: West Ham Utd., 57 pts. and Blackburn Rovers, 56 pts. Relegated: Doncaster Rovers, 27 pts. and Notts County, 30 pts.

Div. III (South).—Promoted: Brighton and Hove Albion, 60 pts.

Div. III (North).—Promoted: Scunthorpe Utd., 66 pts.

Reorganization of Sections.—At the beginning of the 1958–59 season the former Northern and Southern sections were reorganized into National Third and Fourth Divisions. The last 12 clubs of each section of the Third Division at the end of 1957–58 season formed the new Fourth Division. The top club in each Third Division was promoted to Division II as before. The two clubs relegated from the Second Division went into the new Third Division.

Scottish League.—Div. A. Champions: Heart of Midlothian, 62 pts.; Div. B. Champions.—Stirling Albion, 55 pts.

Representative Matches, 1957–58

Home Internationals

1957
Oct. 5. Belfast. Ireland 1: Scotland 1.
19. Cardiff. Wales 0: England 4.
Nov. 6. Wembley. England 2: Ireland 3.
13. Hampden Park. Scotland 1: Wales 1.
1958
Apr. 16. Cardiff. Wales 1: Ireland 1.
19. Hampden Park. Scotland 0: England 4.

Other Internationals

1957
Nov. 6. Hampden Park. Scotland 3: Switzerland 2.
27. Wembley. England 4: France 0.
1958
May 7. Wembley. England 2: Portugal 1.
Hampden Park. Scotland 1: Hungary 1.
11. Belgrade. Yugoslavia 5: England 0.
18. Moscow. Russia 1: England 1.
June 1. Warsaw. Poland 1: Scotland 2.

Inter-League Matches

1957
Sept. 18. Dublin. League of Ireland 1: Scottish League 5.
Oct. 9. Leeds. Football League 3: League of Ireland 1.
Glasgow. Scottish League 7: Irish League 0.
30. Belfast. Irish League 2: Football League 4.
1958
Mar. 17. Dublin. League of Ireland 2: Irish League 2.
26. Newcastle. Football League 4: Scottish League 1.
Apr. 7. Belfast. Irish League 3: League of Ireland 1.

Under 23 Internationals

1957
Sept. 25. Stamford Bridge. England 6: Bulgaria 2.
Oct. 16. Wembley. England 3: Roumania 2.
24. Edinburgh. Scotland 4: Netherlands 1.
1958
Jan. 15. Everton. England 3: Scotland 1.
April 23. Wrexham. Wales 2: England 1.
30. Amsterdam. Netherlands 2: Scotland 1.

World Cup, 1958

Final stages played in Sweden, June 8–29.

Quarter-Finals: Brazil 1: Wales 0. France 4: N. Ireland 0. West Germany 1: Yugoslavia 0. Sweden 2: Russia 0.

Semi-Finals: Brazil 5: France 2. Sweden 3: West Germany 1.

Match for Third Place: France 6: West Germany 3.

Final: Brazil 5: Sweden 2.

Cup Finals, 1957–58

F.A. Cup.—*S.F.:* March 22 (Maine Road, Manchester). Bolton Wanderers beat Blackburn Rovers 2–1. Attendance 74,800. March 22 (Villa Park). Manchester United and Fulham drew 2–2. Attendance 69,745. Replay, March 26 (Highbury). Manchester United beat Fulham 5–3. Attendance 38,258.
Final: May 3 (Wembley Stadium). Bolton Wanderers beat Manchester United 2–0. Attendance 100,000.

F.A. Amateur.—*S.F.:* March 15 (Sunderland). Ilford beat Crook 1–0. March 15 (Fulham). Woking and Barnet drew 1–1. Replay, March 22 (Brentford). Woking beat Barnet 3–2.
Final: April 12 (Wembley Stadium). Woking beat Ilford 3–0. Attendance 71,000.

Scottish Cup.—*S.F.:* April 5 (Celtic Park), Clyde beat Motherwell 3–2; (Hampden Park), Hibernian and Rangers drew 2–2. Replay (also at Hampden Park), Hibernian beat Rangers 2–1.
F.: April 26 (Hampden Park). Clyde beat Hibernian 1–0. Attendance 95,000.

Scottish League Cup.—*F.:* Celtic beat Rangers 7–1.

Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Cholmelians beat Old Reptonians 2–0.

Universities.—Dec. 7 (Wembley Stadium). Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 1–1.

Amateur Home Internationals

1957
Sept. 28. Belfast. Ireland 0: England 3.
Nov. 9. Bangor. Wales 2: England 5.
1958
Jan. 18. Coleraine. Ireland 3: Wales 1.
Feb. 22. Airdrie. Scotland 1: Ireland 3.
Mar. 8. Dumfries. Scotland 3: Wales 0.
29. Wembley. England 2: Scotland 3.

Other Amateur Internationals

1957
Sept. 15. Helsinki. Finland 4: England 3.
Oct. 12. Ilford. England 2: West Germany 3.
1958
Apr. 26. Leeds. England 1: France 1.
May 14. Hampden Park. Scotland 0: Netherlands 1.

LAWN TENNIS

The Davis Cup Challenge Rounds

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879–1945), First Played, 1900.)

1914 Australasia beat U.S.A. 3–2
1919 Australasia beat British Isles 4–1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5–0
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan.....5–0
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4–1
1923 U.S.A.beat Australia 4–1
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5–0
1925 U.S.A. beat France 4–1
1926 U.S.A. beat France 4–1
1927 France beat U.S.A. 3–2
1928 France beat U.S.A. 4–1
1929 France beat U.S.A. 3–2
1930 France beat U.S.A. 4–1
1931 France beat Great Britain ...3–2
1932 France beat U.S.A. 3–2
1933 Great Britain beat France...3–2
1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ...4–1
1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ...5–0
1936 Great Britain beat Australia 3–2
1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain ...4–1
1938 U.S.A. beat Australia.....5–0
1939 Australia beat U.S.A. 3–2
1946 U.S.A. beat Australia.....5–0
1947 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–1
1948 U.S.A. beat Australia.....5–0
1949 U.S.A. beat Australia.....4–1
1950 Australia beat U.S.A.....4–1
1951 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2
1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4–1
1953 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–1
1954 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–2
1955 Australia beat U.S.A.....5–0
1956 Australia beat U.S.A. 5–0
1957 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)
1958

Men's Singles.—A. J. Cooper (Australia) beat N. A. Fraser (Australia) 3–6, 6–3, 6–4, 13–11.

Women's Singles.—Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. Mortimer (G.B.) 8–6, 6–2.

Men's Doubles.—S. Davidson and U. Schmidt (Sweden) beat A. J. Cooper and N. A. Fraser (Australia) 6–4, 6–4, 8–6.

Women's Doubles.—Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) beat Miss W. du Pont and Miss M. Varner (U.S.A.) 6–3, 7–5.

Mixed Doubles.—R. N. Howe and Miss L. Coghlan (Australia) beat K. Nielsen (Denmark) and Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) 6–3, 13–11.

All England Plate.

Men's Singles.—P. Remy (France) beat A. Grinda (France) 6–3, 11–9.

Women's Singles.—Miss S. Reynolds (South Africa) beat Miss M. B. Hellyer (Australia) 6–2, 6–2.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.

Boys' Singles.—E. Buchholz (U.S.A.) beat P. J. Lal (India) 6–1, 6–3.

Girls' Singles.—Miss S. M. Moore (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. Dmitrieva (U.S.S.R.) 6–2, 6–4.

Wightman Cup (Wimbledon, June)

Great Britain won the Wightman Cup for the first time since 1930, by 4 games to 3.

Results—

Singles: Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.) beat Miss S. J. Bloomer 6–3, 6–4; Miss C. C. Truman (G.B.) beat Mrs. D. P. Knode 6–4, 6–4; Mrs. Knode beat Miss Bloomer 6–4, 6–2; Miss Truman beat Miss Gibson 2–6, 6–3, 6–4; Miss A. S. Haydon (G.B.) beat Miss M. Arnold (U.S.A.) 6–3, 5–7, 6–3.

Doubles: Miss Bloomer and Miss Truman beat Mrs. Knode and Miss K. Fageros 6–2, 6–3; Miss Gibson and Miss J. S. Hopps beat Miss J. A. Shilcock and Miss P. E. Ward 6–4, 3–6, 6–3.

British Hard Court Championships (Bournemouth)

Men's Singles.—W. A. Knight (G.B.).

Women's Singles.—Miss S. J. Bloomer (G.B.).

Doubles.—*Men's:* M. G. Davies and R. K. Wilson (G.B.). *Women's:* Miss J. A. Shilcock and Miss P. E. Ward (G.B.). *Mixed:* W. A. Knight and Miss S. J. Bloomer (G.B.).

U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.—A. J. Cooper (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss A. Gibson (U.S.A.).

Men's Doubles.—H. Richardson and A. Olmedo (U.S.A.).

Women's Doubles.—Miss D. R. Hard and Miss J. Arth (U.S.A.).

Public Schools.—*Youll Cup:* Mill Hill beat Marlborough 3–2.

County Championships.—*Men:* Surrey. *Women:* Warwickshire.

Inter-Services Tournament.—R.A.F.

Services.—*R. Navy Championship:* Inst. Lt. R. T. White. *Army Championship:* 2nd Lt. M. L. Booth; *R.A.F. Championship:* A/C A. R. Mills; *W.R.N.S. Championship:* 2nd Officer D. Baldwin; *W.R.A.F. Championship:* A/Cw. P. J. Smith.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 15–6.

Prentice Cup.—Harvard and Yale beat Oxford and Cambridge 15–6.

Slazenger Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—K. R. Rosewall (Australia) beat T. Trabert (U.S.A.) 3–2. *Doubles.*—F. Segura and T. Trabert (U.S.A.) beat L. A. Hoad and K. R. Rosewall (Australia) 3–1.

British Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss 3–0. *Doubles.*—G. A. Worthington and W. J. Moss beat H. Bradley and M. G. Evans 3–0.

British Junior Championships (Wimbledon)

Boys' Singles.—H. M. Harvey beat R. Taylor 6–2, 6–2.

Girls' Singles.—Miss C. Webb beat Miss J. M. Tee 6–3, 6–3.

Boys' Doubles.—W. J. King and R. Taylor beat W. E. J. Northcott and T. J. Reynolds 4–6, 6–2, 6–3.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss C. Webb and Miss M. G. White beat Miss J. E. Kemp and Miss J. A. Lawrence 9–7, 6–4.

Mixed Doubles.—G. C. Bluett and Miss C. Silver beat T. D. Phillips and Miss C. Webb 6–4, 7–5.

TENNIS, 1958

Amateur Championships.

Singles.—N. R. Knox (U.S.A.) beat Lord Aberdare 3–0.

Doubles.—N. R. Knox and A. B. Martin (U.S.A.) beat Lord Aberdare and J. D. Whatman 3–0.

Henry Leaf Cup.—Rugby beat Eton 3–0.

M.C.C. Prizes.

Gold.—Lord Aberdare beat D. J. Warburg 3–2.

Silver.—D. J. Warburg beat J. D. Whatman 3–1.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2–1.

BADMINTON, 1958

All-England Championships, 1958

Men's Singles.—E. Kops (Denmark) beat F. Kobbero (Denmark) 2–1.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss J. Devlin (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Varner (U.S.A.) 2–0.

Men's Doubles.—Kops and P. E. Nielsen (Denmark) beat Kobbero and J. Hamergaard Hansen (Denmark) 2–1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss Varner and Miss H. M. Ward beat Mrs. W. C. E. Rogers and Mrs. E. J. Timperley (G.B.) 2–0.

Mixed Doubles.—A. D. Jordan and Mrs. Timperley beat Kobbero and Mrs. A. Winther (Denmark) 2–1.

Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat West of Scotland 9–6.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 14–1.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1957–58

Open Championship.—Hashim Khan (Pakistan) beat Azam Khan (Pakistan) 3–1.

Amateur Championship.—N. H. R. A. Bloomfield beat I. Amin (Egypt) 3–0.

U.K. Professional Championships.—J. H. Giles beat W. J. Moss.

Women's Championship.—Miss J. R. M. Morgan beat Mrs. H. G. Macintosh 3–0.

Inter-County Championship.—*Men*: Surrey beat Yorkshire 5–0. *Women*: Warwickshire beat Kent 3–2.

Service Championships.—*Royal Navy*: Lt.-Cdr. B. K. Shattock beat Lt.-Cdr. M. L. Y. Ainsworth 3–1; *Army*: Captain M. J. Perkins beat Major B. C. Elgood 3–0; *R.A.F.*: Sgt. A. E. Catherine beat F/O R. Lees 3–0.

Inter-Services Tournament.—1, Army; 2, R.A.F.; 3, Royal Navy.

University Match.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4–1.

Londonderry Cup.—Lancing Old Boys beat Old Rugbeians 3–1.

Drysdale Cup.—D. I. Medway beat J. H. Smith 3–2.

FENCING, 1958

Amateur Championships:

Ladies' Foil.—Miss G. M. Sheen (London F. C.)

Men's Foil.—Raymond Paul (Salle Paul).

Epée.—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Lansdowne Club).

Sabre.—M. J. Amberg (London F.C.).

International Individual Competitions:

C-L de Beaumont Cup (*Ladies' Foil*).—Mrs. I. Keydel (Germany).

Coronation Cup (*Men's Foil*).—Raymond Paul (Salle Paul).

Miller-Hallett Cup (*Epée*).—A. L. N. Jay (Lansdowne Club).

Corble Cup (*Sabre*).—M. J. Amberg (London F.C.).

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 16–11.

Public School Championships.

Foil.—R. Lynn (Sutton Valence).

Epée.—J. Morland (St. Paul's).

Sabre.—G. Leckie (Merchant Taylors).

Inter-Service Champions.

Foil.—S.S.I. M. J. P. Howard (Army).

Epée.—F/O R. A. Harrison (R.A.F.).

Sabre.—Colour Sgt. D. F. C. McKenzie (Royal Marines).

World Champions.

Ladies' Foil.—Kisseleva (U.S.S.R.).

Men's Foil.—G. Bergamini (Italy).

Epée.—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Great Britain).

Sabre.—I. Rylskii (U.S.S.R.).

RACKETS, 1958

Amateur Singles Championships.—J. R. Thompson beat R. M. K. Gracey 3–0.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—D. S. Milford and J. R. Thompson beat R. M. K. Gracey and C. T. M. Pugh 4–1.

Public School Championship.—*Singles* (*H. K. Foster Cup*): J. W. Leonard (Eton) beat D. M. Norman (Eton) 3–1. *Doubles*: Eton (J. W. Leonard and D. M. Norman) beat Winchester (P. J. L. Wright and Nawab of Pataudi) 4–1.

Noel Bruce Cup.—Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and M. C. Cowdrey) beat Rugby (D. S. Milford and P. Kershaw) 4–1.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3–0.

Army Championships.—2/Lt. C. J. Swallow (Scots Guards).

ETON FIVES, 1958

Amateur Championship.—*Kinnaird Cup.*—A. Hughes and A. J. G. Campbell beat P. C. Curtis and J. W. Biggs 3–0.

Public Schools Competition.—Highgate (T. P. Johnson and D. A. Hollinrake) beat Eton (W. G. A. Clegg and T. C. Pilkington) 3–2.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3–0.

RUGBY FIVES, 1958

Amateur Singles Championship.—(*Jesters' Club Cup*).—J. F. Pretlove beat J. N. H. Smith 2–0.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—(*Cyriax Cup*).—J. F. Pretlove and D. R. W. Silk beat D. M. Hebblethwaite and D. E. C. Bristowe 2–0.

Public Schools Competition.—*Singles* (*Jesters' Cup*) E. Marsh (St. Dunstan's) beat P. B. Taylor (Sedbergh) 2–1. *Doubles* (*Mappin Cup*): St. Dunstan's (E. Marsh and D. S. Clift) beat Merchiston (W. A. M. Crow and D. R. C. Morton) 2–1.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 262–239.

POLO, 1958

Tyro Cup.—Brewhurst beat Cowdray Park 4½–4.

Cicero Cup.—Brewhurst beat Polo Cottage 5–3.

Duke of Sutherland Cup.—Silver Leys beat Cowdray Park 10–3.

Smith Ryland Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Windsor Park 6–5.

Royal Windsor Cup.—Windsor Park beat Brewhurst 7–2½.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 6–5.

Cowdray Gold Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Woolmers 10–3.

County Cup.—Silver Leys beat Cowdray Park 3½–3.

Neil Haig Cup.—Windsor Park beat Cirencester Park 5½–4.

Harrison Cup.—Woolmers Park beat Kirtlington 13–3½.

Visitors' Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Brewhurst 4–0.

Cowdray Park Cup.—Friars Park beat Woolmers Park 5½–5.

Cheltenham Cup.—Kirtlington beat Brewhurst 7–0.

Inter-Regimental Challenge Cup.—7th Hussars beat 3rd R.H.A. 5–3.

CROQUET, 1958

Peel Memorials.—*Men:* G. N. B. Huskinson. *Women:* Mrs. J. Pavia.

Men's Championship.—J. W. Solomon.

Women's Championship.—Miss D. A. Lintern.

Inter-County Championship.—Middlesex.

The Croquet Championship.—E. P. C. Cotter.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—M. B. Reckitt and Miss D. A. Lintern.

Open Doubles Championship.—E. P. C. Cotter and J. W. Solomon.

Du Pre Cup.—Mrs. W. Longman.

Association Plate.—B. Lloyd Pratt.

Challenge Cups.

Roehampton.—M. Spencer Ell.

Council.—Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts.

Luard.—Mrs. J. Pavia.

Reckitt.—Mrs. S. M. Adler.

Stevenson.—Mrs. C. L. Robinson.

Gilbey Cup.—Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts.

President's Cup.—J. W. Solomon.

Surrey Cup.—G. E. P. Jackson.

GOLF, 1957–58

Championships.

OPEN (Instituted 1873.)	AMATEUR (1885.)
1951 M. Faulkner (G.B.), 285.	1951 R. D. Chapman (U.S.A.).
1952 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 287.	1952 J. H. Ward (U.S.A.).
1953 B. Hogan (U.S.A.) 282.	1953 J. B. Carr.
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.	1954 D. N. Bachli (Australia).
1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.	1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.)
1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 286.	1956 J. C. Beharrell.
1957 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 279	1957 R. R. Jack.
1958 P. W. Thomson (Australia) after tie with D. C. Thomas in 278.	1958 J. B. Carr.
PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (*News of the World.*)	LADIES (1893.)
1952 F. Daly (Belfast).	1952 Miss M. C. Paterson.
1953 M. Faulkner.	1953 Miss M. Stewart (Canada).
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia)	1954 Miss F. Stephens.
1955 K. Bousfield.	1955 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1956 J. Panton.	1956 Miss M. Smith (U.S.A.).
1957 C. O'Connor (Ireland).	1957 Miss P. Garvey (Ireland).
1958 H. Weetman.	1958 Mrs. G. Valentine.

Curtis Cup

(Brae Burn, Massachusetts)

The result was a draw, 4½ matches each. Great Britain, as holders, retained the cup.

Foursomes.—Great Britain won 2 and U.S.A. 1.

Winners—Great Britain—Miss E. Price and Mrs. A. Bonallack (2 and 1); Miss J. Robertson and Mrs. F. Smith (3 and 2).

Winners—U.S.A.—Miss B. McIntire and Mrs. A. Johnstone (6 and 5).

Singles.—U.S.A. won 3 and Great Britain 2, with 1 match halved.

Winners—U.S.A.—Miss J. Gunderson (2 holes); Miss A. Quast (4 and 2); Miss B. Romack (4 and 2).

Winners—Great Britain.—Miss J. Robertson (3 and 2); Mrs. F. Smith (4 and 2).

Halved.—Mrs. A. Bonallack (G.B.) and Miss B. McIntire (U.S.A.).

Other Chief Golf Events, 1957–58

President's Putter.—A. A. Duncan.
P.G.A. National Close.—H. Bradshaw, 287.
Halford Hewitt Cup.—Harrow beat Charterhouse 3–2.
Midland Professional.—J. H. Cawsey, 141.
English Amateur.—D. N. Sewell.
Dunlop Tournament.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 348.
Penfold–Swallow.—H. Weetman.
West of England Open.—P. Alliss, 140.
Brabazon Trophy.—A. H. Perowne, 289.
Daks.—P. W. Thomson (Australia) and H. R. Henning (S.A.), 275.
Yorkshire Evening News.—H. R. Henning (S.A.) and E. C. Brown, 280.
Spalding.—F. Jowle, 277.
Assistant-Professional.—E. R. Whitehead, 286.
Welsh Professional.—R. H. Kemp, jr., 275.
Welsh Amateur.—H. C. Squirrell.
Scottish Amateur.—W. D. Smith.
Scottish Ladies'.—Miss D. Sommerville.
Irish Amateur.—C. Ewing.
Irish Ladies.—Miss P. Garvey.
U.S.A. Open.—T. Bolt.
U.S.A. Masters.—A. Palmer, 284.
U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.—D. Finsterwald.
U.S.A. Women's Amateur.—Miss A. Quast.
Australian Open.—G. Player (South Africa).
University.—Cambridge beat Oxford 8–7.
French Open.—F. van Donck (Belgium).
German Open.—F. de Luca (Argentina), 275.
Dutch Open.—D. C. Thomas (G.B.), 277.
Artisans' Championship.—D. N. Sewell.
Boyd Quaich.—R. Mummery, 299.
Southern Professional.—H. Weetman.
English County Championship.—Surrey.
Women's County Championship.—Lancashire.
British Youth Open.—R. H. Kemp, jr., 281.
Belgian Championship.—K. Boustield (G.B.), 271.
Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.—M. S. R. Lunt, 141.
Boys' International.—England beat Scotland 5–3.
British Boys' Amateur Championship.—R. Braddon.
Irish Open Amateur.—T. Craddock.
Irish Professional.—C. O'Connor, 279.
Australian Open.—G. Player (S.A.), 271.
South African Open.—A. Stewart, 281.
Swiss Open.—K. Boustield (G.B.), 272.
British Girls' Open.—Miss T. Ross Steen.
Home Internationals (Raymond Trophy).—England.
U.S.A. Amateur.—C. Coe.
Dunlop Masters.—H. Weetman, 276.
English Women's Championship.—Mrs. A. Bonallack
Canada Cup (Oct. 1957).—1. Japan (T. Nakamura and K. Ono), 557; 2. U.S.A. (S. J. Snead and J. Demaret), 566; 3. South Africa (G. Player and H. R. Henning), 569.

HOCKEY, 1956–57

MEN'S HOCKEY

International Championship

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
England	3	3	–	–	8	1	6
Ireland	3	2	–	1	5	2	4
Scotland	3	–	1	2	2	7	1
Wales	3	–	1	2	4	9	1

International Matches

England beat Wales 5–1; England beat Ireland 1–0; England beat Scotland 2–0; Ireland beat Scotland 3–0; Ireland beat Wales 2–1; Wales drew with Scotland 2–2.

Other Internationals

England beat France 2–0; Netherlands beat Scotland 3–0; Netherlands beat Wales 3–0.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 5–1.
Services.—Army beat R.N. 3–0; Army and R.A.F. drew 1–1; R.N. and R.A.F. drew 2–2.
Representative Games.—Netherlands B drew with England B 1–1; Irish Schools drew with English Schools 1–1.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Leading Matches, 1957–58

England beat Scotland 5–2; England beat Wales 5–1; England and Ireland drew 2–2.

English Touring Team to Germany.—Goals for 53, goals against 1.

English Touring Team to Netherlands.—Goals for 19, goals against 3.

LACROSSE, 1957–58

Annual Territorial Match.—North beat South 18–1.
English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup).—Heaton Mersey beat Oxford University 11–4.
North of England Senior Flag.—Heaton Mersey beat Old Mancunians 5–4.
Northern Counties Championship.—Lancashire beat Cheshire 7–3.
Southern Counties Championship.—Kent and Surrey drew 7–7.
University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 8–4 (played also as South of England Senior Flag final).

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records
(To Sept. 15, 1958)

MEN—FREE STYLE

100 *metres.*—J. Devit', Australia, 54·6 s.
200 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 3·2 s.
220 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 3·2 s.
400 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 21·8 s.
440 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 21·8 s.
800 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 9 m. 14·5 s.
880 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 9 m. 14·5 s.
1,500 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 28·7 s.
Free Style Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, Australia, 3 m. 46·3 s.
4× 200 *metres.*—National Team, Australia, 8 m. 23·6 s.
Medley Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, Australia, 4 m. 14·2 s.
Individual Medley:
400 *metres.*—V. Stroujanov, U.S.S.R., 5 m. 12·9 s.

MEN—BACK STROKE

100 *metres.*—J. Monckton, Australia, 1 m. 1·5 s.
200 *metres.*—J. Monckton, Australia, 2 m. 18·4 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

100 *metres.*—V. Minaschkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 11·5 s.
200 *metres.*—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36·5 s.
220 *yards.*—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36·5 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 *metres.*—T. Ishimoto, Japan, 1 m. 0·1 s.
200 *metres.*—W. A. Yorzyk, U.S.A., 2 m. 16·7 s.
220 *yards.*—W. A. Yorzyk, U.S.A., 2 m. 16·7 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

100 *metres.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 1·2 s.
200 *metres.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 14·7 s.
220 *yards.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 14·7 s.
400 *metres.*—Miss L. Crapp, Australia, 4 m. 48·6 s.
440 *yards.*—Miss L. Crapp, Australia, 4 m. 48·6 s.
800 *metres.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11·8 s.
880 *yards.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11·8 s.
1,500 *metres.*—Miss J. Koster, Netherlands, 20 m. 3·1 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

200 *metres.*—Miss A. den Haan, Netherlands, 2 m. 51·3 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 *metres.*—Miss N. Ramey, U.S.A., 1 m. 9·6 s. (1956).
200 *metres.*—Miss N. Ramey, U.S.A., 2 m. 40·5 s. (1956).
220 *yards.*—Miss S. Mann, U.S.A., 2 m. 44·4 s.

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

100 *metres.*—Miss J. B. Grinham, Great Britain, 1 m. 11·9 s.
200 *metres.*—Miss C. von Saltza, U.S.A., 2 m. 37·4 s.
Free Style Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, Australia, 4 m. 17·1 s.
Individual Medley:
400 *metres.*—Miss S. Ruuska, U.S.A., 5 m. 43·7 s.
Medley Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, Great Britain, 4 m. 54 s.

UNIVERSITY
1958

Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 55½ pts. to 33½ pts.
Water Polo.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 8 goals to 7.

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Men:
110 *yards Free Style.*—J. Devitt, Australia, 56·6 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 25·9 s.
1,650 *yards Free Style.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 45·4 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 41·6 s.
220 *yards Butterfly.*—I. M. Black, Scotland, 2 m. 22·6 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke.*—J. Monkton, Australia, 1 m. 01·7 s.
4× 220 *yards Relay.*—Australia, 8 m. 33·4 s.
4× 110 *yards Medley Relay.*—Australia, 4 m. 14·2 s.
Springboard Diving.—K. Collin, England, 126·78 pts.
Highboard Diving.—P. Heatley, Scotland, 147·79 pts.
Women:
110 *yards Free Style.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 01·4 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 49·4 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—Miss A. Lonsbrough, England, 2 m. 53·5 s.
110 *yards Butterfly.*—Miss B. Bainbridge, Australia, 1 m. 13·5 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke,* Miss J. B. Grinham, England, 1 m. 11·9 s.
4× 110 *yards Relay.*—Australia, 4 m. 17·4 s.
4× 110 *yards Medley Relay.*—England, 4 m. 45·0 s.
Springboard Diving.—Miss C. I. Welsh, England, 77·23 pts.
Highboard Diving.—Miss C. I. Welsh, England, 118·81 pts.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Blackpool, August)

Men:
110 *yards Free Style.*—I. M. Black, 58·3 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke.*—G. Sykes, 67·4 s.
220 *yards Free Style.*—I. M. Black, 2 m. 7·2 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—C. C. Walkden, 2 m. 43·9 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—I. M. Black, 4 m. 28·4 s.
220 *yards Butterfly.*—I. M. Black, 2 m. 25·2 s.
110 *yards Boys' Free Style.*—C. J. Hansard, 61·4 s.
110 *yards Boys' Butterfly.*—I. Blyth, 68·2 s.
110 *yards Boys' Back Stroke.*—A. C. Galletly, 71·7 s.
110 *yards Boys' Breast Stroke.*—G. B. Hill, 79·7 s.
220 *yards Boys' Free Style.*—A. C. Galbraith, 2 m. 18·8 s.
Free Style 4× 110 *yards Team Relay.*—1, York City, 4 m. 1·4 s.; 2, Wallasey, 4 m. 4·5 s.; 3, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 11·8 s.
Medley Relay.—1, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 44·9 s.; 2, Ilford, 4 m. 45·5 s.; 3, Southport, 4 m. 49·7 s.

Ladies:
110 *yards Free Style.*—Miss J. B. Grinham, 66·8 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke.*—Miss J. B. Grinham, 72·9 s.
110 *yards Butterfly.*—Miss S. Watt, 74·5 s.
220 *yards Free Style.*—Miss E. C. Ferguson, 2 m. 28·6 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—Miss A. Lonsbrough, 2 m. 55·8 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—Miss E. C. Ferguson, 5 m. 13·1 s.
110 *yards Girls' Butterfly.*—Miss J. Oldroyd, 76·7 s.
110 *yards Girls' Free Style.*—Miss D. E. Wilkinson, 65·6 s.
110 *yards Girls' Back Stroke.*—Miss B. M. M. Tyrer, 77 s.
110 *yards Girls' Breast Stroke.*—Miss J. I. Dyson, 1 m. 25·3 s.
220 *yards Girls' Free Style.*—Miss D. E. Wilkinson, 2 m. 26·4 s.
Free Style 4× 110 *yards Team Relay.*—1, Kingston Ladies, 4 m. 49·8 s.; 2, Beckenham, 4 m. 59 s.; 3, Cheam Ladies, 5 m. 0·8 s.
Medley Relay.—1, Heston, 5 m. 14·5 s.; 2, Kingston Ladies, 5 m. 17 s.; 3, Mermaid, 5 m. 20·5 s.

Diving Championships

(Blackpool, August)

Men.—Springboard: K. Collin, 135 pts.; *Plain Diving:* K. Collin, 55·98 pts.; *High Diving:* B. E. Phelps, 139·58 pts.

Ladies.—Springboard: Miss P. A. Long, 125·4 pts.; *Plain Diving:* Miss P. A. Long, 59·92 pts.; *High Diving:* Miss C. I. Welsh, 83·7 pts.

Boys' Diving: B. E. Phelps, 85·89 pts.

Girls' Diving: Miss M. J. Watson, 69·73 pts.

Channel Swimmers, 1958

(For Channel Swimmers, 1875–1957, see 1958 and earlier Editions.)

Miss G. Anderson (U.S.A.).—Cap Gris Nez–South Foreland. 11 hr. 1 m. (women's record).

A. Couto (Brazil).—Cap Gris Nez–Dover. 12 hr. 45 m.

B. Das (Pakistan).—14 hr. 25 m.

R. Tarr (Great Britain).—15 hr. 12 m.

R. Morand (France).—16 hr. 27 m.

R. Ocana (Mexico).—17 hr. 5 m.

B. Thomas (U.S.A.).—Cap Gris Nez—Kingsdown, Nr. Deal—19 hr. 45 m.

YACHTING

The America's Cup

The New York Yacht Club accepted the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge for a series of match races for the America's Cup in 1958. The races took place off Newport, Rhode Island, from Sept. 20–26, 1958, between two yachts of the 12-metre class, the British *Sceptre* and the American *Columbia*. The *Columbia* won all four completed races.

History.—The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner America at Cowes on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 17 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—15 by Britain and 2 by Canada. There have been 17 contests and 54 races, 48 of the races being won by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III lost to Reliance 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937; Sceptre lost to Columbia, 1958.

Yachting, 1958

National Flying Fifteens (Dundee, June 16–20).—Ffreak (W. G. Carson, Royal North of Ireland Y.C.).

Universities (*National Swallow*) (Cowes, July 2–4).—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 105½–89 pts.

National 18 ft. (Southern Championship) (Chichester Harbour, July 5–12).—Silhouette II (L. Pipe).

Crankshaw Bowl (*Round the Island*).—Jocasta (G. P. Patterson), 7 hr. 9 m. 39 s.

International 5–0–5 (*Coronet Trophy*) (Hayling Island, July 14–17).—Water Music II (D. Court-Hampton).

International Dragon Championship (*Duke of Edinburgh Cup* (Belfast, July 14–18).—Nirvana II (R. F. Buckley).

International 14 ft. Dinghy (*Prince of Wales Cup*) (Cowes, July 21–24).—Atua Hau (G. A. Smale).

Britannia Cup (Cowes, Aug. 5).—Griffin II (R.O.R.C.).

National Firefly (Weymouth, Aug. 24–29).—Goblin (J. B. Heron).

Hornet Class World Championship (Thorpe Bay, Sept. 8–13).—Tantalus (J. S. Partridge).

Brent Trophy (*British Moths*) (Hayling Island, Sept. 20–21).—Fundi (E. Willis).

PUNTING, 1958

Championships (Maidenhead)

Men.—1, A. Christie (Wraysbury) 6 m. 44 s.; 2, J. E. Holden (Wraysbury). Won by 1¼ lengths.

Women.—1, Miss P. A. Chuter (Laleham) 3 m. 40 s.; 2, Miss R. Gale (Laleham). Won by 2½ lengths.

Men's Doubles.—1, J. Harris and F. Holden (Wraysbury) 4 m. 42 s.; 2, D. Burrows and C. Maidment (Wargrave). Won by 3½ lengths.

Women's Doubles.—1, Miss P. A. Chuter and Miss R. Gale, 5 m. 11 s.; 2, Miss J. E. Tessier and Miss A. Haines (Wraysbury). Won by 3 lengths.

Mixed Doubles.—1, Miss J. E. Terrier and F. Holder. Second pair disqualified.

CANOEING, 1958

Devizes–Westminster Race (124 miles).—1, G. R. Howe and C. J. Edmonds (Royal Marines) 24 hr. 27 m.; 2, R. Careless and G. Polli (Royal Marines), 27 hr. 10 m. 30 s.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1948	Cambridge ...	17	50	5 lengths (Record time)
1949	Cambridge ...	18	57	¾ length
1950	Cambridge ...	20	15	3½ lengths
1951	Cambridge ... (After re-row)	20	50	12 lengths
1952	Oxford	20	23	Canvas (about 10 f.)*
1953	Cambridge ...	19	54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford	20	23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge ...	19	10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge ...	18	36	1½ lengths
1957	Cambridge	19	1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge ...	18	15	3½ lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 58 times, Oxford 45, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

Race Mishaps.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.

1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.

1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.

1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1958

Grand Challenge Cup.—Trud, Leningrad (U.S.S.R.) beat Leichhardt (Australia) by 2½ lengths, 6 m. 40 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Jesus College (Cambridge) beat Christ Church (Oxford) by ¼ length, 6 m. 52 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—St. Edward's beat Oundle by 1½ lengths, 6 m. 59 s.

Thames Cup.—Harvard University (U.S.A.) beat Thames by ⅜ length, 6 m. 57 s.

Stewards' Cup.—Barn Cottage beat National Provincial Bank by ½ length, 7 m. 16 s.

Visitors' Cup.—Keble College (Oxford) beat St. Edmund Hall (Oxford) by 3 lengths, 7 m. 32 s.

Wyfold Cup.—Burton Leander beat Putney Town by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 35 s.

Silver Goblets.—D. A. T. Ladley and C. G. V. Davidge (Leander) beat F. Streuli and G. Kottmann (Switzerland) by 3½ lengths, 8 m. 4 s.

Double Sculls.—A. Berkutov and Y. Tukalov (U.S.S.R.) beat G. W. Baker and M. A. Spracklen (Marlow) easily, 7 m. 21 s.

Diamond Sculls.—S. A. Mackenzie (Australia) beat V. Ivanov (U.S.S.R.) easily, 8 m. 6 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake–Putney).—1, Barn Cottage, 18 m. 28 s.; 2, Isis (Oxford), 18 m. 36 s.; 3, London Rowing Club, 19 m. 1 s.

Oxford Torpids.—Queen's College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—Christ Church.

Cambridge Mays.—Jesus College.

Cambridge Lents.—First and Third Trinity.

Wingfield Sculls (Putney–Mortlake.—1, D. V. Melvin (John O'Gaunt), 22 m. 12 s.; 2, W. G. Beech (London R.C.), 22 m. 15 s.; 3, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham).

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 243rd Race) (London Bridge–Chelsea) (4½ miles).—1, R. G. Crouch (East Greenwich), 32 m. 6 s.; 2, T. A. Darsey (Belvedere); 3, B. A. Evans (Wandsworth).

Sculling, Head of the River (Mortlake–Putney).—1, D. V. Melvin (John O'Gaunt) 23 m. 37 s.; 2, W. G. Beach (London R.C.) 24 m.; 3, G. W. Baker (Marlow) and M. A. Spracklen (Marlow) 24 m. 2 s.

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

(For 1920–32 see 1951 and earlier editions).

Year	Winner and Country
1933	R. H. Pearce *beat* E. A. Phelps (Toronto)
1934	R. H. Pearce ,, W. C. Miller (Toronto)
1937	E. Paddon ,, A. Burns (Australia)
1938	R. H. Pearce ,, E. Paddon (Toronto)
1948	E. Paddon ,, M. Fisher (Australia)
1950	M. Wood ,, J. Kelly (Philadelphia)
1952	J. Saul ,, E. Paddon (Australia)

EUROPEAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Poznan—Poland)

Eights.—1, Italy (Gruppo Sportivo Moto Guzzi, Mandella del Lario) 6 m. 19·5 s.; 2, U.S.A. (Vesper, Philadelphia) 6 m. 22·7 s.; 3, U.S.S.R. (Trud, Leningrad).

Coxed Fours.—1, Germany 7 m. 29·3 s.; 2, Roumania 7 m. 34·1 s.; 3, Yugoslavia.

Coxless Fours.—1, Germany (Dietmarsia Kiel–Ratzburger R.C.) 7 m. 0·8 s.; 2, Roumania 7 m. 7 s.; 3, Czechoslovakia.

Coxed Pairs.—1, Germany 8 m. 11·8 s.; 2, Italy 8 m. 17·9 s.; 3, Switzerland.

Coxless Pairs.—1, Finland (V. Lehtela and T. Pitkanem) 7 m. 52·4 s.; 2, Germany 7 m. 53·8 s.; 3, Roumania.

Double Sculls.—1, U.S.S.R. (Y. Tukalov and A. Berkutov) 7 m. 10·7 s.; 2, France 7 m. 13·2 s.; 3, Germany.

Single Sculls.—1, S. A. Mackenzie (Australia) 7 m. 58·7 s.; 2, K von Fersen (Germany) 8 m. 6 s.; 3, V. Ivanov (U.S.S.R.).

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1957–58

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1956–57
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827)	42	50	22	Camb.
Boat Race (1829)	45	58	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858)	50	29	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859)	22	48	15	Camb.
Athletics (1864)	38	39	6	Camb.
Football—				
Association (1873–4)	30	30	15	Draw
Rugby (1871–2)	36	29	12	Oxford
Golf (1878)	30	35	3	Camb.
Polo (1878)	30	31	1	Oxford
Lawn Tennis (1881)	22	34	—	Camb.
Hockey (1890)	19	26	10	Oxford
Boxing (1897)	20	29	6	Camb.

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS 1957–58

Chess	Cambridge
Cross-Country	Cambridge
Fencing	Oxford
Sailing	Cambridge
Lacrosse	Oxford
Rugby Fives	Cambridge
Eton Fives	Cambridge
Swimming	Oxford
Water Polo	Oxford
Badminton	Cambridge
Shooting	Cambridge

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 88th N.R.A., 1958

Queen's Prize.—Major R. A. Fulton (R.A.) 281 pts.; *Runner-up*, Lt.-Col. D. C. Merry (R.E.) 275.

National Challenge Trophy.—1, England 1,918; 2, Wales 1,902; 3, Scotland 1,894; 4, Ireland 1,876.

Universities, Humphrey Cup.—1, Cambridge University 843; 2, Oxford University 803.

County Championship.—Long Range.—1, Kent 266; 2, Surrey 259; 3, Hampshire 258.

County Championship.—Short Range.—1, Sussex 1,107; 2, Middlesex 1,104; 3, Kent 1,104.

Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, England 1,622; 2, Scotland 1,556; 3, Ireland 1,471.

Kolapore Cup.—1, Mother Country 1,120; 2, Canada 1,094; 3, Jersey 1,077.

Universities.—Chancellor's Plate.—1, Cambridge University 1,100; 2, Oxford University 1,083.

Vizianagram Challenge Cup.—1, House of Commons 661; 2, House of Lords 659.

Ashburton Shield.—1, Repton 508; 2, Blundell's 506; 3, Epsom 505.

ANGLING

National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team winners	Weight	Total Weight in match
				lb. oz.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1950	R. Nene, Peterborough	81	W. Rockley, Peterborough	15 4	Peterborough A.A.	62 5½	1652 9½
1951	R. Witham, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire	82	S. Buxton, Doncaster	20 13½	Doncaster and District A.A.	63 5	1637 4
1952	R. Severn, Bridgnorth	88	H. Seed, Leeds	33 5½	Leeds and District A.A.	135 5	3889 3½ (record)
1953	R. Nene, Peterborough	92	N. Hazelwood (Cambridge Albion A.A.)	27 14	Lincoln A.A.	72 5	2358 11½
1954	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	R. Lye, Nottingham	15 12	Hull Angling Preservation Soc.	68 13½	1927 9
1955	Huntspill River and Sedgmoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68 2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136 15½	2½ tons
1956	R. Witham, Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251 8	Coventry and District A.A.	86 4	1 ton 15 lb 10 oz.
1957	R. Severn, Bridgnorth, Salop	96	H. Storey (Nottingham A.A.)	7 12½	Nottingham Anglers Assoc.	23 8½	522 7
1958	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	98	W. Hughes (Northern Anglers)	24 3	Coventry and District A.A.	59 15½	1,105 0

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1958

International Cup.—1, England, 2860/3000; 2, Scotland, 2795; 3, Wales, 2765.
Mackintosh Trophy.—1, Australia 2876/3000; 2, Canada, 2862; 3, England, 2860.
British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—J. Wheater (Yorkshire) 296/300.
British Open Skeet Championship.—J. Wheater 97/100.
British Open Sporting Championship.—F. W. May (Suffolk) 86/100.
Ladies' Sporting Championship.—Mrs. J. R. Kidwill (Middlesex) 36/50.
Ladies' Skeet Championship.—Mrs. L. J. Ervin (U.S.A.) 43/60.
International Skeet Match.—1, England 463/500; 2, U.S.A. 440.
Coronation Cup.—J. Wheater, 546/580.
World Championships (Moscow).—Trap, F. J. Eisenlauer (U.S.A.) 289/300; *Skeet*, A. Kaplan (U.S.S.R.) 196/200.
European Championships.—Trap (Geneva), L. Rossi (Italy) 193/200; *Skeet (Turin)*, E. Mayor (Switzerland) 97/100.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1958

International Horse Show (39th) (White City)

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, U.S.A. (G. Morris on Night Owl, F. Chapot on Diamant, H. Wiley on Nautical, W. Steinkraus on Ksar d'Esprit); 2, Great Britain (E. Williams on Pegasus XIII, A. Oliver on Red Admiral, Miss P. Smythe on Flanagan, W. White on Nizefela); 3, Ireland (J. Daly on Glenamaddy, P. Kiernan on Glencree, R. Molony on Liffey Vale, W. Ringrose on Ballymonty).
King George V. Cup.—1, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Master William; 2, Capt. P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on His Excellency; 3, G. Morris (U.S.A.) on Night Owl and H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Nautical.
Queen Elizabeth II. Cup.—1, Miss P. Smythe on Mr. Pollard; 2, Miss C. Middleton on Leo II; 3, Miss P. Smythe on Flanagan.
Horse and Hound Cup.—1, Captain P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on The Rock; 2, E. Williams (Great Britain) on Pegasus XIII; 3, A. Oliver (Great Britain) on Red Admiral.
Daily Mail Cup.—1, Captain P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on Uruguay; 2, Mrs. J. Banks on Earlsrath Rambler; 3, W. Wofford on Rathkeale; Captain Callado (Portugal) on Martingil; A. Oliver on Red Admiral; Miss P. Smythe on Mr. Pollard.
Lonsdale Cup.—1, Captain P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on The Rock; 2, A. Oliver (Great Britain) on Red Admiral; 3, A. Oliver (Great Britain) on John Gilpin.

SKATING, 1957–58

World Figure Skating Championships (Paris)

Men.—1, T. Brown (U.S.A.) 1,745·2 pts.; 2, D. Jenkins (U.S.A.) 1,684·4 pts.
Ladies.—1, Miss C. Heiss (U.S.A.) 1,780·6 pts.; 2, Miss I. Wendl (Austria) 1,679·0 pts.
Pairs.—R. Paul and Miss B. Wagner (Canada).
Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss J. M. Markham (Great Britain).

European Championships (Bratislava)

Men's Figure.—K. Divin (Czechoslovakia) 1,258·5 pts.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss I. Wendl (Austria) 1,632·5 pts.
Pairs.—Z. Dolezal and Miss V. Suchankova (Czechoslovakia).
Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss J. M. Markham (Great Britain).

World Speed Skating Championship.—O. Goncharenko (U.S.S.R.).
European Championship.—O. Goncharenko (U.S.S.R.).

British Championships

Men's Figure.—M. R. Booker.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss D. C. R. Peach.
Pairs.—A. F. Holles and Miss J. P. Coates.
Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss J. M. Markham.

SKI-ING, 1957–58

World's Alpine Championships.—Men, T. Seiler (Austria); *Ladies*, F. Danzer (Switzerland).
British Alpine Ski Championships.—Men, P. Seilern; *Ladies*, Mrs. S. Holmes; *Boys*, J. Rigby; *Girls*, T. Heald.
Cross-Country Championships.—J. Templer.
Roberts of Kandahar.—A. Midgley (Canada).
Duke of Kent Cup.—A. Midgley (Canada).
Duchess of Kent Cup.—Miss C. Sims.
Inter-Services Championship.—Army.

ARCHERY, 1958

British Championships

Men.—1, R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts.; 2, R. W. Goghan, 1,561 pts.; 3, D. J. Dalton, 1,544 pts.
Ladies.—1, Mrs. J. C. Reynolds, 1,641 pts.; 2, Miss J. E. Heywood, 1,636 pts.; 3, Mrs. R. Tems, 1,616 pts.
County Championship.—(Men).—1, Warwickshire 6,039 pts.; 2, Lancashire 5,482 pts. *(Ladies).*—1, Lancashire 6,053 pts.; 2, Warwickshire 5,922 pts.

World Championships

Men.—1, S. Thysell (Sweden); 2, O. Kallionpaa (Finland); 3, R. D. Matthews (G.B.). *Ladies.*—1, Mrs. S. Johansson (Sweden); 2, Miss A. Corby (U.S.A.); 3, Mrs. C. Meinhart (U.S.A.). *Teams.—(Men).*—1, Finland; 2, Sweden; 3, U.S.A. *(Ladies).*—1, U.S.A.; 2, Czechoslovakia; 3, South Africa.

British National Records

Flight Shooting (Distance).—490 yards, J. Flinton, 1955.
York Round (Men).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. at 80 yds. and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; R. D. Matthews, 992 pts., 1958.
Double York Round.—R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts., 1958.
Hereford Round (Ladies).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Miss J. Warner, 942, 1956.
Double Hereford Round.—Miss J. Warner, 1,817 pts., 1956.

BOXING, 1958

A.B.A. Championships (Winners)

Flyweight—J. Brown (Leith Victoria) (pts.); *Bantam*—H. Winstone (Dowlais) (pts.); *Feather*—M. Collins (Wales) (pts.); *Light*—Cpl. R. McTaggart (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light-Welter*—R. Kane (Greenock) (pts.); *Welter*—Cpl. B. Nancurvis (Army) (pts.); *Light-Middle*—S. Pearson (Doncaster) (pts.); *Middle*—P. Hill (Fitzroy Lodge) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—L/Bdr. J. Leeming (Army) (pts.); *Heavy*—D. Thomas (Polytechnic) (pts.).

Universities

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by seven bouts to two.

Imperial Services

Flyweight—L/A/C. G. John (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Bantam*—Dvr. D. Weller (Army) (pts.); *Feather*—A/C. R. Beaman (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light*—Cpl. R. McTaggart (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light-Welter*—Gnr. D. Higgins (Army) (pts.); *Welter*—L/Cpl. B. Nancurvis (Army) (2nd round); *Light-Middle*—J/T. R. Pritchard (R.A.F.) (2nd round); *Middle*—Sgt. E. Lee (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—L/Bdr. J. Leeming (Army) (3rd round); *Heavy*—L/S. P. James (R.N.) (pts.).

PROFESSIONAL BOXING

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title holders as in Oct. 1958

Flyweight—P. Perez (Argentine); *Bantamweight*—A. Halimi (France); *Featherweight*—H. Bassey (Nigeria); *Lightweight*—J. Brown (U.S.A.); *Welterweight*—V. Akins (U.S.A.); *Middleweight*—R. Robinson (U.S.A.); *Light-Heavyweight*—A. Moore (U.S.A.); *Heavyweight*—F. Patterson (U.S.A.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1958

Flyweight—F. Jones (Scotland); *Bantamweight*—P. Keenan (Scotland); *Featherweight*—C. Hill (Scotland); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—T. Molloy (England); *Middleweight*—T. Downes (England); *Light-Heavyweight*—R. Turpin (England); *Heavyweight*—B. London (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1958

Flyweight—D. Adams (South Africa); *Bantamweight*—P. Keenan (Scotland); *Featherweight*—P. Lewis (Trinidad); *Lightweight*—W. Toweel (South Africa); *Welterweight*—G. Barnes (Australia); *Middleweight*—D. Tiger (Nigeria); *Light-Heavyweight*—Y. Durelle (Canada); *Heavyweight*—B. London (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1958

Flyweight—Young Martin (Spain); *Bantamweight*—M. d'Agata (Italy); *Featherweight*—S. Caprari (Italy); *Lightweight*—D. Loi (Italy); *Welterweight*—(vacant); *Middleweight*—G. Scholz (W. Germany); *Light-Heavyweight*—A. Calzavara (Italy); *Heavyweight*—I. Johansson (Sweden).

WRESTLING, 1958

British Open Championships

Flyweight—P. Christie (Sparta W.C., London); *Bantamweight*—J. Turnbull (Scotland); *Featherweight*—A. Aspen (Bolton W.C.); *Lightweight*—H. Hall (Bolton W.C.); *Welterweight*—J. Feeney (Ireland); *Middleweight*—R. Myland (John Ruskin W.C., London); *Light-Heavyweight*—H. Kendall (John Ruskin W.C., London); *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond (Galtymore W.C., London).

London Championships

Bantamweight—P. Griffin; *Featherweight*—R. Donohoe; *Lightweight*—F. Broadribb; *Welterweight*—P. Porter; *Middleweight*—R. Myland; *Light-Heavyweight*—G. Sheedy; *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond.

Southern Counties Championships

Flyweight—P. Christie; *Bantamweight*—C. Radford; *Featherweight*—D. Allpress; *Lightweight*—F. Broadribb; *Welterweight*—P. Amey; *Middleweight*—R. Myland; *Light-Heavyweight*—H. Kendall; *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond.

Eastern and Midland Championships

Featherweight—H. Cammeron; *Lightweight*—J. Frost; *Welterweight*—P. Schneider; *Middleweight*—W. Bates; *Light-Heavyweight*—F. Lee; *Heavyweight*—E. Williams.

Northern Counties Championships

Flyweight—Derrick Gilligan; *Bantamweight*—Dennis Gilligan; *Featherweight*—J. Breaks; *Lightweight*—H. Hall; *Welterweight*—H. Owen; *Middleweight*—E. Knipe; *Light-Heavyweight*—Harrold Hall; *Heavyweight*—A. Buck.

BILLIARDS, 1957–58

World Amateur Billiards Championship (last held in 1954).—1, T. Cleary (Australia); 2, R. Marshall (Australia); 3, F. Edwards (England).—

English Amateur Billiards Championship.—L. Driffield beat J. Wright by 4,483–2,587 pts.

English Amateur Snooker Championship.—M. Owen beat J. Fitzmaurice by 11–8 frames.

"*News of the World*" £1,500 *Snooker Tournament.*—*Winner*—F. Davis; *Runner-up:* J. Pulman.

Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Miss M. Barrett; *Snooker:* Miss R. Holmes.

Boys' Billiards Championship.—P. Morgan.

Boys' Snooker Championship.—D. Bend.

B.A. and C.C. Youths.—Billiards: C. Marks; *Snooker:* W. West.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 *v.* J. Davis, Jan. 19–20, 1932.

Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.

Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).

All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.

Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.

English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—R. Lomas, 80 in 1957–58.

World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955.

Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

CHESS, 1958

Hastings Congress, Premier Tournament.—P. Keres (U.S.S.R.) 7½; S. Gligoric (Yugoslavia) 6½; M. Filip (Czechoslovakia) 6; L. W. Barden (England) 5; G. Kluger (Hungary) and O. Sterner (Sweden) 5.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4½–1½.

World Championship.—Botvinnik (U.S.S.R.) 12½; Smyslov (U.S.S.R.) 10½.

Bognor Regis Congress, Premier Tournament.—N. Karaklaic (Yugoslavia), B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia), R. G. Wade (England) 7½; P. H. Clarke and H. G. Rhodes (England) 7.

Ilford Congress, Premier Tournament.—J. Penrose and R. G. Wade 8½; L. W. Barden and P. H. Clarke 3; B. Cafferty and Dr. S. Fazekas 1.

County Championship Final.—Essex beat Yorkshire 9–7.

British Championships (Leamington Congress).—Men: L. W. Barden and J. Penrose 8½; P. H. Clarke 8; J. B. Howson 7½; J. A. Fuller and P. C. Gibbs 6½. *Ladies.*—Mrs. D. Bourdillon and Miss P. A. Sunnucks 5.

Girls'.—Miss S. Corbyn 5½; Miss J. Critchley 5. *Boys'.*—D. J. Mabbs 9½; M. E. Binks and D. Sherman 9.

BOWLS, 1957–58

English Bowling Association Championships (Mortlake).

Rinks.—S.F.: Livesey Memorial (Kent) beat Bedford Borough 20–16; Morton (Carlisle) beat Roker Marine (Sunderland) 17–16. *F.:* Morton beat Livesey Memorial 21–16.

Triples.—S.F.: Blackpool beat Silloth 17–15; Townsend (St. Albans) beat Weston Bath 17–15. *F.:* Blackpool beat Townsend 17–10.

Pairs.—S.F.: Mid-Surrey beat Chippenham Town 33–7; Lenton Unionists (Nottingham) beat Penzance 21–13. *F.:* Mid-Surrey (J. Martin and A. W. R. Hatto) beat Lenton Unionists 24–12.

Singles.—S.F.: H. Powell (Farnborough) beat C. Masters (Bristol) 21–17; F. Crockford (Bembridge) beat B. Baker (Melcombe Regis) 21–15. *F.:* H. Powell beat F. Crockford 21–10.

Inter-County Championship (*Middleton Cup*).—*S.F.*: Surrey beat Somerset 123–116; Buckinghamshire beat Nottinghamshire 110–108. *F.*: Surrey beat Buckinghamshire 145–88.

International Championship.—*Winners*—England.

Results.—England beat Wales 102–91; Ireland beat Scotland 88–87; Scotland beat England 99–86; Wales beat Ireland 104–96; England beat Ireland 109–97; Wales beat Scotland 106–93.

CYCLING, 1958

Tour de France (2,900 miles).—C. Gaul (Luxembourg).

4,000 *metres Individual Pursuit.*—T. Simpson (Doncaster) 5 m. 8·9 s.

World Cycling Championships (Rheims and Paris). *Professional Sprint.*—M. Rousseau (France).

Amateur Sprint.—I. Gasparella (Italy).

4,000 *metres Amateur Pursuit.*—N. Sheil (G.B.).

5,000 *metres Professional Pursuit.*—R. Rivière (France).

Amateur Road Race.—A. Schur (E. Germany) 4 hr. 53 m. 19 s. (110 miles).

Professional Road Race.—E. Baldini (Italy) 7 hr. 29 m. 32 s. (172 miles).

Bath Road "100" *Time Trial.*—O. Blower 4 hr. 2 m. 30 s.

British (*N.C.U.*) *Road Race Championship.*—F. Seggar.

British (*R.T.T.C.*) 100 *miles Time Trial Championship.*—R. Booty 4 hr. 1 m. 25 s.

British (*R.T.T.C.*) 50 *miles Time Trial Championship.*—M. Ward 1 hr. 55 m. 50 s.

British (*R.T.T.C.*) 12 *hours Time Trial Championship.*—R. Booty 263·41 miles.

British (*R.T.T.C.*) 24 *hours Time Trial Championship.*—D. White 484·74 miles.

News of the World "*Champion of Champions*" 1,000 *metres.*—L. Binch.

International Cycling (Isle of Man).—H. de Wolf, (Belgium) 5 hr. 2 m. 16·2 s. (113 miles).

MOTOR CYCLING, 1958

Senior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 2 hr. 40 m. 39·8 s. (98·63 m.p.h.); 2, R. Anderson (Norton) 2 hr. 46 m. 6 s. (95·40 m.p.h.); 3, R. N. Brown (Norton) 2 hr. 47 m. 58·8 s. (94·34 m.p.h.).

Junior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 93·97 m.p.h.; 2, D. Chadwick (Norton) 91·68 m.p.h.; 3, G. B. Tanner (Norton).

Manx Grand Prix (*Isle of Man*).—*Senior:* 1, E. J. Washer (Norton) 2 hr. 26 m. 9·8 s. (92·94 m.p.h.); 2, D. B. Crooks (Norton) 2 hr. 27 m. 57 s. (92·81 m.p.h.); 3, N. Minihan (Norton) 2 hr. 29 m. 15 s. (92·02 m.p.h.). *Junior:* 1, A. Shepherd (Bancroft A.J.S.) 2 hr. 32 m. 30·4 s. (89·08 m.p.h.); 2, D. B. Crooks (Norton) 2 hr. 33 m. 18·2 s. (88·61 m.p.h.); 3, E. J. Washer (Norton) 2 hr. 33 m. 37·8 s. (88·42 m.p.h.).

MOTOR RACING, 1958

24-*hour Race* (*Le Mans*).—1, Gendebien and Hill (Ferrari) 2,548·9 miles (106·2 m.p.h.); 2, P. and A. G. Whitehead (Aston Martin) 2,448·8 miles; 3, J. Behra and Herman (Porsche) 2,429·4 miles.

Monaco Grand Prix.—1, M. Trintignant (Cooper) 2 hr. 52 m. 27·9 s. (67·9 m.p.h.); 2, L. Musso (Ferrari) 2 hr. 52 m. 48·1 s.; 3, P. Collins (Ferrari) 2 hr. 53 m. 6·7 s.

French Grand Prix.—1, J. M. Hawthorn (Ferrari) 2 hr. 3 m. 21·3 s. (125·45 m.p.h.); 2, S. Moss (Vanwall) 2 hr. 3 m. 45·9 s.; 3, von Trips (Ferrari) 2 hr. 4 m. 21 s.

European Grand Prix (*Francorchamps*).—1, C. A. S. Brooks (Vanwall) 1 hr. 37 m. 6·3 s. (129·9 m.p.h.); 2, J. M. Hawthorn (Ferrari) 1 hr. 37 m. 27 s.; 3, S. Lewis-Evans (Vanwall) 1 hr. 40 m. 7·2 s.

German Grand Prix.—1, C. A. S. Brooks (Vanwall) 2 hr. 21 m. 15 s. (90·35 m.p.h.); 2, R. Salvadori (Cooper) 2 hr. 24 m. 44·7 s.; 3, M. Trintignant (Cooper) 2 hr. 26 m. 26·2 s.

Portuguese Grand Prix.—1, S. Moss (Vanwall) 2 hr. 11 m. 27·8 s.; 2, J. M. Hawthorn (Ferrari) 2 hr. 16 m. 4·5 s.; 3, S. Lewis-Evans (Vanwall).

British Grand Prix (*Silverstone*).—1, P. Collins (Ferrari) 2 hr. 9 m. 4·2 s. (102·05 m.p.h.); 2, J. M. Hawthorn (Ferrari) 2 hr. 9 m. 28·4 s.; 3, R. Salvadori (Cooper) 2 hr. 9 m. 54·8 s.

Daily Express International Trophy Race (*Silverstone*).—1, P. Collins (Ferrari) 1 hr. 26 m. 14·6 s. (101·82 m.p.h.); 2, R. Salvadori (Cooper) 1 hr. 26 m. 38 s.; 3, M. Gregory (Maserati) 1 hr. 26 m. 51 s.

Italian Grand Prix (*Monza*).—1, C. A. S. Brooks (Vanwall) 2 hr. 3 m. 47·8 s. (121·2 m.p.h.); 2, J. M. Hawthorn (Ferrari) 2 hr. 4 m. 12 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 4 m. 16·1 s.

Tourist Trophy (*Goodwood*).—1, S. Moss and C. A. S. Brooks (Aston Martin) 4 hr. 1 m. 17 s. (88·33 m.p.h.); 2, R. Salvadori and J. Brabham (Aston Martin) 4 hr. 1 m. 17·4 s.; 3, C. Shelby and S. Lewis-Evans (Aston Martin) 4 hr. 1 m. 17·8 s.

TABLE TENNIS, 1957–58

European Championships (Budapest)

Singles.—*Men:* Z. Berczik (Hungary) beat E. Gyetvai (Hungary) 3–0; *Women:* Miss E. Koczian (Hungary) beat Miss A. S. Haydon (England) 3–2.

Doubles.—*Men:* L. Stipek and L. Vyhanovsky (Czechoslovakia) beat Reiter and Bottner (Roumania) 3–0; *Women:* Miss Rozeanu and Miss Zeller (Roumania) beat Miss E. Koczian and Miss Mossocay (Hungary) 3–1; *Mixed:* Z. Berczik and Miss Farkas (Hungary) beat F. Sido and Miss E. Koczian (Hungary) 3–1.

Men's Team Cup.—Hungary.

Women's Team Cup.—England.

County Championship.—Middlesex.

English Open Championships (Wembley)

Singles.—*Men:* F. Sido (Hungary) beat J. Vogrinc (Yugoslavia) 3–1; *Women:* Mrs. A. Simon (Netherlands) beat Miss H. Elliot (Scotland) 3–2.

Doubles.—*Men:* F. Sido and Z. Berczik (Hungary) beat J. Vogrinc and Z. Hrbud (Yugoslavia) 3–0; *Women:* Miss A. S. Haydon and Miss P. Mortimer (England) beat Mrs. D. Collins and Miss P. Rook (England) 3–2; *Mixed:* F. Sido and Miss E. Koczian (Hungary) beat Z. Hrbud (Yugoslavia) and Miss A. S. Haydon (England) 3–2.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, T. G. Draper, 47 Lindon Drive, Alvaston, Derby.

ARCHERY.—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—Scottish Football Association, 6 Park Gardens, Glasgow, C.3.

ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., 54 Torrington Place, W.C.1.

—— Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Amies, Toft Lodge, St. Catherine's Road, Broxbourne, Herts.

BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Esq., Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.

BILLIARDS.—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Sec.*, W. E. Chappell, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.

BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, J. O. McIntosh, 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

CANOEING.—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, J. W. Dudderidge, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Herts.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, H. Rogers; A. P. Page; 276 Whitchurch Lane, Edgware, Middx.

CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, R. Aird, M.C., T.D.

—— Women's Cricket Association. *Sec.*, Miss N. Rheinberg, "Brondis," 9 Birkdale Avenue, Pinner, Middx.

CROQUET.—The Croquet Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. L. C. Apps, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

CYCLING.—National Cyclists' Union, 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.

FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig, 12A Tenterden Street, W.1.

—— Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. G. Allwork, 4 Tithe Court, Hall Lane, Hendon, N.W.4.

GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Brig. E. Brickman, D.S.O.

—— English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.

—— Ladies' Golf Union, Sandilands, Sandwich Bay, Kent. *Sec.*, Miss S. M. Bryan Smith.

HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, W. C. Longstaff, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

—— All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. E. Jones, O.B.E., T.D., 20 Horn Park Lane, S.E.12.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, O.B.E., River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, 46 Meadway Court, N.W.11. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Holton.

RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Sec.*, E. W. Weatherby, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Page, The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.

RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 126 Southborough Road, Bickley, Bromley, Kent.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice.

—— The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.

SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SKI-ING.—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. S. G. Tennant, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.

—— Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Wonersh, nr. Guildford, Surrey.

SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, O.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, D. P. Lowen, 214 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services(O); B.E.A.services(E).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O)	3,453	Delhi (O)	5,213	Montreal (O)	3,310
Accra (O)	3,628	Detroit (O)	3,862	Moscow (E)	1,549
Aden (O)	4,102	Djakarta (O)	4,334	Munich (E)	588
Ajaccio (E)	791	Düsseldorf (E)	321	Nairobi (O)	4,427
Amsterdam (E)	231	Entebbe (O)	4,307	Naples (E)	1,012
Athens (E)	1,501	Frankfurt (E)	406	Nassau (O)	4,371
Baghdad (O)	3,135	Gander, Nfld. (O)	2,441	New York (O)	3,503
Bahrain (O)	3,467	Geneva (E)	468	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E)	2,028
Bangkok (O)	6,950	Gibraltar (E)	1,085	Oslo (E)	722
Barbados (O)	4,817	Hamburg (E)	463	Palma (Majorca) (E)	834
Barcelona (E)	713	Hanover (E)	436	Paris (E)	215
Basle (E)	446	Hong Kong (O)	8,214	Rangoon (O)	6,580
Basra (O)	3,235	Istanbul (E)	1,562	Rome (E)	908
Beirut (O)	2,367	Johannesburg (O)	6,275	Salzburg (E)	652
Berlin (E)	593	Kano (O)	2,881	San Francisco (O)	6,187
Bermuda (O)	3,443	Karachi (O)	4,531	Singapore (O)	7,752
Biarritz (E)	555	Khartoum (O)	3,213	Stavanger (E)	564
Bombay (O)	4,974	Kingston (Jamaica) (O)	4,906	Stockholm (E)	899
Bordeaux (E)	458	Kuala Lumpur (O)	7,814	Teheran (O)	3,403
Boston (O)	3,369	Kuwait (O)	3,264	Tel Aviv (E)	2,230
Brussels (E)	218	Lagos (O)	3,390	Tokyo (O)	10,190
Calcutta (O)	5,939	Lisbon (E)	972	Trinidad (O)	5,032
Chicago (O)	4,099	Madrid (E)	775	Tripoli (E)	1,529
Cologne (E)	331	Malta (E)	1,306	Venice (E)	703
Colombo (O)	5,926	Melbourne (O)	11,939	Vienna (E)	791
Copenhagen (E)	609	Milan (E)	581	Warsaw (E)	914
Damascus (O)	2,464	Montego Bay (O)	4,812	Zürich (E)	491
Darwin (O)	9,875				

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., *see* Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets (1s. 9d.), Post Offices in the United Kingdom (3s. 6d.) and Postal Addresses (1s. 3d.).

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES

LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 3d.
Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 4½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less ..... 1½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(*a*) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf.*

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 3d.
For each further oz., or less ..... 1d.

(*b*) *Elsewhere:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 6d.
For each further oz., or less ..... 4d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, none: Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—Inland and elsewhere length 32 in. ; length + twice diameter, 39 in. (B) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 24 × 18 × 18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 24 in. length + width + depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4 × 2½ in.

POST CARDS (p. 1173).

Inland, British Commonwealth etc. in (*a*) *above* :—

Single ..... 2½d.
Reply paid (2½d. stamp on each part) ..... 5d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

Single ..... 4d.
Reply paid ..... 8d.
Limit of size—see p. 1173.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1173).

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2d.
Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 4d.
For each further 2 oz., or less ..... 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

For first 2 oz. ..... 2d.
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 1d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 1½d. for the first 2 ounces and 1d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: SIZE, as for Letters; Cards (and envelopes) must be at least 4 × 2½ in. WEIGHT: Inland, 2 lb. All destinations abroad, 6½ lb.; but a single printed volume up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 2½d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada (*incl. Newfoundland*) and by *direct* steamship *only* :—

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. ..... 1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) ..... ½d.
Size limit: 24 × 18 × 18 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 10 oz. ... 6d. (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less ... ... 1d.

Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 5 lb.; *Elsewhere*, 4 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(*See also* p. 1173).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):—

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... per copy 2½d.
Every further 6 oz., or less ..... per copy 1½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Inland (Papers whether "Registered at G.P.O." or not) and *British Commonwealth and Foreign:—*
As for Printed Papers.

SAMPLES (*See also* p. 1173).

Inland (not to Irish Republic) :—

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2d.
Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 4d.
Every additional 2 oz. or less ..... 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2d.
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 1d.

LIMITS: Inland Size 24 × 18 × 18 in., weight 8 oz.; Abroad: British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 24 × 12 × 12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters 8 lb, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A.

SMALL PACKETS (*See also* p. 1173).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)

Not exceeding 10 oz. .... 10d (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 2d.
LIMITS: Size, as for letters A and B; weight 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (*See also* p. 1172).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz. ..... 1s. 8d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 4d.
Plus appropriate fee for insurance.
LIMITS: size, 12 × 8 × 4 in.: weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably at right angles to the name and address of the addressee

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic Channel Is. or I. o Man are liable to customs duty except in last case, the sender must declare content when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (1s. or 2s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic and some overseas countries (fee 6d., and a deposit).

Inland:—(Limit of size, length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.) :—

U.K. and Irish Republic :—

Not over 2 lb. ...	1s. 6d.	Not over 6 lb. ...	2s. 6d.
,, ,, 3 lb. ...	1s. 9d.	,, ,, 7 lb. ...	2s. 9d.
,, ,, 4 lb. ...	2s. 0d.	,, ,, 8 lb. ...	3s. 0d.
,, ,, 5 lb. ...	2s. 3d.	,, ,, 12 lb. ...	3s. 3½d.

Not over 15 lb. (limit) ... 3s. 6d.

H.M. Forces Abroad, *see* p. 1178.

*

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL										AIR MAIL	
	2 lb.		3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.		22 lb.		Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aden	6	0	6	0	9	3	13	0	21	0	4 0	—
Afghanistan	10	6	14	0	14	0	18	0	28	6	7 6	—
Alaska	8	6	8	6	14	6	24	0	43	0	5 6	—
Albania	10	0	13	0	13	0	15	0	24	6	8 6*	3 0
Algeria	7	0	9	3	9	3	11	6	18	6	2 3	—
Antigua	6	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	19	0	7 3	—
Argentine Republic	9	0	9	0	11	6	15	0	24	0	9 9	—
Ascension	5	6	5	6	7	6	10	6	16	0	—	—
Australia (*a*)											13 0	—
Austria	7	6	10	0	10	0	12	6	20	6	7 3*	2 0
Azores	7	6	7	6	9	6	12	6	20	0	3 6	—
Bahamas (*Sea direct*)	5	0	5	0	7	6	10	0	14	6	} 5 0	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	7	6	7	6	13	0	21	0	36	0		—
Balearic Islands	9	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	20	0	8 9*	3 3
Barbados	5	6	5	6	7	6	10	0	15	0	7 3	—
Belgian Congo—												
(1) Provinces of Kasai, Katanga and Kivu and Ruanda-Urundi (*Via* Belgium)	10	0	10	0	14	3	18	6	33	0	}	—
(*Sea direct*)	7	0	7	0	11	0	16	0	27	6		—
(2) Remainder (*Via* Belgium)	9	0	9	0	13	0	17	6	30	0	} 7 0	—
(*Sea direct*)	7	0	7	0	11	0	16	0	27	6		—
Belgium	6	3	6	3	8	0	10	6	15	6	5 6*	1 0
Bermuda (*Via* U.S.A.)	7	9	7	9	12	0	18	0	29	3	} 4 0	—
(*Sea direct*)	6	0	6	0	9	0	11	6	17	0		—
Bolivia—												
Province of Beni only	9	9	9	9	13	0	17	6	26	0	—	—
Except Beni	8	0	8	0	12	0	16	6	26	0	—	—
Brazil	9	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	25	6	7 6	—
British Guiana	5	6	5	6	8	6	12	0	18	6	7 9	—
British Honduras (*Sea direct*)	5	6	5	6	8	0	10	6	16	6	} 6 3	—
(*Via* Jamaica)	7	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	22	0		—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	8	0	8	0	13	6	22	0	37	6		—
Brunei	7	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	22	0	10 6	—
Bulgaria	8	9	11	0	11	0	13	6	22	0	7 3*	2 9
Burma	9	6	9	6	12	6	17	6	25	3	7 6	—
Cambodia	9	6	12	6	12	6	15	6	25	6	10 6	—
Cameroons (British)	9	0	9	0	12	0	15	6	22	3	4 0	—
Cameroons (French)	6	3	6	3	8	6	11	6	17	6	5 3	—
Canada	8	6	8	6	11	0	15	0	21	0	5 6(*b*)	—
Canary Islands	8	6	10	0	10	0	12	0	18	0	8 9*	3 3
Cape Verde Islands	8	6	8	6	10	6	13	6	22	0	4 3	—
Cayman Islands	6	6	6	6	9	0	12	6	17	6	6 9	—
Ceylon	6	3	6	3	10	6	14	6	22	0	6 9	—
Chile	9	6	13	6	13	6	19	0	32	0	10 0	—
China (including Manchuria). For Formosa see separate entry (*Via* U.S.S.R.)	11	6	11	6	15	0	20	0	32	6	} 7 9	—
(*Sea Direct*)	7	6	7	6	11	9	16	6	27	6		—
Colombia (Republic of)—												
(A) All places except those under (B) and (C) below	10	0	10	0	19	6	31	0	51	6	}	—
(B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sabanilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco	10	0	10	0	14	0	20	0	32	0	}10 0	—
(C) Depts. of Cauca and Valle except Buenaventura	10	0	10	0	18	9	26	6	41	6		
Cook (or Hervey) Islands	6	6	6	6	10	0	14	6	23	0	16 9	—
Corsica	6	0	8	6	8	6	10	3	16	6	6 0*	1 6
Costa Rica	8	6	8	6	13	0	19	6	32	6	6 9	—
Cuba (*Via* U.S.A.)	8	6	8	6	13	0	19	6	32	6	} 5 9	—
(*Sea direct*)	7	6	7	6	11	0	15	0	23	9		—
Cyprus	5	6	5	6	8	6	11	0	17	6	} 2 9	—
(*Via* France and Italy)	7	6	7	6	10	3	13	0	20	6		—
Czechoslovakia	8	0	9	6	9	6	11	6	18	6	6 6*	2 6
Dahomey	7	6	9	6	9	6	12	0	19	6	4 6	—
Denmark	6	0	7	6	7	6	9	6	14	6	6 6*	1 9
Dominica	6	0	6	0	8	6	10	6	16	3	7 0	—
Dominican Republic (*Via* U.S.A.)	8	6	12	9	12	9	18	0	30	6	} 6 6	—
(*Sea direct*)	7	0	9	0	9	0	11	6	18	6		—
Ecuador	10	0	10	0	13	6	19	3	30	6	—	—
Egypt	9	0	9	0	11	9	15	0	21	6	2 9	—
El Salvador (Republic of). (*Via* Panama)	9	0	9	0	13	6	18	9	31	0	} 7 0	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	13	6	13	6	19	0	27	0	45	0		—
Ethiopia (including Eritrea)	8	6	12	9	12	9	18	0	30	0	5 6(*c*)	—
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	7	6	7	6	10	6	14	0	22	6	—	—
Fanning Island (including Washington and Christmas Islands)	8	3	8	3	14	6	22	0	—		13 0(*d*)	—
Faroes	6	0	7	6	7	6	9	6	14	6	—	—
Fiji Islands	7	0	7	0	10	6	15	0	24	6	14 3	—
Finland	6	6	8	6	8	6	10	6	16	9	7 9*	3 0
Formosa (Taiwan)	11	6	11	6	15	0	20	0	32	6	11 0	—
France	6	0	7	6	7	6	9	6	14	6	6 0*	1 3

(*a*) Australia: Not over 1 lb., 3s. 0d.; each additional lb., 1s. 9d.
(*b*) Newfoundland, 5s. 0d.
(*c*) Eritrea 4s. 0d.
(*d*) Limit 11 lb.
* Rate for 1st lb.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
	2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
French Equatorial Africa	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
French Guiana	7 6	10 6	10 6	12 9	20 6	8 3	—
French Guinea	7 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	4 6	—
French Polynesia	9 6	9 6	15 0	21 6	36 3	17 9	—
French Somali Coast	7 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	25 0	5 9	—
French West Indies	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	—	—
Gambia	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	17 0	4 0	—
Germany	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0*	1 6
Ghana	8 0	8 0	11 6	15 3	21 0	4 0	—
Gibraltar	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 3	17 0	6 6*	2 9
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	8 0	8 0	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
Greece (*Sea direct*)	6 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	21 6	8 3*	4 0
(*Via* France)	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 6		
Greenland	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
Grenada	5 6	5 6	7 9	10 0	15 0		
Guatemala (*Via* Panama)	9 6	9 6	13 0	18 9	31 0	7 3	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	10 6	10 6	16 0	23 6	40 0		
Haiti (Republic of) (*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	12 6	18 3	31 0	6 6	—
(*Via* Dominican Republic)	7 6	7 6	10 6	13 0	21 0		
Hawaii	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	10 0	—
Honduras (Republic of) (*Via* Panama)	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 6	29 9	7 0	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	9 0	15 0	15 0	22 6	39 0		
Hong Kong	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 6	8 6	—
Hungary	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 6	6 9*	2 6
Iceland	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	9 3*	3 9
India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6	25 6	6 6	—
India, Portuguese	9 0	12 6	12 6	16 0	26 3	7 0	—
Indonesia	8 6	11 0	11 0	15 6	—	10 6(*d*)	—
Iran	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	26 9	4 0	—
Iraq (*Via* Lebanon)	8 3	8 3	13 0	18 3	32 3	4 0	—
(*All Sea*)	7 9	7 9	11 6	15 0	25 6		
Israel	8 0	8 0	11 6	17 6	26 0	3 3	—
Italy	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
Ivory Coast	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
Jamaica	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 0	—
Japan and Ryukyu Islands (*Sea direct*)	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 6	—	10 0(*d*)	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	14 0	21 6	—		
Jordan	8 0	11 6	11 6	14 6	25 0	3 0	—
Kenya and Uganda	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
Korea (South only)	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	—	11 0(*d*)	—
Lebanon (Republic of)	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 0	—
Liberia	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	—	—
Libya	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 6	21 6	1 9	—
Luxembourg	5 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	13 0	5 6*	1 0
Macao	8 6	8 6	12 0	16 6	27 6	—	—
Madagascar	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0	8 0	—
Madeira	6 9	6 9	8 6	10 9	17 0	—	—
Malaya (Federation of) and the Colony of Singapore	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	8 9	—
Christmas Island	10 3	10 3	16 0	23 0	—	—	—
Malta	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 6	17 0	7 0*	3 3
Marianne Islands (Guam only)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	—
Mauritania	5 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	4 6	—
Mauritius (including Rodriguez Island)	6 6	6 6	10 0	13 6	20 0	8 0	—
Mexico—							
All places except Chetumal (*Sea direct*)	8 9	8 9	11 6	14 6	20 6	8 0	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	11 0	11 0	16 0	23 6	38 0		
Chetumal only (*Via* British Honduras)	6 3	6 3	9 0	11 6	19 0		
Montserrat	5 9	5 9	8 6	11 0	17 6	7 6	—
Morocco—							
Northern Zone	8 6	10 9	10 9	13 0	21 6	3 0	—
Southern Zone and Tangier	7 3	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	2 6	—
Nauru Island	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	—	13 0(*d*)	—
Nepal (Kathmandu only)	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6(*e*)	—	6 6(*e*)	—
Netherlands	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	15 0	5 6*	1 0
Netherlands Antilles	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	20 0	6 6	—
Netherlands New Guinea	10 0	10 0	13 6	17 0	28 0	12 6	—
New Caledonia	9 9	9 9	15 0	20 6	—	—	—
New Guinea Territory	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	—	13 0(*d*)	—
New Hebrides (including Banks and Torres Islands)	9 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	—	16 6	—
New Zealand	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	13 0	—
Nicaragua (*Via* Panama)	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 6	21 0	6 9	—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	7 6	7 6	12 3	18 0	29 0		
Niger	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
Nigeria	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
North Borneo (including Labuan)	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	10 3	—
Norway	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 6*	2 3
Pakistan	10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6	6 6	—
Panama (Republic of)	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 6	23 0	6 0	—
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.A. Territory) (*Via* U.S.A.)	6 6	6 6	11 6	17 6	30 0	6 0	—
(*Sea direct*)	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 6	20 6		

* Rate for 1st lb. (*d*) Limit 11 lb. (*e*) Limit 10 lb.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
	2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Papua	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	—	13 0(d)	—
Paraguay	7 9	7 9	11 6	14 6	24 0	9 6	—
Persian Gulf—British Post Offices in Bahrain, Dubai (including Sharjah) Kuwait, Muscat and Qatar (Doha and Umm Said).....(*Via Lebanon*)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
(*All Sea*)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0		
Peru, except Loreto	10 6	15 0	15 0	20 0	33 0	7 9	—
Department of Loreto	10 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	7 9	—
Philippines (Republic of the)	9 6	9 6	12 9	16 9	24 3	9 9	—
Pitcairn Island	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 0	—	—	—
Poland	6 6	8 3	8 3	10 0	15 6	8 0*	2 6
Portugal	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 0	17 0	7 6*	2 6
Portuguese East Africa	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 3	21 6	8 0	—
Portuguese Timor	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 6	—	17 9(d)	—
Portuguese West Africa—							
Angola	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	7 3	—
Guinea	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	—	—
Principe; S. Thomé	8 6	8 6	11 6	14 6	23 6	—	—
Puerto Rico	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 6	—
Reunion	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0	8 3	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)—							
All Parts.....(*Via* Beira)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0		—
Northern Rhodesia...(*Via* Capetown)	(g)					6 6	—
Nyasaland .....(*Via* Capetown)	(h)						—
Southern Rhodesia ...(*Via* Capetown)	(g)						—
Roumania	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 6	26 6	—	—
St. Helena	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
St. Kitts—Nevis Anguilla	5 6	5 6	8 6	10 6	17 3	7 3	—
St. Lucia	6 6	6 6	9 0	11 6	17 0	7 3	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 0	—	5 6(d)	—
St. Vincent	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	7 3	—
Samoa.....(*Via* New Zealand)	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0		—
(*Via* U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	37 6	15 9	—
Samoa (U.S.A. Territory)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0		—
Sarawak	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	9 3	—
Saudi Arabia	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	27 0	4 0	—
Senegal	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
Seychelles	6 9	6 9	10 6	15 6	25 0	6 9	—
Sierra Leone	7 0	7 0	9 6	12 6	18 6	4 0	—
Solomon Islands (*f*)	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	—	17 9(d)	—
Somalia	9 3	9 3	12 6	16 6	28 0	6 0	—
Somaliland Protectorate	7 6	7 6	11 6	15 6	26 0	4 6	—
South Africa—							
(1) Union of South Africa (including Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland)	(*i*)						—
(2) Bechuanaland Protectorate—							
All places except Kasane	(*k*)					6 9(d)	—
Kasane	(*l*)						—
(3) South-west Africa	(*k*)						—
Spain (except Balearic Islands)	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	8 9*	3 3
Spanish Guinea	9 6	11 6	11 6	14 0	23 0	6 0	—
Spanish West Africa	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	20 0	4 0	—
Sudan (Republic of)	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	4 0	—
Sudan, French	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
Surinam	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	24 6	8 0	—
Sweden	6 6	6 6	8 6	10 6	16 6	7 0*	2 3
Switzerland, including Liechtenstein	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	17 0	6 0*	1 6
Syria (Republic of)	7 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6	2 9	—
Tanganyika Territory	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
Thailand (Siam)	9 0	9 0	12 6	16 0	25 6	8 3	—
Togo, French Sphere	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
Tonga (Friendly Islands)	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	15 6	—
Tortola (British Virgin Islands)	6 6	6 6	11 6	16 6	28 3	6 9	—
Trinidad and Tobago	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 3	16 0	7 3	—
Tristan da Cunha	6 9	6 9	11 6	18 3	—	—	—
Tunisia	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	2 3	—
Turkey	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0		—
(*Sea direct*)	9 3	11 6	11 6	15 6	25 0	8 3*	4 3
(*Via* France)	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 3	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	7 0	7 0	11 6	17 6	30 0	5 6	—
U.S.A. (except Alaska)	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	16 3*	6 3
U.S.S.R. in Europe	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	34 0	6 9	—
U.S.S.R. in Asia	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
Upper Volta	7 9	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 0	9 0	—
Uruguay	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
Vatican City State	10 9	10 9	13 0	15 0	22 0	7 9	—
Venezuela	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 3	10 6	—
Viet-nam (South only)	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 9	—
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	8 0*	3 6
Yugoslavia	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 6	20 0	5 3	—
Zanzibar							

(*d*) Limit 11 lb. (*f*) Except Buka and Bougainville. (*g*) 2s. 9d. per lb. (*h*) 3s. 0d. per lb.
(*i*) 2s. 0d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (*k*) 2s. 6d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (*l*) As for Northern Rhodesia. * Rate for 1st lb.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item (except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe) at the top left-hand corner on the address side; alternatively the words "By Air Mail" may be written boldly in the same position, but the absence of an Air Mail Label may lead to delay. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (*see* leaflet PL89).

AIR LETTERS, postage 6*d.*, written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

SECOND CLASS MAIL. Printed papers, Commercial Papers, Samples, Small Packets may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charges: Commercial Papers, 6*d.*; Small Packets, 10*d.* NEWSPAPERS. Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no Second Class air mail service to Europe.

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 6*d.* for the first ounce,
4*d.* for each additional ounce.
Postcards, 4*d.*

For *Gibraltar* and *Malta* the rates are:
Letters, 3*d.* for the first ounce,
1½*d.* for each additional ounce.
Postcards, 2½*d.*

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1166–8.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and second class mail appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1166–8.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1166–8. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, see G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet from Post Offices (*free*).

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½ oz.	Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*		*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Aden	0 9	5	5	Cocos (Keeling Is.)	1 3	8	6
Afghanistan	1 3	8	6	Colombia	1 3	8	6
Alaska	1 3	8	6	Cook Islands	1 6	9	7
Algeria	0 9	5	5	Costa Rica	1 3	8	6
Antigua	1 3	8	6	Cuba	1 3	8	6
Argentine Republic	1 3	8	6	Cyprus	0 9	5	5
Ascension	No service			Dahomey	1 3	8	6
Australia	1 6	9	7	Doha, *see* Qatar.			
Azores	0 9	5	5	Dominica	1 3	8	6
Bahamas	1 3	8	6	Dominican Republic	1 3	8	6
Bahrain	0 9	5	5	Dubai	0 9	5	5
Banks Islands	1 6	9	7	Ecuador	1 3	8	6
Barbados	1 3	8	6	Egypt	0 9	5	5
Belgian Congo	1 3	8	6	Eritrea	0 9	5	5
Bermuda	1 3	8	6	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	0 9	5	5
Bolivia	1 3	8	6	Falkland Islands	1 3	8	6
Brazil	1 3	8	6	Fanning Island	1 6	9	7
British Guiana	1 3	8	6	Fiji Islands	1 6	9	7
British Honduras	1 3	8	6	Formosa (Taiwan)	1 6	9	7
Brunei	1 3	8	6	French Eqat. Africa	1 3	8	6
Burma	1 3	8	6	French Guiana	1 3	8	6
Cambodia	1 3	8	6	French Guinea	1 3	8	6
Cameroons	1 3	8	6	French Polynesia	1 6	9	7
Canada	1 3	8	6	French Somali Coast	0 9	5	5
Cape Verde Islands‡	—	—	—	French West Indies	1 3	8	6
Caroline Islands	1 6	9	7	Gambia	1 3	8	6
Cayman Islands	1 3	8	6	Gaza and Khan Yunis	0 9	5	5
Ceylon	1 3	8	6	Ghana	1 3	8	6
Chile	1 3	8	6	Gilbert and Ellice Islds.	1 6	9	7
China	1 6	9	7	Greenland‡	—	—	—

* Newspapers 2*d.* per ½ oz. less in each case.
‡ Rates as for Europe, see above.
§ *See* Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Grenada	1 3	8	6
Guatemala	1 3	8	6
Gwadur	1 3	8	6
Haiti (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Hawaii	1 3	8	6
Honduras (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Hong Kong	1 3	8	6
India	1 3	8	6
Indonesia	1 3	8	6
Iran (Persia)	0 9	5	5
Iraq	0 9	5	5
Israel	0 9	5	5
Ivory Coast	1 3	8	6
Jamaica	1 3	8	6
Japan	1 6	9	7
Jordan	0 9	5	5
Kenya	1 3	8	6
Korea, all parts	1 6	9	7
Kuwait	0 9	5	5
Laos	1 3	8	6
Lebanon	0 9	5	5
Leeward Islands§	—	—	—
Liberia	1 3	8	6
Libya	0 9	5	5
Macao	1 3	8	6
Madagascar	1 3	8	6
Madeira‡	—	—	—
Malaya (Federation)	1 3	8	6
Marianne Islands	1 6	9	7
Marshall Islands	1 6	9	7
Mauritania	1 3	8	6
Mauritius	1 3	8	6
Mexico	1 3	8	6
Montserrat	1 3	8	6
Morocco	0 9	5	5
Muscat	0 9	5	5
Nepal	1 3	8	6
Netherlands:			
Antilles	1 3	8	6
New Guinea	1 3	8	6
New Caledonia	1 6	9	7
New Guinea Territory	1 6	9	7
New Hebrides	1 6	9	7
New Zealand	1 6	9	7
Nicaragua	1 3	8	6
Niger	1 3	8	6
Nigeria	1 3	8	6
Norfolk Island	1 6	9	7
North Borneo	1 3	8	6
Northern Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
Nyasaland	1 3	8	6
Pakistan	1 3	8	6
Panama (Republic) / Panama Canal Zone	1 3	8	6
Papua	1 6	9	7
Paraguay	1 3	8	6

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Peru	1 3	8	6
Philippines	1 6	9	7
Pitcairn Island	1 6	9	7
Portuguese:			
East Africa	1 3	8	6
Timor	1 6	9	7
West Africa	1 3	8	6
Puerto Rico	1 3	8	6
Qatar	0 9	5	5
Réunion	1 3	8	6
Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
St. Helena	1 3	8	6
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 3	8	6
St. Lucia	1 3	8	6
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 3	8	6
St. Vincent	1 3	8	6
Salvador	1 3	8	6
Samoa, British	1 6	9	7
Samoa, U.S.A.	1 6	9	7
Sarawak	1 3	8	6
Saudi Arabia	0 9	5	5
Senegal	1 3	8	6
Seychelles	1 3	8	6
Sharjah	0 9	5	5
Sierra Leone	1 3	8	6
Singapore	1 3	8	6
Solomon Islands	1 6	9	7
Somalia	1 3	8	6
Somaliland Prot.	0 9	5	5
South Africa	1 3	8	6
Southern Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
Spanish Guinea	1 3	8	6
West Africa	0 9	5	5
Sudan (Republic)	0 9	5	5
Sudan, French	1 3	8	6
Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	1 3	8	6
Syria	0 9	5	5
Tanganyika	1 3	8	6
Thailand (Siam)	1 3	8	6
Tibet	1 3	8	6
Togoland, French	1 3	8	6
Tonga	1 6	9	7
Tortola (B.W.I.)	1 3	8	6
Trinidad and Tobago	1 3	8	6
Tunisia	0 9	5	5
Turks and Caicos Is.	1 3	8	6
Uganda	1 3	8	6
United States	1 3	8	6
Upper Volta	1 3	8	6
Uruguay	1 3	8	6
U.S.S.R. (Asia)‡	—	—	—
Venezuela	1 3	8	6
Viet-Nam	1 3	8	6
Virgin Island of U.S.A.	1 3	8	6
Wake Island	1 6	9	7
Yemen	0 9	5	5
Zanzibar	1 3	8	6

* Newspapers 2d. per ½ oz. less in each case.
‡ Rates as for Europe, see above.
§ *See* Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, 14, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £500 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £25 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1*d*.).

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 3d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of value are destroyed; packets containing anything of value, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2½d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested *at the time of posting*.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 9*d*.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 3*d*. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are *re-registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of *letters*, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months; thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5*s*. for 12 months, and 10*s*. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken*. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1*s*. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3*d*. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (*a*) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1*s*. less any prepaid excess postage); (*b*) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10*s*. or more in value (1*s*.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels* (*including items sent to the Irish Republic*): The fees for registration are 1*s*. covering compensation up to £10; 1*s*. 1*d*., £20; and 1*d*. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 2*s*. 8*d*. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way*: Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter* post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1173) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5.

Compensation for eggs, fish, poultry, game and rabbits, meat, fruit and vegetables is paid only if sent by *parcel post*; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 1*s.* 0*d.* If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18*s.*) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—1*s.* 2*d.* for £12; 2*d.* each further £12 up to 6*s.* 8*d.* for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For *H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses* (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93*s.* may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (*not* letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (*not* to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships.)—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 1*s.* 2*d.*; £2, 1*s.* 4*d.*; £5, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2*d.* An additional charge of 6*d.* is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4*d.* in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (*below*) is available on Sundays only. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 4*d.*:—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 1*s.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 3*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on *addressee's* application (1*s.* per mile, or part of a mile, and 2*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at *sender's* request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (1*s.* + postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) *Special delivery on Sundays of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays.* Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available *only*: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: *to* London only *from* towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch *preceding* night mails (in London 4.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 3*s.* 0*d.* in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) ("*Railex.*") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail met, and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 6*s.*; 1 lb. (maximum) 7*s.* 0*d.*; but packets from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 1*s.* 0*d.*; 4 oz., 1*s.* 8*d.*; 1 lb. (maximum), 2*s.* 7*d.*; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 7*d.* The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, *see* preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Cor-

poration, letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): 2 oz., 11*d.*; 4 oz., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1 lb. (maximum), 2*s.* 4*d.* The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 1*s.* is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (*See* P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size 4 × 2⅜ in., maximum 5⅞ × 4¼ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{7}{100}$th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse.*

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1*d.* being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1165).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other *written, typed or printed* matter not being *in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial, printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.* without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the official Guide, or free leaflet P. 386.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—2 lb., ½*d.*; 5 lb., 1*d.*; 8 lb., 1½*d.*; 11 lb., 2*d.*; 15 lb., 2½*d.* Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide *Trade* Samples, without saleable value; but keys sent unaccompanied, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent *abroad* by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (*See* p. 1165.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (*See* p. 1165.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1165).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 11*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and £1. Books containing 6 3*d.*, 6 1½*d.*, 6 1*d.* and 6 ½*d.* stamps, 3*s.*, or containing 18 3*d.* stamps, 4*s.* 6*d.*, or containing 12 3*d.* and 6 each of 2½*d.*, 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps, 5*s.* Rolls of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.* or 4*d.* stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6*d.* stamps joined lengthwise.

INLAND REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1*s.* 3*d.* embossed stamp (1*s.* for registration and 3*d.* for postage), are of four sizes: F. 5½ in. × 3½ in. or G. 6⅛ in. × 3⅝ in., 1*s.* 4½*d.* each; H. 8 in. × 5 in., 1*s.* 5*d.* each; K. 11½ in. × 6 in., 1*s.* 7½*d.*

OVERSEAS REGISTERED ENVELOPES with a 1*s.* 0*d.* embossed stamp (for registration fee only) are in two sizes: G.2 6½ in. × 3⅝ in., 1*s* 1½*d.* each; K.2 11½ in. × 6 in., 1*s.* 4½*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 3*d.* stamp: 4*d.* each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2½*d.* stamp: 3*d.* each. *Reply*: double the *Single* figures.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES with 3*d.* stamp: "A" (4⅛ × 3⅝ in.) or "Commercial" (5⅛ × 3⅛ in.), 4*d.* each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6*d.* stamp, 6*d.* each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 6*d.* inland (and to Irish Republic), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 9*d.*); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 1s. 0d.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (*e.g.*, Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday and in Scotland on New Year's Day, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and all head and many of the more important other offices outside London.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. 0d. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Depattment, G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch I).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries) *plus* a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5a. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d. and 1s., 2d.; 2s. 6d. to £1 1s., 3d.; £2 to £5, 6d.

The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. 0d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Ordinary Greetings and Birthday Greetings telegrams cost 3s. 6d. for 12 words, each extra word 3d. Wedding Greetings telegrams cost 5s. 0d. for 12 words, each extra word 3d. Appropriately designed forms in special envelopes are used. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. 0d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday or Christmas Day* are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply voucher may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d., sometimes more. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that the charge is 3d. per mile and is collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON.—Chief Office (King Edward Street, E.C.1), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to Commonwealth countries are shown below. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 5 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 10d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 2d. for 12 words or less (including the indicator =GLT=), and 11d. for each word after 12 except to Canada, Cyprus, the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras to which lower charges apply.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in Facsimile to many European and extra-European countries. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is 1*s.* 6*d.* a word; there is a reduced rate of 9*d.* a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or, if the sender does not know the name of the appropriate coast station, standard rate messages should be addressed to Portishead Radio or "Wireless", and reduced rate messages to Wick Radio.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 11½*d.* a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 6½*d.* a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of 6½*d.* per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines for residential subscribers is £3; if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 10*s.* a quarter is payable in respect of each furlong or part thereof beyond the 3 miles. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 10*s.* 0*d.* is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Calls to exchanges within the local call area are charged 3*d.* (4*d.* from a call office). Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges outside the local call area) vary with distance but do not exceed 3*s.* 6*d.* by day (for 3 minutes) and 2*s.* 6*d.* during the cheap rate period which is 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. weeknights and 2 p.m. Sundays to 6 a.m. Mondays (7*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* to Irish Republic). Call office charge 3*d.* extra. Personal calls (to specified person) 1*s.* 6*d.* extra (cheap rate period 9*d.*); if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. Where subscriber trunk dialling facilities are provided local and dialled trunk calls are charged in 2*d.* units (3*d.* from a call office); the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from 3 minutes for local calls to 12 seconds for distances over 50 miles (the time allowance is increased during the cheap rate period). For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to South Africa charges are the same as for telephone calls, *i.e.* £1 per minute (minimum three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL Service. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown on p. 1176 are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Transferred charge calls are possible with certain countries. Details of countries and rates will be advised by the Continental and International Exchange.

A. *Continental Service.*

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

B. *International Service.*

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A *person to person call* may be booked without extra charge; if if fails (or call is cancelled) a *Report Charge* is made (4*s.* to 6*s.*) but not if call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. A *limited duration* facility (minimum 3 mins.) is available enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. *A reduced rate* (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada, U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in certain other services.

C. *Long Range Ships' Service.*

A Long Range service is available to certain British and foreign ships. Minimum charge to ships in Northern waters within limits., 35° W., 35° E. and 35° N. and in the Mediterranean Sea is 36*s.*; beyond these limits it is 72*s.*

D. *Short Range Ships' Service*

A short-range radiotelephone service is also available between telephone subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland, and suitably equipped trawlers, coasting vessels and other small ships. The service is available continuously through the Radio Stations listed below and normally provides satisfactory communications over sea-ranges up to about 150 miles from these coast stations.

Cullercoats Radio	Whitley Bay 23479
Humber Radio	Maplethorpe 3147
Ilfracombe Radio	Ilfracombe 845
Land's End Radio	St. just 23
Niton Radio	Niton 225
North Foreland Radio	Thanet 21303
Oban Radio	Oban 2059
Portpatrick Radio	Portpatrick 311
Seaforth Radio	Liverpool/Waterloo 3636
Stonehaven Radio	Stonehaven 19
Wick Radio	Wick 9

The inclusive charge for a call is 10*s.* 6*d.* for three minutes (minimum) and 3*s.* 6*d.* for each additional minute or part of a minute. Subscribers should book their call through their local telephone exchange, stating the name of the ship and, whenever possible, the name and telephone number of

continued on page 1177

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (*See* p. 1175).

Country	*Minimum* s.	d.
Aden	75	0
Afghanistan	75	0
Alaska	75	0
Algeria (A)	25	0
Angola	60	0
Argentine Republic	60	0
Aruba	60	0
Ascension	60	0
Australia	60	0
Austria (A)	18	0
Azores (A)	31	6
Bahamas	75	0
Balearic (A)	27	0
Barbados	60	0
Belgian Congo	60	0
Belgium	7	0
Bermuda	60	0
Bolivia	75	0
Brazil	60	0
British Guiana	60	0
Bulgaria (A)	24	0
Canada (except Labrador and N.W.T.)†	60	0
Canary Islands (A)	32	0
Cape Verde Islands	60	0
Ceylon	60	0
Chile	75	0
Colombia	75	0
Costa Rica	75	0
Cuba†	75	0
Curacao	60	0
Cyprus	45	0
Czechoslovakia (A)	18	0
Denmark (A)	12	6
Dominican Republic	75	0
Dutch Guiana	60	0
Ecuador	75	0
Egypt	60	0
El Salvador	75	0
Ethiopia	60	0
Faroe (A)	24	0
Fiji Islands	75	0
Finland (A)	21	0
Formosa	75	0
France (A)	6	0
French Cameroon; French West Africa	67	6
French Equatorial Africa	60	0
French Somaliland	67	6
Gambia	60	0
Germany (A)	10	0
Ghana	60	0
Gibraltar (A)	18	6
Goa	60	0
Greece (A)	30	0
Guadeloupe	67	6
Guatemala	75	0
Haiti	75	0
Hawaii	75	0
Honduras	75	0
Hong Kong	75	0
Hungary (A)	20	0
Iceland	24	0
India	60	0
Indonesia	60	0
Iran	60	0
Iraq	60	0
Israel	60	0
Italy (A)	12	6
Jamaica	60	0
Japan	75	0
Jordan	60	0

Country	*Minimum* s.	d.
Kenya	60	0
Korea	75	0
Lebanon	67	6
Leeward Islands	60	0
Libya	37	6
Luxembourg (A)	8	0
Macao	75	0
Madagascar	67	6
Madeira (A)	31	6
Malaya	75	0
Malta	30	0
Marianne Islands (Guam only)	75	0
Martinique	67	6
Mexico†	75	0
Morocco (A)	27	0
Mozambique	60	0
Nauru	60	0
Netherlands (A)	7	0
Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea	60	0
New Britain	60	0
New Guinea (British)	60	0
New Zealand	60	0
Nicaragua	75	0
Nigeria	60	0
North Borneo	75	0
Norway (A)	16	0
Nyasaland	60	0
Pakistan	60	0
Panama	75	0
Persian Gulf	75	0
Peru	60	0
Philippines	75	0
Poland (A)	18	6
Portgual (A)	22	0
Portuguese Guinea	60	0
Puerto Rico	75	0
Reunion	67	6
Rhodesia, Northern	60	0
Rhodesia, Southern	60	0
Roumania (A)	24	0
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa only)	75	0
St. Helena	60	0
St. Thomé and Principé	60	0
Saudi Arabia	67	6
Sierra Leone	60	0
Singapore	75	0
South Africa	60	0
South West Africa	60	0
Spain (A)	18	6
Sudan	72	0
Surinam	60	0
Sweden (A)	16	0
Switzerland (A)	10	0
Syria	75	0
Tanganyika	60	0
Tangier (A)	30	0
Tasmania	60	0
Thailand	75	0
Trinidad and Tobago	60	0
Tunisia (A)	27	0
Turkey (A)	35	0
Uganda	60	0
U.S.A.†	60	0
Uruguay	75	0
U.S.S.R. (A)	21	0
Vatican City (A)	20	0
Venezuela	75	0
Virgin Islands (British and U.S.)	75	0
Windward Islands	60	0
Yugoslavia (A)	20	0

† Night and Sundays, 15*s.* less.

the coast station with which the ship is expected to be in contact. Calls to ships cannot be accepted from telephone call boxes or from subscribers' telephones fitted with coin-collecting boxes.

The service is also available for calls to and from H.M. Ships in home waters (excluding H.M. Ships proceeding to and from foreign naval stations).

The conditions of service and charges are the same as those which apply to the service with small ships, but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for radiotelephone calls from the shore, a subscriber should not attempt to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on board ship. The subscriber must also state either the name of the coast station through which the call is to be set up, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

CENTRAL AREA.—Principal streets or approximate boundaries of the postal districts are named in the area from Edgware Road and Park Lane to Bishopsgate; and from Marylebone and Euston Roads to the Thames.

E.C.1.—Clerkenwell, City Road, Old Street, Goswell Road, Aldersgate Street, St. Martin's le Grand, Newgate Street, Holborn Viaduct, etc.

E.C.2.—Rivington Street, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, Poultry, Cheapside, Foster Lane, Finsbury Square, Tabernacle Street, Moorgate, London Wall, Gresham Street, Old Broad Street, etc.

E.C.3.—Cornhill, Houndsditch, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Fenchurch Street, Eastcheap, Lower Thames Street, Tower Hill, etc.

E.C.4.—Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, Temple, Farringdon Street, New Bridge Street, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, Paternoster Row, Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, Upper Thames Street, King William Street, etc.

W.C.1.—From (excl.) Tottenham Court Road to (incl.) Phoenix Place and Gray's Inn Road; from (excl.) Euston Road and (excl.) Pentonville Road to (incl.) New Oxford Street, High Holborn and Holborn.

W.C.2.—From Charing Cross Road, Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square to Chancery Lane and Essex Street; from (excl.) New Oxford Street and (excl.) Holborn to the Thames.

W.1.—From (excl.) Edgware Road and (incl.) Park Lane to (incl.) Tottenham Court Road and (incl.) Shaftesbury Avenue; from (excl.) Marylebone Road and (excl.) Euston Road to (incl.) Piccadilly.

S.W.1.—From (incl.) Pont Street, Sloane Street and Chelsea Bridge Road to Haymarket, Victoria Embankment and Millbank; from (incl.) Knightsbridge and (excl.) Piccadilly to Grosvenor Road.

OTHER AREAS.—Boundaries of the postal districts are not necessarily the same as those of boroughs of the same name.

N.1. Islington, Hoxton.
N.2. East Finchley.
N.3. Finchley, Church End.
N.4. Finsbury Park, Harringay.
N.5. Highbury.
N.6. Highgate.
N.7. Holloway.
N.8. Hornsey.
N.9. Lower Edmonton.
N.10. Muswell Hill.
N.11. New Southgate.
N.12. North Finchley.
N.13. Palmers Green.
N.14. Southgate.
N.15. South Tottenham.
N.16. Stoke Newington.
N.17. Tottenham.
N.18. Upper Edmonton.
N.19. Upper Holloway
N.20. Whetstone.
N.21. Winchmore Hill.
N.22. Wood Green.
N.W.1. Regent's Park, N. Camden Town, Somers Town.
N.W.2. Cricklewood, Hampstead.
N.W.3. Hampstead.
N.W.4. Hendon.
N.W.5. Kentish Town.
N.W.6. Kilburn, Brondesbury.
N.W.7. Mill Hill.
N.W.8. St. John's Wood.
N.W.9. The Hyde, Kingsbury.
N.W.10. Willesden, Harlesden, Neasden.
N.W.11. Golders Green.
W.2. Paddington, Edgware Road.
W.3. Acton.
W.4. Chiswick.
W.5. Ealing.
W.6. Hammersmith.
W.7. Hanwell.
W.8. Kensington.
W.9. Maida Hill.
W.10. North Kensington.
W.11. Notting Hill.
W.12. Shepherd's Bush.
W.13. West Ealing.
W.14. West Kensington.
S.W.2. Brixton, Streatham Hill.
S.W.3. Chelsea.
S.W.4. Clapham.
S.W.5. Earl's Court.
S.W.6. Fulham, Walham Green.
S.W.7. South Kensington.
S.W.8. South Lambeth.
S.W.9. Stockwell.
S.W.10. West Brompton.
S.W.11. Battersea.
S.W.12. Balham.
S.W.13. Barnes.
S.W.14. Mortlake.
S.W.15. Putney, Roehampton.
S.W.16. Streatham.
S.W.17. Tooting.
S.W.18. Wandsworth.
S.W.19. Wimbledon.
S.W.20. West Wimbledon.
S.E.1. Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey.
S.E.2. Abbey Wood.
S.E.3. Blackheath.
S.E.4. Brockley.
S.E.5. Camberwell.
S.E.6. Catford.
S.E.7. Charlton.
S.E.8. Deptford.
S.E.9. Eltham.
S.E.10. Greenwich.
S.E.11. Kennington.
S.E.12. Lee.
S.E.13. Lewisham.
S.E.14. New Cross.
S.E.15. Peckham.
S.E.16. Rotherhithe.
S.E.17. Walworth.
S.E.18. Woolwich, Plumstead.
S.E.19. Norwood.
S.E.20. Anerley, Penge.
S.E.21. Dulwich.
S.E.22. East Dulwich.
S.E.23. Forest Hill.
S.E.24. Herne Hill.
S.E.25. South Norwood.
S.E.26. Sydenham.
S.E.27. West Norwood.
E.1. Spitalfields, Mile End, Wapping, Shadwell, Stepney.
E.2. Bethnal Green.
E.3. Bow.
E.4. Chingford.
E.5. Clapton.
E.6. East Ham.
E.7. Forest Gate.
E.8. Hackney, Dalston.
E.9. Homerton, Hackney Wick, South Hackney.
E.10. Leyton.
E.11. Leytonstone, Wanstead.
E.12. Manor Park.
E.13. Plaistow.
E.14. Limehouse, Poplar, Millwall, Isle of Dogs.
E.15. Stratford.
E.16. Canning, Victoria Docks, Silvertown, N. Woolwich.
E.17. Walthamstow.
E.18. Woodford.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express services see p. 1172)

On SUNDAY *THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order* business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. *IN LONDON*, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and some other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telephone, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and savings bank demand withdrawals up to £3. *OUTSIDE LONDON*, most Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and Savings Bank demand withdrawals up to £3; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: One delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day; none on Boxing Day and Good Friday. Most offices are closed on Christmas Day. Selected offices open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland one delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day and Good Friday; none on Boxing Day; most offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels. Post Office counter services and postal deliveries on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR MEMBERS OF H.M. ARMY OR AIR FORCE

MEMBERS STATIONED AT HOME.—While serving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland a unit will employ a "Place name" address.

Addresses must show: (*a*) Army or Air Force number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (*b*) rank; (*c*) name; (*d*) squadron, battery, company, or other section of the unit; (*e*) Army or Air Force Unit (including in the latter case the letters "R.A.F."); (*f*) correct postal address of the place at which the unit is stationed.

MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS.—Addresses must show (a) Army or Air Force Number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (*b*) rank; (c) name; (*d*) squadron, battery or company (or other section of the unit) or name or number of the R.A.F. unit, where this is allowed; (*e*) Army unit or the words Royal Air Force; (*f*) British Forces Post Office, followed by the appropriate number. Where a British Forces Post Office address has not been adopted, the name of the place and country of destination.

Rates of Postage to H.M. Armed Forces

(*a*) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force *stationed at home* and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Home Waters (including the North Sea)—the ordinary inland rates of postage apply.

(*b*) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force *serving overseas* and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Foreign Waters:—

Letters, 3*d.* for the first ounce and 1½ *d.* for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2½*d.* each.

Printed Papers, including Newspapers, 1½*d.* for first 2 oz. and 1*d.* each additional 2 oz.

Parcels, not exceeding: 3 lb., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 11 lb., 4*s.* 0*d.*; 22 lb., 6*s.* 0*d.*

Particulars of the rates, including air mail, are in leaflet PL 89 obtainable at Post Offices.

NAUTICAL MEASURES

Distance is measured in nautical (or sea) miles. The nautical mile is traditionally defined as the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth; but as this length varies in different latitudes (owing to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere), 6,080 feet, a "rounded off value" of the mean length, has been adopted in British practice as the standard length of the nautical mile. On this basis 33 nautical miles exactly equal 38 statute miles; the statute (land) mile contains 5,280 feet. A *cable*, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. *Soundings at sea* are recorded in fathoms (6 feet).

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

Note.—In the United States the nautical mile is legally defined and has a length of 6,080·2 (U.S.) feet. Some other countries have adopted the nautical mile of 1,852 metres as recommended by the International Hydrographic Bureau in 1929.

Speed is measured in *nautical miles per hour*, called *knots*. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the *Royal Air Force* adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1873 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ1)
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents:—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz., 1 "dessert-spoon" = ½ fluid oz. 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 POUND.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).
100 pounds = 1 cental.
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*).
20 dwt = 1 ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weigh.

The metric *carat* of 200 *milligrammes* is the legal standard of weigh for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
1 gallon = 277·274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
8 gallons = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).

CONVERSION.
Let F = Fahr. ,, C = Cent. ,, R = Réaum.

$$°F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \qquad C = 5\left(\frac{F-32}{9}\right)$$

$$F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32 \qquad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$$

$$F = C + R + 32$$

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing point* = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; *Boiling point* = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R.
"*Absolute Temperature*" is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100 B.	212 B.	80 B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	*zero*	32	*zero*
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yards = 1 perch or rod or pole.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

Height of Horses: Hand = 4 inches. Span = 9 inches

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A *Polo Ground* is 300 × 160 yds.

A *Football Ground* (*Association*) is 130 × 100 yds. (full size) and 120 × 80 yds. for (international matches; (*Rugby*) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. perch, or rod, or pole.
40 perches = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 22 yards. The length of a side of a *square* acre is 69·57 yards; an area 110 × 44 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be *half an acre*; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be *one quarter of an acre*, and so on.

Decimal Parts of an Acre.—The following note is appended to Ordnance Maps: "To convert Decimal Parts of an Acre into Roods and Perches, multiply by 4, this will give Roods and Decimals of a Rood, multiply this Decimal by 40, thus obtaining Perches and Decimals of a Perch."

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′)
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign (of the Zodiac. *See* p. 164).
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.*
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57·3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch . . . . . = 252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cu. in.) . . . = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot . . . . . = 62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) . = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100·992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Fuel and Power

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) = The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39·1 degrees F.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) = Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h. = 3,413 B.Th.U.

Therm = 100,000 B.Th.U. = 29·3 k.w.h.

Atmosphere = pressure of 14·223 lb. per sq. in. = 1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel = 35 Imperial gallons = 42 U.S. gallons.

By Weight.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7·0 barrels per metric tonne to 7·7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6·7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7·355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7·472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

Shipping

Gross tonnage.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0·39370113 inch.
(*mm.*) (*cm.*)
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3·9370113 inches.
(*dm.*)
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10·936143 yards.
(*dam.*)
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109·36143 yards.
(*hm.*)
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0·62137 mile.
(*km.*)

A kilometre is approximately *five-eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4·97082 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 sq. centimetre = 0·15498 sq. inch.
1 sq. METRE = 10·76365 sq. feet = 1·19596 sq. yds.
1 are (*a*) = 0·0988 rood.
1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (*ha*) = 2·4711 acres.
1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

3.—Measures of Capacity.

1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
1 LITRE (1/1,000 cubic metre) (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints = 0·88 Imp. quart = 0·22 Imp. gallon.
1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 21·9975 imp. gallons = 26·4171 U.S. gallons = 2·7497 Imp. bushels = 2·8377 U.S. bushels.
1 cubic metre = 35·31338 cu. ft. = 1·30794 cu. yds. (*cbm.* or m^3.)
1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—Measures of Weight.

1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 grains.
1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 grains.
1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32·1507 oz. Troy = 35·2734 oz. Avoirdupois = 2·2046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
1 quintal (*q.*) = 220·46 lb. Avoirdupois = 2·2046 Centals = 1·9684 cwt.
1 tonne (*t.*) = 0·98421 long ton = 1·10231 short tons.

Notes.

1 hectolitre ..... = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal ..... = 3·6743 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare. 1·49 bushels per acre.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Weight
Actinium	89	227
Aluminium	13	26·98
Americium	95	*243*
Antimony, stibium	51	121·76
Argon	18	39·944
Arsenic	33	74·91
Astatine	85	210
Barium	56	137·36
Berkelium	97	*245*
Beryllium, glucinum	4	9·013
Bismuth	83	209
Boron	5	10·82
Bromine	35	79·916
Cadmium	48	112·41
Calcium	20	40·08
Californium	98	*248*
Carbon	6	12·011
Cassiopeium, *see* Lutetium		
Cerium	58	140·13
Cesium	55	132·91
Chlorine	17	35·457
Chromium	24	52·01
Cobalt	27	58·94
Columbium, *see* Niobium		
Copper	29	63·54
Curium	96	*245*
Dysprosium	66	162·46
Erbium	68	167·2
Europium	63	152
Fluorine	9	19
Francium	87	*223*
Gadolinium	64	156·9
Gallium	31	69·72
Germanium	32	72·60
Gold, aurum	79	197
Hafnium, celtium	72	178·6
Helium	2	4·003
Holmium	67	164·94
Hydrogen	1	1·008
Indium	49	114·76
Iodine	53	126·91
Iridium	77	192·2
Iron, ferrum	26	55·85
Krypton	36	83·8
Lanthanum	57	138·92
Lead, plumbum	82	207·21
Lithium	3	6·94
Lutetium	71	174·99
Magnesium	12	24·32
Manganese	25	54·94
Mercury, hydrargyrum	80	200·61
Molybdenum	42	95·95
Neodymium	60	114·27
Neon	10	20·183
Neptunium	93	*237*
Nickel	28	58·69
Niobium, columbium	41	92·91
Niton, *see* Radon		
Nitrogen	7	14·008
Osmium	76	190·2
OXYGEN	8	16
Palladium	46	106·7
Phosphorus	15	30·975
Platinum	78	195·23
Plutonium	94	*242*
Polonium	84	210
Potassium, kalium	19	39·1
Praseodymium	59	140·92
Prometheum	61	*145*
Protoactinium	91	231
Radium	88	226·05
Radon, niton	86	222
Rhenium	75	186·31
Rhodium	45	102·91
Rubidium	37	85·48
Rutheniuin	44	101·1
Samarium	62	150·43
Scandium	21	44·96
Selenium	34	78·96
Silicon	14	28·09
Silver, argentum	47	107·880
Sodium, natrium	11	22·991
Strontium	38	87·63
Sulphur*	16	32·066
Tantalum	73	180·95
Technetium	43	*99*
Tellurium	52	127·61
Terbium	65	158·93
Thallium	81	204·39
Thorium	90	232·05
Thulium	69	168.94
Tin, stannum	50	118·70
Titanium	22	47·9
Tungsten	74	183·92
Uranium	92	238·07
Vanadium	23	50·95
Xenon	54	131·3
Ytterbium	70	173·04
Yttrium	39	88·92
Zinc	30	65·38
Zirconium	40	91·22

Italic figures indicate the mass of the most stable isotope.
* The atomic weight of this element has a range of + or − 0·003.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·558
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·543	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3 861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·305
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Square Metres.		Square Yards.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	0·836	1	1·196	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	1·672	2	2·392	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	2·508	3	3·588	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·233	1·814	4	8·818	3·344	4	4·784	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	4·180	5	5·980	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	5·016	6	7·176	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	5·852	7	8·372	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	6·688	8	9·568	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	7·524	9	10·764	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	8·361	10	11·960	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	16·722	20	23·920	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	25·083	30	35·880	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	33·444	40	47·840	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·093
38·228	50	65·396	22·680	50	110·231	41·805	50	59·800	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	50·166	60	71·700	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	58·527	70	83·720	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	66·887	80	95·680	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	75·249	90	107·640	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	82·612	100	119·600	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres per Hectare.		English Bushels per Acre.
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·893	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·227
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

Paper and Book Measures

Writing Paper	*Printing Paper*
480 sheets = 1 ream	516 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor	=	72 × 48	inches
Antiquarian	=	53 × 31	"
Double Elephant	=	40 × 26½	"
Grand Eagle	=	42 × 28½	"
Atlas	=	34 × 26	"
Colombier	=	34½ × 23½	"
Imperial	=	30 × 22	"
Elephant	=	28 × 23	"
Cartridge	=	26 × 21	"
Super Royal	=	27 × 19	"
Royal	=	24 × 19	"
Medium	=	22 × 17½	"
Large Post	=	21 × 16½	"
Copy or Draft	=	20 × 16	"
Demy	=	20 × 15½	"
Post	=	19 × 15½	"
Pinched Post	=	18½ × 14½	"
Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22 × 13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	=	24½ × 13½	"
Double Foolscap	=	26½ × 16½	"
Double Post	=	30½ × 19	"
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	"
Double Demy	=	31 × 20	"
Brief	=	16½ × 13½	"
Pott	=	15 × 12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing	=	45 × 36	inches
Double Imperial	=	45 × 29	"
Elephant	=	34 × 24	"
Double Four Pound	=	31 × 21	"
Imperial Cap	=	29 × 22	"
Haven Cap	=	26 × 21	"
Bag Cap	=	24 × 19½	"
Kent Cap	=	21 × 18	"

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	inches
Double Foolscap	=	27 × 17	"
Crown	=	20 × 15	"
Double Crown	=	30 × 20	"
Quad Crown	=	40 × 30	"
Double Quad Crown	=	60 × 40	"
Post	=	19½ × 15½	"
Double Post	=	31½ × 19½	"
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	"
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½ × 19½	"
Demy	=	22½ × 17½	"
Double Demy	=	35 × 22½	"
Quad Demy	=	45 × 35	"
Music Demy	=	20 × 15½	"
Medium	=	23 × 18	"
Royal	=	25 × 20	"
Super Royal	=	27½ × 20½	"
Elephant	=	28 × 23	"
Imperial	=	30 × 22	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝ × 4⅜	inches
Demy 18mo	=	5⅛ × 3⅜	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾ × 4¼	"
Crown 8vo	=	7½ × 5	"
Large Crown 8vo	=	8 × 5¼	"
Demy 8vo	=	8⅝ × 5⅝	"
Medium 8vo	=	9½ × 6	"
Royal 8vo	=	10 × 6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	=	10½ × 6¾	"
Imperial 8vo	=	11 × 7⅛	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½ × 6¾	"
Crown 4to	=	10 × 7½	"
Demy 4to	=	11½ × 8½	"
Royal 4to	=	12½ × 10	inches
Imperial 4to	=	13 × 11	"
Crown Folio	=	15 × 10	"
Demy Folio	=	17½ × 11½	"
Royal Folio	=	20 × 12½	"
Music	=	14 × 10½	"

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1⅛ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (*Minion*), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 410 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (*Bourgeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing

12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ

14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro

18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—

Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so as to temper the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.

It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ~~cautious~~ printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the Saints of Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is to note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

desired me — and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them — and

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*dele*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
8. 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
14. 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
20 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE *

ASSAY OFFICE MARKS.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices in the United Kingdom until 1921 and thenceforward in Great Britain.

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478–9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697–1720 this mark was used in London, for gold only and not for silver.
Birmingham ...	Anchor.
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Salmon, Bell, Bird and [Ring.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478–9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. The "year" (at Goldsmiths' Hall) runs from May 20 to May 28. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Sheffield in the first two cycles, letters were used not alphabetically but arbitrarily, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Standard Mark (originally "*The King's Mark.*")—The "lion passant,"  for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697–1720). From 1544–9 it was crowned; since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889–90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, of the two higher standards (22 and 18 carats); on the lower standards (14 and 9 carats) the decimal (14·585 and 9·375). It is used on all silver articles in lieu of the lion passant.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697–1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

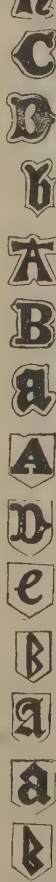
Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Fine Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof.

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 *to* 1956.

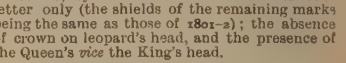


Lombardic, simple.....	1438–9 to 1457–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9 „ 1477–8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478–9 „ 1497–8
Black letter, small.....	1498–9 „ 1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9 „ 1537–8
Roman and other capitals.....	1538–9 „ 1557–8
Black letter, small ...	1558–9 „ 1577–8
Roman letter, capitals	1578–9 „ 1597–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9 „ 1617–8
Italic letter, small ...	1618–9 „ 1637–8
Court hand	1638–9 „ 1657–8
Black letter, capitals	1658–9 „ 1677–8
Black letter, small ...	1678–9 „ 1696–7
Court hand	1697 „ 1715–6 (From March 1697 only.)
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7 to 1735–6
Roman letter, small	1736–7 „ 1755–6

A	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796 7 ,, 1815–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
A	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
a	Old English, small ...	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
A	Roman letter, capitals (A to M *square* shield N to Z as shown.)	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
a	Black letter, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6
A	Roman letter, capital	1936–7 ,, 1955–6

An article marked with the letter **F** 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1821); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Jubilee Mark on Silver, 1935.



In 1935 permission was granted to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. The special mark was applicable to the year 1935; but for the convenience of the trade it was arranged that articles marked during the previous two years could also bear the mark, the marks, as shown above, being (1) Maker's Initials, (2) Standard mark known as the "*Town Mark*," (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths' Hall), (4) Date mark, and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. For both gold and silver the decimal equivalent is used as the standard mark with the carat in numerals with a decimal equivalent—e.g. 22·916 or 18·750. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

	Date	*Style*
I.	Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II.	55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical)
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabeth (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Stuart (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
XI.	Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals) 19th cent.	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901).
XII.	Recent Architecture. 20th cent.	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–1936). Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936). George VI. (A.D. 1936–1952).

This Comparative Table (from "A History of Architecture," by the late Sir Banister Fletcher) shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6*s.* 8*d.* look in the column headed 2½ per cent. for 83½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 0*s.* 0*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent.: while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10*s.* 0*d.* yield £3 5*s.* 7*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	2⅝ p.c.	3 p.c.	3¼ p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.
£ s. d.															
2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95⅝	104⅞	114⅞	123⅞	133⅛	152½	171⅛	190⅝	209⅛	228⅝	266⅝	285⅝
2 13 9	37½	55⅝	74⅝	93	102⅛	111⅞	121	130⅜	149	167⅞	186	204⅝	223⅜	260⅜	279⅛
2 15 0	36⅔	54⅓	72⅔	90⅔	100	109	118	127⅛	145⅓	163⅓	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔
2 17 6	34⅝	52⅛	69⅞	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅝	139	156½	174	191½	208⅝	243⅛	260⅝
3 0 0	33⅓	50	66⅔	83⅓	91⅝	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250
3 0 7	33	49½	66	82½	90⅞	99	107⅛	115⅓	132	148½	165	181⅝	198	231	247½
3 1 6	32½	48⅝	65	81⅛	89⅜	97½	105⅞	113⅞	130	146½	162½	178⅝	195	227½	243½
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78⅞	86⅞	94½	102½	110½	126	141⅞	157½	173½	189	220½	236½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85⅜	93	100⅞	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½
3 5 7	30½	45⅞	61	76⅛	83⅞	91½	99⅛	106⅞	122	137¼	152½	167⅞	183	213½	228⅞
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73⅞	81⅛	88½	95⅞	103⅓	118	133½	147½	162½	177	206½	221½
3 9 0	29	43½	58	72½	79⅞	87	94¼	101⅝	116	130⅞	145	159⅝	174	203	217½
3 10 2	28½	42⅞	57	71⅛	78⅜	85½	92⅝	99⅞	114	128½	142½	156⅝	171	199½	213½
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68⅞	75⅞	82½	89⅓	96½	110	123⅞	137½	151½	165	192½	206½
3 14 1	27	40½	54	67½	74½	81	87⅞	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½
3 15 6	26½	39⅞	53	66½	72⅞	79½	86½	92⅞	106	119½	132½	145⅞	159	185½	198½
3 10 11	20	39	52	65	71½	78	84⅜	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63½	70⅛	76½	82⅞	89½	102	114⅞	127½	140½	153	178½	191½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68⅞	75	81½	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½
4 1 7	24½	36⅞	49	61½	67⅞	73½	79⅝	85⅞	98	110½	122½	134⅜	147	171½	183⅞
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58⅞	64⅞	70½	76½	82½	94	105⅞	117½	129½	141	164½	176½
4 6 11	23	34½	46	57½	63½	69	74⅞	80⅞	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½
4 8 11	22½	33⅞	45	56½	61⅞	67½	73⅛	78⅞	90	101½	112½	123½	135	157½	168½
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60½	66	71⅝	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53⅞	59⅛	64½	69⅞	75½	86	96⅞	107½	118⅝	129	150½	161½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57⅝	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½
4 17 7	20½	30⅞	41	51⅛	56⅜	61½	66⅞	71⅞	82	92½	102½	112⅝	123	143⅜	153⅛
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150
5 2 7	19½	29⅛	39	48⅞	53⅞	58½	63⅜	68½	78	87½	97½	107½	117	136½	146½
5 5 3	19	28½	38	47½	52⅛	57	61⅞	66½	76	85½	95	104⅝	114	133	142½
5 8 1	18½	27⅞	37	46½	50⅞	55½	60⅛	64⅞	74	83⅛	92½	101⅝	111	129½	138½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48⅛	52½	56⅞	61⅛	70	78⅞	87½	96½	105	122½	131⅛
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46⅝	51	55½	59½	68	76½	85	93⅝	102	119	127½
6 0 0	16⅔	25	33⅓	41⅔	45⅝	50	54⅔	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125
6 2 5	16⅓	24½	32⅝	40⅝	44⅝	49	53	57⅛	65⅓	73½	81⅝	89⅝	98	114⅓	122½
6 5 0	16	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120
6 7 8	15⅝	23½	31⅓	39⅛	43⅛	47	50⅞	54⅝	62⅝	70½	78⅛	86⅛	94	109⅝	117½
6 10 5	15⅜	23	30⅝	38⅓	42⅛	46	49⅞	53⅝	61⅛	69	76⅞	84⅛	92	107½	115
6 13 4	15	22½	30	37½	41¼	45	48⅞	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½
6 10 4	14⅜	22	29⅛	36⅜	40⅛	44	47⅞	51⅝	58⅜	66	73⅛	80⅜	88	102⅝	110
6 19 6	14⅝	21⅞	28⅝	35⅝	39⅜	43	46⅞	50⅜	57⅛	64½	71⅜	78⅝	86	100⅛	107½
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38⅝	42	45⅝	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105
7 6 4	13⅝	20½	27⅓	34⅛	37⅝	41	44⅝	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅞	102½
7 10 0	13⅓	20	26⅔	33⅓	36⅞	40	43⅓	46⅞	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100
7 13 10	13	19½	26	32½	35⅞	39	42⅛	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½
7 17 11	12⅔	19	25⅓	31⅝	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅞	57	63⅓	69⅝	76	88⅔	95
8 2 2	12½	18½	24⅔	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅛	49⅓	55½	61⅝	67⅞	74	86½	92½
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11⅞	17⅞	23⅞	29⅝	32⅞	35	37⅞	40⅞	46⅞	52½	58⅞	64⅞	70	81⅞	87½
8 10 6	11½	17	22⅝	28⅜	31½	34	30⅝	39⅝	45½	51	56⅞	62½	68	79½	85
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27½	30½	33	35⅞	38⅝	44	49½	55	60⅝	66	77	82½
9 7 0	10⅔	16	21⅓	26⅝	29½	32	34⅛	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80
9 13 7	10⅓	15½	20⅝	25⅞	28⅝	31	33⅛	30⅝	41½	46½	51⅝	56⅞	62	72½	77½
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	5½ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·035	2·045	2·050	2·055	2·060
3	3·076	3·106	3·137	3·153	3·168	3·184
4	4·153	4·215	4·278	4·310	4·342	4·375
5	5·256	5·362	5·470	5·526	5·581	5·637
6	6·388	6·550	6·717	6·802	6·888	6·975
7	7·547	7·779	8 019	8 142	8·267	8·394
8	8·736	9·052	9·380	9·549	9·722	9·897
9	9·955	10·368	10·802	11·027	11·256	11·491
10	11·203	11·731	12·288	12·578	12·875	13·181
11	12·483	13·142	13·841	14·207	14·584	14·972
12	13·796	14·602	15·464	15·917	16·386	16·870
13	15·140	16·113	17·160	17·713	18·287	18·882
14	16·519	17·677	18·932	19·599	20·293	21·015
15	17·932	19·296	20·784	21·579	22·409	23·276
16	19·380	20·971	22·719	23·657	24·641	25·673
17	20·865	22·705	24·742	25·840	26·996	28·213
18	22·386	24·500	26·855	28·132	29·481	30·906
19	23·946	26·357	29·064	30·539	32·103	33·760
20	25·545	28·280	31·371	33·066	34·868	36·786
21	27·183	30·269	33·783	35·719	37·786	39·993
22	28·863	32·329	36·303	38·505	40·864	43·392
23	30·584	34·460	38·937	41·430	44·112	46·996
24	32·349	36·667	41·689	44·502	47·538	50·816
25	34·158	38·950	44·565	47·727	51·153	54·865
26	36·012	41·313	47·571	51·113	54·966	59·156
27	37·912	43·759	50·711	54·669	58·989	63·706
28	39·860	46·291	53·993	58·403	63·234	68·528
29	41·856	48·911	57·423	62·323	67·711	73·640
30	43·903	51·623	61·007	66·439	72·435	79·058
31	46·000	54·429	64·752	70·761	77·419	84·802
32	48·150	57·335	68·666	75·299	82·678	90·890
33	50·354	60·341	72·756	80·064	88·225	97·343
34	52·613	63·453	77·030	85·067	94·077	104·184
35	54·928	66·674	81·497	90·320	100·251	111·435
36	57·301	70·008	86·164	95·836	106·765	119·121
37	59·734	73·458	91·041	101·628	113·637	127·268
38	62·227	77·029	96·138	107·710	120·887	135·904
39	64·783	80·725	101·464	114·095	128·536	145·058
40	67·403	84·550	107·030	120·800	136·606	154·762
41	70·088	88·510	112·847	127·840	145·119	165·048
42	72·840	92·607	118·925	135·232	154·100	175·951
43	75·661	96·849	125·276	142·993	163·576	187·508
44	78·552	101·238	131·914	151·143	173·573	199·758
45	81·516	105·782	138·850	159·700	184·119	212·744
46	84·554	110·484	146·098	168·685	195·246	226·508
47	87·668	115·351	153·673	178·119	206·984	241·099
48	90·860	120·388	161·588	188·025	219·368	256·565
49	94·131	125·602	169·859	198·427	232·434	272·958
50	97·484	130·998	178·503	209·348	246·217	290·336

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	5½ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0350	1·0450	1·0500	1·0550	1·0600
2	1·0506	1·0712	1·0920	1·1025	1·1130	1·1236
3	1·0769	1·1087	1·1412	1·1576	1·1742	1·1910
4	1·1038	1·1475	1·1925	1·2155	1·2388	1·2625
5	1·1314	1·1877	1·2462	1·2763	1·3070	1·3382
6	1·1597	1·2293	1·3023	1·3401	1·3788	1·4185
7	1·1887	1·2723	1·3609	1·4071	1·4547	1·5036
8	1·2184	1·3168	1·4221	1·4775	1·5347	1·5939
9	1·2489	1·3629	1·4861	1·5513	1·6191	1·6895
10	1·2801	1·4106	1·5530	1·6289	1·7081	1·7909
11	1·3121	1·4590	1·6229	1·7103	1·8021	1·8983
12	1·3449	1·5111	1·6959	1·7959	1·9012	2·0122
13	1·3785	1·5640	1·7722	1·8857	2·0058	2·1329
14	1·4130	1·6187	1·8519	1·9799	2·1161	2·2609
15	1·4483	1·6753	1·9353	2·0789	2·2325	2·3966
16	1·4845	1·7340	2·0224	2·1829	2·3553	2·5404
17	1·5216	1·7947	2·1134	2·2920	2·4848	2·6928
18	1·5597	1·8575	2·2085	2·4066	2·6215	2·8543
19	1·5987	1·9225	2·3079	2·5270	2·7657	3·0256
20	1·6386	1·9898	2·4117	2·6533	2·9178	3·2071
21	1·6796	2·0594	2·5202	2·7860	3·0782	3·3996
22	1·7216	2·1315	2·6337	2·9253	3·2475	3·6035
23	1·7646	2·2061	2·7522	3·0715	3·4262	3·8198
24	1·8087	2·2833	2·8760	3·2251	3·6146	4·0489
25	1·8539	2·3632	3·0054	3·3864	3·8134	4·2919
26	1·9003	2·4460	3·1407	3·5557	4·0231	4·5494
27	1·9478	2·5316	3·2820	3·7335	4·2444	4·8224
28	1·9965	2·6202	3·4297	3·9201	4·4778	5·1117
29	2·0464	2·7119	3·5840	4·1161	4·7241	5·4184
30	2·0976	2·8068	3·7453	4·3219	4·9840	5·7435
31	2·1500	2·9050	3·9139	4·5380	5·2581	6·0881
32	2·2038	3·0067	4·090	4·7649	5·5473	6·4534
33	2·2589	3·1119	4·2740	5·0032	5·8524	6·8406
34	2·3153	3·2209	4·4664	5·2534	6·1742	7·2510
35	2·3732	3·3336	4·6674	5·5160	6·5138	7·6861
36	2·4325	3·4503	4·8774	5·7918	6·8721	8·1473
37	2·4933	3·5710	5·0969	6·0814	7·2501	8·6361
38	2·5557	3·6960	5·3262	6·3855	7·6488	9·1543
39	2·6196	3·8254	5·5659	6·7048	8·0695	9·7035
40	2·6851	3·9593	5·8164	7·0400	8·5133	10·2857
41	2·7522	4·0978	6·0781	7·3920	8·9815	10·9029
42	2·8210	4·2413	6·3516	7·7616	9·4755	11·5570
43	2·8915	4·3897	6·6374	8·1497	9·9967	12·2505
44	2·9638	4·5433	6·9361	8·5572	10·5465	12·9855
45	3·0379	4·7024	7·2483	8·9850	11·1266	13·7646
46	3·1139	4·8669	7·5744	9·4343	11·7385	14·5905
47	3·1917	5·0373	7·9153	9·9060	12·3841	15·4659
48	3·2715	5·2136	8·2715	10·4013	13·0653	16·3939
49	3·3533	5·3961	8·6437	10·9213	13·7839	17·3775
50	3·4371	5·5849	9·0326	11·4674	14·5420	18·4202

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1 − £35·012.

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

Property Lost on London Transport

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, Trolleybuses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200–202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is *not open* on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

Property Lost in Cabs

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1.) The office is *not open* on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

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SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

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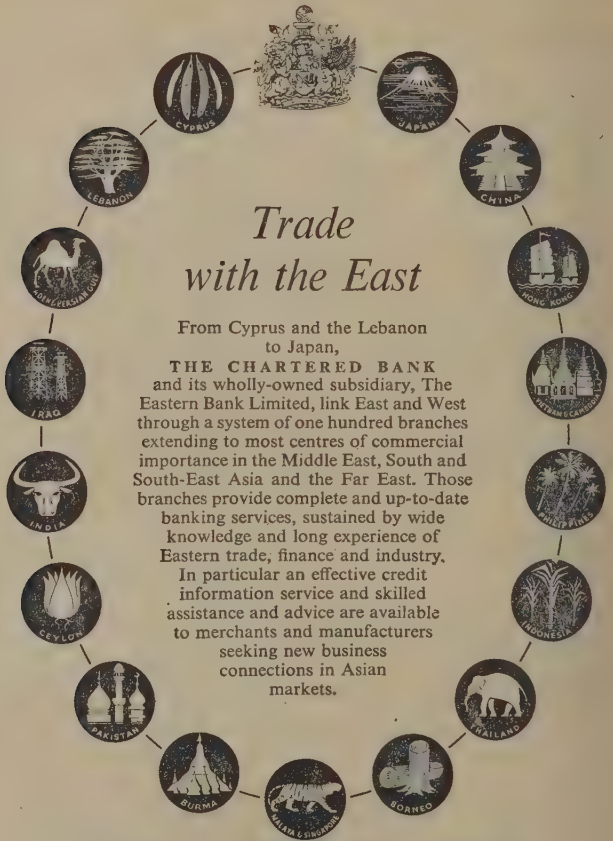
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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, *and* 524, 1935

"The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

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† World-wide policies.

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PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

Appended is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The list records the principal bequests published during the year and not necessarily those becoming payable during the year. The term residue means the balance of the estate after charges, legacies and duty have been paid.

The estate of Lord Egerton of Tatton, subject to specific bequests, is left for charitable purposes at the discretion of Trustees. This sum estimated at over £1,000,000 is one of the largest gifts recorded for charitable purposes. Over £500,000, under the Will of Miss Gladys Yule, daughter of Sir David Yule, the East India merchant, will benefit Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Animal Health Trust, selected charities benefiting the deaf and blind, and other charities to be selected by her trustees. The £4,070,550 estate of Miss Yule is one of the largest ever left by a woman in this country, and the yield to the Treasury in death duty was £3,233,454, representing four-fifths of the entire estate, while personal legacies accounted for one-twentieth, and her desire to aid charity dwindled to three-twentieths of her fortune. Other large estates are left for disposal at the discretion of Trustees, and this practice, prevalent in the post-war years, is no doubt explained by the desire of testators that their known wishes should be met as fully as possible after duty has been met.

These large bequests ensure that the total of charitable bequests is well up to the average of other years, and the list shows legacies to the better known charities, church and church missions, aid for the handicapped and orphans, and old people. A bequest for studentships in nuclear physics is a sign of the times. Bequests to hospitals of the residues of £43,294, £18,577 and £50,427 are the first sizeable gifts to such institutions for a number of years.

Lord Bennett of Edgbaston, well-known in industry and public life, left specific charitable bequests, and Sir Winston Churchill's adviser and friend Viscount Cherwell left the residue of his estate for colleges in Oxford. Dr. Venn, President of Queens' College, Cambridge, left over £30,000 for the benefit of that College.

Over £100,000 in various bequests is left to further cancer research and over £16,000 to found studentships " preferably in Nuclear Physics " at the University of Bristol. Societies for the care of animals are prominent in the list and £18,000 under the Will of Mrs. Dorothy Garnsey, of Bournemouth, is left for this purpose. Among other estates not listed the residue of the estate of a Welsh woman is left " especially for the care of cats " and a small bequest to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, under a London woman's Will, is left to be used " for the provision of illumination of lighthouses by the Tilley Lamp Co. Ltd."

Old people are remembered in the Wills of Mr. David Fenton, of Westminster, and Mr. Joseph Ewart, a Farnham solicitor, who bequeathed £40,000 and £30,000 respectively to provide homes. Miss Mary Ann Stratford, of Withernsea, left benefits for the Merchant Navy " who never let us down in War ", and bequests to the churches include £30,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts under the Will of Miss Ethel M. Purser, of Sidcup, Kent, £20,000 and a share of the residue for Clergy and their dependants under the Will of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bramwell, of Wiggonholt near Pulborough, and the residue of the £414,843 estate of Mr. John J. C. Craig, of Belfast, for Presbyterian Church purposes in Ireland.

Mr. George E. Stier, of Sunderland, a lonely bachelor who cared for himself in a small house, where he was found dead, left some £60,000 for charities in Sunderland, the British Red Cross, the Cancer Research Fund and St. Dunstan's.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. William Henry Bayley, of Kidderminster.	£43,294	Subject to a life interest, the residue to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, to provide five beds.
Mrs. Lily Belcher, of Cliftonville, Kent.	£28,081	Subject to a life interest, the residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Lord Bennett of Edgbaston, of Four Oaks, Warwickshire.	£312,353	Subject to a life interest: £5,000 each to the Birmingham Branch of the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, the Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and the British Empire Cancer Campaign. £7,500 to the " P.F.B. Hard-Luck Fund, Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd.", and the remainder to the Ardencote Charitable Trust.
Mrs. Elizabeth Reid Bramwell, of Wiggonholt near Pulborough, Sussex.	£257,494	£5,000 each to St. Dunstan's, the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association and the Friends of the Poor, £10,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £20,000 to benefit widows and orphans of Clergy and old or dis-

(*continued on page xii*)

CHARITABLE APPEALS

THEY STILL NEED YOUR HELP



There are still very many cases of hardship among ex-soldiers and bereaved families. Almost all need immediate financial help. They turn to the benevolent funds of Corps and Regimental Associations, which rely financially on the Army Benevolent Fund—the central fund of all military charities.

Here is one really good cause that deserves all possible support. When charitable bequests are under discussion, please recommend the Army Benevolent Fund to your clients.

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THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Association helps the Deaf and Dumb in every Practical Way

A comfortable and happy home for the aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb is provided at Rawdon

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To assist Missions and Welfare Societies, Grants are available for the Training of Missioners and Welfare Workers. A Magazine—*The British Deaf News* is published quarterly specially for the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Treasurer,
MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

Name	Gross Value	
		abled clergy in the Diocese of Chichester, 3/6ths of the remainder to St. Johns Foundation School, Leatherhead, 1/6th of the remainder to the Church of England Children's Society, and 1/6th of the remainder for the benefit of the said clergy or dependants.
Miss Helen Cameron, of Crieff, Perthshire.	£18,577	The residue to the Northern Infirmary, Inverness.
Viscount Cherwell, of Oxford.	£101,390	The ultimate remainder as to 2/3rds to Christ Church, Oxford, and 1/3rd to Wadham College, Oxford.
Ven. Anthony William Chute, O.B.E., of Basingstoke.	£32,339	£10,000 to the Church of England, to be added to " The Chute Trust Fund ", and 1/4th of the residue to Winchester Diocesan Board of Finance for charitable purposes.
Miss Marjorie Conacher, of Lytham St. Annes.	£59,204	The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the National Institute for the Blind.
Miss Gertrude Cowlin, of Bristol.	£19,744	£5,000 to the Royal College of Nursing, and the residue to the British Council of Social Service.
Mr. John James Charles Craig, of Belfast.	£414,843 (In England)	The residue to augment the salary and stipend of the lowest paid clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

(*continued on page xv*)

IN ONE GENERATION B.E.L.R.A. HAS BROUGHT RELIEF TO MANY OF THE MILLIONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY

Where B.E.L.R.A. operates *Three Lepers* are cured *Every Day*
Yet only one sufferer in ten can as yet obtain treatment
More funds would mean more cures, for LEPROSY CAN BE CURED
Your Gift will go towards another cure

You can help us by:
Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy or Capital Gift

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION
(BELRA)
Patron : H.M. The Queen
8, PORTMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1



THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
Incorporated by Royal Charter. Established 1856

Objects: Care of children and young people without a normal home.
Maintains: Residential Homes for such children: also a Maternity Home for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.
Is also a Registered Adoption Society.

A Voluntary Society—dependent on Legacies, Subscriptions and donations for its continuation. Please help

55 LEIGHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.16

Patron
H.M. The Queen

Director :
Lt. Col. H. H. Glanfield,. O.B.E. to whom communications should be addressed.

Sir Winston Churchill urges you to help



30,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN

Many of the 30,000 British Limbless ex-servicemen are completely unable to help themselves. All are gravely handicapped but none need lose hope, provided they are given help in conquering their disability. More money is urgently needed to acquire, maintain and equip homes in which they can be given a period of convalescence or care and comfort in their old age.

Donations and legacies should be made to :

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., B.L.E S.M.A. Chairman of Appeal
or Mrs. C. Frankland Moore, M.B.E., Honorary Secretary of Appeal

31 PEMBROKE RD., KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8

Telephone : WEStern 4533

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLES

34 ECCLESTON SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

FOUNDED 1919

(Registered inaccordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

THE NATIONAL ORGANISATION DEALING WITH THE CRIPPLE PROBLEM AS A WHOLE

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Geoffrey Peto Travelling Exhibition of Aids for the Disabled.

Hesley Hall School for fifty severely disabled children.

Muscular Dystrophy ; The Council has promoted and is pledged to continue the fight against this tragic crippling disease of which the cause has yet to be found.

DEPENDENT UPON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Hugh Charles Cumberbatch, of Landford, Salisbury, Wilts.	£314,451	The residue to the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Oxford University.
Miss Carrie Delaney, of Settle, Yorks.	£368,132	The residue to pay £30,000 to Trustees for charitable objects as they think fit.
Miss Sarah Alice Cumming Edleston, of Gainford, Co. Durham.	£131,675	One-half of the residue for the benefit of the benefice of St. Osmund's, Gainford.
Lord Egerton of Tatton, of Knutsford, Ches.	£1,717,572 (In Great Britain)	The residue for charitable purposes as Trustees decide.
Mr. Joseph Ewart, of Farnham, Surrey.	£46,944	The residue to Farnham U.D.C. for homes for elderly people.
Mr. David Fenton, of Westminster.	£666,753	£40,000 to found a home for aged or poor Jewish people in the Metropolitan area of London.
Mrs. Agnes Maud Fertel, of Westerham, Kent.	£18,218	The residue to the University of Bristol, for studentships in Nuclear Physics.
Rev. Father Frederick John Flanagan, of St. Leonards on Sea.	£26,961	The residue to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, for the benefit of students of St. John's Seminary, Wonersh, Guildford.
Miss Alberta Wake Gearing, of Tunbridge Wells.	£123,467	The residue as to one-half each to the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

(*continued on page xvi*)

HOMES FOR
RETIRED CLERGY
AND CLERGY WIDOWS

PENSION GRANTS
FOR CLERGY WIDOWS AND
AGED DEPENDANTS



Manormead Nursing Home, Hindhead, Surrey

AGED CLERGY WIDOWS The Church of England Pensions Board in association with Diocesan Boards of Finance and Central Charities is increasing the eleemosynary side of its work by providing larger pension grants for more clergy widows.

To secure an immediate income of £250 a year for the 1,200 of the older generation of clergy widows who are too old to obtain the Church and State new retirement pensions is the main object of this appeal. Grants up to £75 per annum to elderly poor widows and daughters will cost the Pensions Board £70,000 each year in future.

HOMES FOR RETIRED CLERGYMEN Already ten residential homes including a nursing home for the infirm, 88 flats, cottages and bungalows have been provided by the Board for the retired clergy and for widows of the clergy – they pay all they can afford towards the cost of their board residence or for rent. The cost of building bungalows (plans for 30 more have already been passed) the subsidy for the homes and for nursing services all depend on your help. Please be generous for a few years more.
Send a cheque now or provide for a legacy – payable on your death – and so safeguard the future of this work.

Gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by :
WILLIAM H. OATLEY, O.B.E., A.C.A., Treasurer

The Church of England Pensions Board
53, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1 Telephone: Abbey 1568

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Gertrude Gibson, of Eastbourne.	£32,241	The residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Mr. William Albert Gorton, of Clunbury, Salop.	£54,930	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mrs. Winifred Green, of Putney.	£19,479	The residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Miss Adelaide Annie Rose Hardinge, of Potters Bar.	£50,427	The residue for charitable purposes in connection with Guy's Hospital, London, as Trustees decide.
Mrs. Mary Annie Haslam, of Newcastle-upon Tyne.	£111,037	£5,000 to the Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and the residue equally between the Church Army, R.N.L.I., The Missions to Seamen, The Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, and The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.
Rev. Clyde Harvey, of The House of Resurrection, Mirfield.	£11,058	His property to the General Fund, the Community of the Resurrection.
Mr. Henry Herrington, of Andover, Hants.	£145,210	1/4th of the residue each to R.S.P.C.A. N.S.P.C.C. and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

(*continued on page xix*)

THE CLAPTON MISSION

(Methodist)

is one of the foremost agencies in the East London Borough of Hackney for **work among young people**, with its strong uniformed organisations, and it **cares especially for Old-age Pensioners** with their many present-day needs.

Its **Rest and Holiday Home at Herne Bay** is a blessing to all who need a holiday but whose means are limited.

It has maintained with vigour through **74** years a ministry of evangelical witness and social welfare. It serves all, regardless of class or creed.

Please help to maintain this great work. Gifts will be gratefully received by

Rev. R. J. BUCKMASTER, 65, ELDERFIELD ROAD, E.5.

Statue or Hospital?

Both commemorate, only one serves. This year calls for special thought of Miss Nightingale and her Hospital, which is neither controlled nor supported by the State. Here, as Lady Superintendent, she proved herself and her genius.



Send in gratitude, a Gift to the Appeal Secretary, **Florence Nightingale Hospital,** 19 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1

Telephone : PADdington 6412.

THE DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Established 1897

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.

ARE IN CONSTANT NEED OF FUNDS—

to enable the committee to provide grants every year to over 1,500 old and invalid Gentlepeople and to maintain other sick and chronic invalids, both in their own homes and in the nursing and residential homes provided by the Association.

The Association depends upon Voluntary Subscriptions

WE URGENTLY APPEAL FOR HELP

Hon. Treasurer : GORDON HOPE-MORLEY

10, KNARESBOROUGH PLACE, LONDON, S.W.5

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS

URGENTLY NEED HELP for continuance of their Social Welfare work in the Dock Areas. Especially is this help needed NOW.

Dockland H.Q. Offices, Stratford, E.15
Dockland, Millwall, E.14.
Dockland, Bristol.
Dockland, Rotherhithe, S.E.16
Dockland, Devonport.
Dockland, Dagenham Docks.
Dockland, Stratford, E.15.
Dockland Holiday Home, Herne Bay

Patrons:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET
Chairman of the Council: THE RIGHT HON. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON
Chairman of the Governing Body: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD
Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS
Hon. Treasurers: THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SIMON, C.M.G.
A. C. SINDEN, ESQ.
Founder: COLONEL SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

The Dockland Settlements have served the needs of their neighbours for more than half a century. Based on religious ideals they provide recreation, education and physical well-being for all ages. Our activities include clubs for children and young people, and a community life for parents and the aged. Character building amongst the young eventually leads to happier homes and a happier people. Our object is to foster Good Citizenship.

Please address gifts to

The BURSAR, Dockland Settlements,
H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15

*



A LEGACY of happiness

For only £200 a year Dr. Barnardo's Homes can feed, clothe and house a child of school age. Any legacy you bequeath to Dr. Barnardo's Homes will bring hope, security and opportunity to children for whom Dr. Barnardo's is the only family they know.

If you would like more information or a Form of Bequest please write to the General Secretary,

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1

No. 1123

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Edward Henry Hodge, of Bristol.	£25,243	The residue equally between R.S.P.C.A. and P.D.S.A.
Miss Maud Elizabeth Holland, of Sanderstead.	£458,647	£15,000, subject to a life interest, to the National Trust, £10,000 to Bromley College, Kent, £5,000 each to the Governesses Benevolent Institution and The Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, and the residue as to 4/8ths for Church of England purposes, and 4/8ths between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, St. Dunstan's, the British Home and Hospital for Incurables and the Salvation Army.
Mrs. Mary Eleanor Dunbar Kilburn, of Monkton Combe, near Bath.	£33,438	The residue to Winchester College.
Mr. Mark Lush, of Hampstead.	£493,369	The residue for charitable purposes as Trustees decide.
Mr. Charles Hoyland Moore, of Somercotes, Derbyshire.	£62,999	Subject to a life interest, the residue as to 2/3rds to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and 1/3rd to P.D.S.A.
Mr. Kenneth Montgomery Moore, of Craigavad, Co. Down. (estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland).	£244,294	The residue to the Belfast Council of Social Welfare.

(*continued on page xxi*)

THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, domestic difficulties, or old age. Car park attendant schemes, clinics, and training for the disabled at one of the nine Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies entirely on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

HORSES & PONIES PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Registered under the Friendly Societies Act

12, MOSCOW ROAD, QUEENSWAY, W.2

This Society is working strenuously to protect horses and ponies destined for slaughter from cruelty and ill treatment. Our investigators pay surprise visits to premises all over the country. Proposals have been sent by the Association to the Ministry for (a) strengthening and enforcing the regulations (b) ensuring effective supervision of slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THIS WORK

THE AGED POOR!

1958 WAS THE **21st ANNIVERSARY** OF THE FOUNDATION OF OUR WORK FOR THE LONELY AGED OF LOW INCOME.

WE PROVIDE GUEST HOUSES FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE AND INDIVIDUAL FLATLETS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN ABLE TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES.

PLEASE HELP US NOW OR BY A LEGACY LATER.

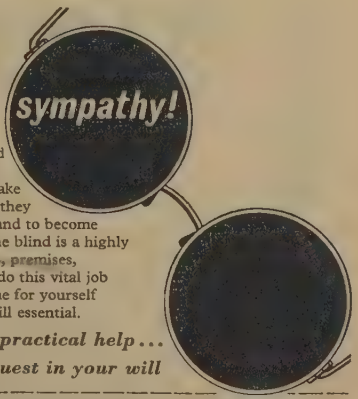
Brochure and Annual Report gladly furnished by :—

The Managing Trustee,
The Fellowship Houses Trust,
Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Alice Mumford, of Datchet, Bucks.	£116,553	The residue equally between The Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton, the Church of England Children's Society, and Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples Hospital.
Miss Florence Juliet Nau, of Eastbourne.	£57,434	She left her property equally between the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Animals Help Society, R.S.P.C.A., National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and the Royal London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind.
Mr. Clifford John Patch, of Kingswood, Glouc.	£12,436	He left his property to the Royal Cancer Hospital.
Miss Eugenie Frederica Ellenor Pebardy, of Hampstead.	£149,492	The residue to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster for church purposes.
Miss Kathleen Pelly, of Epping, Essex.	£106,678	The residue for charitable purposes as Trustees decide.
Miss Edith Lena Prance, of Wickham Bishops, Essex.	£44,903	Subject to a life interest, the residue to the Royal U.K. Beneficent Association.
Miss Ethel Madeline Purser, of Sidcup, Kent.	£49,817	The residue to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

(*continued on page xxii*)

They need more than sympathy!



The blind are full of enthusiasm and hope for the future. They are determined to find self-reliance and to make four senses do the work of five. But they must have the opportunity to *learn* and to become skilled in craft or trade. Teaching the blind is a highly specialised task. It needs instructors, premises, equipment, and it needs *money*. To do this vital job properly — as you would want it done for yourself or your family — *voluntary* help is still essential.

Turn your sympathy into practical help...

by a donation or a bequest in your will

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(incorporating United Appeal for the Blind)

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

Patron: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

(Dept. W) 2 WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1. AMB. 0191

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Maysel Robinson, of Harrogate.	£89,534	The residue equally between St. Dunstan's, R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, John Groom's Crippleage, the Church of England Children's Society, R.N.L.I., and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. George Edward Stier, of Sunderland.	£93,132	The residue equally between St. Gabriel's Church, The Missions to Seamen Institute and Home, Sunderland, The Royal Institute for the Blind, Sunderland, St. Dunstan's, the British Red Cross, and the Cancer Research Fund.
Miss Mary Ann Stratford, of Withernsea, Yorks.	£41,769	The residue as to a weekly sum to a church in Withernsea and the remainder for purposes in connection with the welfare of Merchant Seamen.
Mr. Louis Johann Streigler, of Ealing.	£79,251	The residue to The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Mrs. Catherine Ann Newton Tuttle, of Kintbury, Berks.	£162,201	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association.
Dr. John Archibald Venn, of Queens' College, Cambridge.	£73,614	The residue to Queens' College, Cambridge.

(concluded on page xxv)



HISTORIC CHURCHES

PRESERVATION TRUST

Patron: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**
President: **H.R.H. THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH**
Chairman: **THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**

Will you help to save England's heritage of ancient and beautiful churches? Over 900 churches and chapels have already been helped, but many hundreds still urgently need repair. £100,000 a year must be raised to augment the efforts of the parishes.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be gratefully received by the Secretary
HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST
FULHAM PALACE, LONDON, S.W.6

Objects of the Trust: The objects of the Trust are declared in the trust deed by which the Trust was set up in 1952 to be: the preservation, repair, maintenance, improvement, upkeep, beautification and reconstruction of churches in the U.K. (which for this purpose includes the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) and of monuments, fittings, fixtures, stained glass, furniture, ornaments and chattels in such churches and of the churchyard belonging to such churches. "Churches" is defined for this purpose by the trust deed as meaning any Church (including a Cathedral, Abbey, Minster or Priory Church) Chapel or other building used for public worship for the time being, whether belonging to or used by the Church of England or any other body.



Photo by courtesy Sunday Times.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham, Q.C.

APPEALS FOR CANCER RESEARCH

LORD HAILSHAM writes: "The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, which is under the highest medical and scientific direction, is continually engaged in the work of Cancer Research in its own modern laboratories. The work is now to be still further increased in new laboratories at Lincoln's Inn Fields. Very heavy expenditure is involved, and help is urgently needed from generous-hearted people to meet the cost. I hope, therefore, that the appeal may evoke a most generous response."

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Patron: Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen

Please send a gift to the Hon. Treasurer, A. Dickson Wright, Esq., F.R.C.S., at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY

51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

Agents for the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers

To visit the London Blind in hospitals, institutions and in their own homes. White sticks and fireguards given free to all who need them. Talking books, invalid chairs, bedrests and other nursing comforts loaned where necessary. Financial assistance given towards removals, purchase of bedding, etc., and in times of special distress. Wireless sets loaned, installed and kept in repair. Six weekly Social Clubs. A flatlet house in Hackney for women up to the age of 60. Homes at Maldon and Worthing for elderly men and women. Twenty beds are kept at Worthing for the use of recuperative and holiday guests. Organising Secretary: Mrs. E. Perry



THE MISSION TO LEPERS

International Interdenominational

Since its foundation in 1874 the Mission to Lepers has been in the forefront of service to sufferers from leprosy. It co-operates with 56 Christian Societies in their crusade against leprosy, and itself administers a number of Leprosy Homes and Hospitals, in 30 different countries. Legacies, Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received.

Full information may be obtained from Headquarters:

7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1

Fresh fields to conquer . . .

The London Association for the Blind has, for many decades, sought out and experimented with trades which can offer congenial employment to the blind. As a result, it has been responsible for introducing flat machine knitting, machine shop work and, more recently, injection moulding.



Injection Moulding Shop, Pelican House

Thirty years ago the idea of placing a blind person behind a power-driven machine was regarded by others as unwisely venturesome. Today, scepticism can effectively be removed by a visit to the modern workshop pictured above. All the machine operatives are blind, including a woman working on a buffing machine, her fingers close to the whirring wheel !

This is but one of our activities on behalf of the blind of England and Wales, which embrace homes and hostels, residential flats, welfare services and a comprehensive Benevolent and Pensions Fund.

Please send us a donation or remember us in your Will

An illustrated brochure will gladly be sent on request

London Association for the Blind

Founded 1857

Patron: H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent

Pelican House, 88/92 Peckham Road, London, S.E.15

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Joseph Weston Swinnerton-Weston, of Coleshill, Warwickshire.	£115,168	The residue specifically to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and The Church Missionary Society.
Mr. Basil Hamilton Whiteford, of Plymouth.	£42,010	The residue for charitable purposes for the benefit of poor persons.
Mrs. Amy Blanche Wills, of Eastbourne.	£107,389	The residue specifically to R.S.P.C.A., B.L.E.S.M.A., the Church of England Pensions Board, the Cancer Research Fund and Queen Alexandra's Homes.
Mrs. Edna Leona Wilson, of Windlesham, Surrey.	£198,767	The residue specifically to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Army, R.N.L.I., King George's Fund for Sailors, S.S.A.F.A., Toc H, Friends of the Poor, and the British Home for Incurables.
Captain Leslie Withinshaw, of Taunton, Somerset.	£43,839	Subject to a life interest to the R.S.P.C.A.
Miss Gladys Meryl Yule, of Bricket Wood near St. Albans.	£4,070,550	The residue as to 1/8th each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and The Animal Health Trust and remainder for other charitable purposes as Trustees decide.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

FOUNDED BY THE LATE MISS SMALLWOOD

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS—Where are they?

Do please remember our numerous poor ladies in want. Many elderly and suffering—trying to exist in these hard and anxious times. Will you help this very human cause? If you cannot give a donation now, will you kindly **think of the Society when you make your Will? Donations and New Annual Subscriptions** will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to:

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY

Lancaster House, MALVERN, Worcs.

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

THE FIRST BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC IN THE WORLD

Founded by Dr. Marie Stopes, 17 March, 1921

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday) for advice FREE on all sex problems in Marriage

ALSO BIRTH CONTROL LIBRARY (LENDING AND REFERENCE) AND MUSEUM

Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Telephone:* EUSTON 4628

HEADQUARTERS OF BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

Address: **106/108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1**

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

10, Stratford Road, London, W.8

This Society urgently needs YOUR HELP in its fight to find the key to the mystery of this hitherto incurable disease and to comfort its victims.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, PLEASE

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

President: The Viscountess Bertie of Thame

ITS POLICY

The Society advocates the total abolition of all scientific experiments on living animals which are calculated to cause pain. By every means in its power the Society endeavours to promote the welfare of laboratory animals and to protect them from cruel experiments.

MEMBER'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/-. LIFE MEMBERSHIP, £5.

Subscription to "**The Animals' Defender.**" the Organ of the Society, **2/6d.** per annum, post free.

Telephone: VICtoria 4705.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

FOUNDED 1869 40 BRANCHES

To help needy children is to secure the future of Britain. The National Children's Home helps girls and boys deprived of a normal home life and gives them the love and understanding which will guide them to a happy and useful adult life.

We have 3,000 children now in care and we depend on voluntary support to help us in our vital work.

CHIEF OFFICES : HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

PRINCIPAL : REV. JOHN W. WATERHOUSE, O.B.E., M.A., B.D.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES INC.

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

PEOPLE WHO THINK – KNOW –

it must be right to help a discharged prisoner wishing to make good.

Private gifts administered on behalf of Special Cases.

Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies are urgently required.

Please send to THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
66 ECCLESTON SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1

Tel. Victoria 9717

DEAFNESS
means a lifetime of isolation

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF strives to alleviate this grievous handicap by every possible means. Its welfare activities are constantly expanding.

The N.I.D. administers residential Homes for deaf and deaf-blind people and a Hostel for deaf working youths near London. More Homes are urgently needed for the aged, lonely deaf; and for young children who suffer from additional physical handicaps.

Practical assistance is given in employment and other personal problems, including those of the deafened ex-serviceman and woman.

Gifts and legacies are earnestly needed to help maintain and extend our work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the DEAF

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
(Dept. S.A.)

105 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

CANCER RELIEF APPEAL

The National Society for Cancer Relief is helping thousands of poor persons who have been overtaken by the cancer scourge, and has brought a measure of cheer and comfort into countless homes. Grants, pensions, etc., now total approximately £70,000 a year.

The N.S.C.R. also endeavours to spread established knowledge as to the nature and incidence of cancer, its symptoms and diagnosis, and the measures that can be taken to prevent it, or curtail its activities.

YOU can share the privilege of giving at least a measure of cheer to our huge family of patients. They are of all ages, and are in all parts of the British Isles. A donation of £10 would qualify you for Life Membership in this work of mercy, but every shilling is welcome.

President: THE COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
Founder and Chairman: DOUGLAS MACMILLAN, M.B.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CANCER RELIEF

Appeal W., **47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1** *Tel:* ABBey 2629

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1

Telephone: Langham 8343

(*Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940*)

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Will you please help to give poor children like these a seaside holiday? 30/- will ensure a week's holiday for a child who may otherwise never have a change from drab surroundings.

Please DO remember children in your Will

Will you please send gifts to:—

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

55 NORFOLK SQUARE, PADDINGTON, W.2 (late of 413 Oxford St., W.1)

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN
President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
Chairman: THE ARCHDEACON OF HAMPSTEAD.

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS:

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Association has established 12 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by: Secretary, R.A.D.D., 55 Norfolk Square, W.2.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
President: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Woolton, C.H., P.C.
Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts.

There are upwards of 600 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £6,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

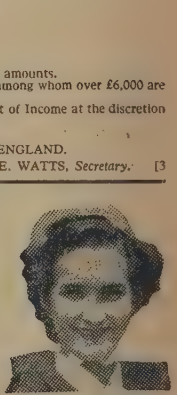
Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

9, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1. L. E. WATTS, *Secretary.* [3

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

"THANK YOU NURSE"



Give to

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing. Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

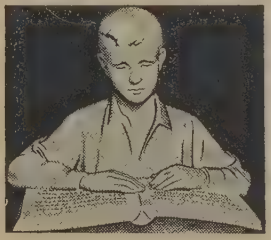
All gifts gratefully received by

THE APPEALS SECRETARY, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING,
HENRIETTA PLACE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Established 1838



Incorporated 1915

Founded 121 years ago and to-day one of the oldest and largest *voluntary* organisations in the Country catering for the needs of blind people of all ages, The Royal London Society for the Blind relies on the financial support of a generous public and asks you particularly to remember its great work when making your will.

The Society's activities comprise the following:

The education of blind children from five to sixteen years of age.
The industrial training of adults.
The employment in workshops of blind men and women.
The supervision of blind workers in their own homes.
The maintenance of two residential homes for blind adult trainees and employees.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION OF OUR WORK

Further particulars on application to the Honorary Secretary at:

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

105-9 SALUSBURY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.6

NOT NATIONALISED TELEPHONE: MAIDA VALE 8844

Please **HELP** these children!



Since its foundation in 1827, several thousand orphans of Merchant Seamen have been cared for, educated, and set up in life; and there are now about 225 boys and girls at the school, many of whom lost their fathers during the late war. **The assured income does not meet the expenditure. New subscribers are urgently needed to bridge the gap.**

Maintained by voluntary subscriptions only. Not State-aided.

Please send donations to:

THE ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL

Formerly the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage

BEAR WOOD · WOKINGHAM · BERKS

Patron
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
President:
H.R.H. The Prince Philip,
Duke of Edinburgh.
Hon. Treasurer The Rt. Hon. The
Lord Strathalmond, C.B.E., LL.D.

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 7,592 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 22,731 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

THE ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY

28 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

Established 1862

RESIDENTIAL HOMES FOR ELDERLY GENTLEFOLK

Still entirely Dependent on Voluntary Contributions

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, E.1

President: Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Chairman: Rear-Admiral Sir David Lambert, K.C.B., O.B.E.

This, the parent Sailors' Home, has carried on its unique work for the welfare of Merchant Seaman since 1830, by providing a Residential Club where their temporal, moral and spiritual needs can be met.

Legacies urgently needed to assist in the maintenance and extension of the work, and help is still required for the newly re-built Club, as a worthy and practical memorial to the wartime service of the personnel of the Merchant Service.

REMEMBER ST. DUNSTAN'S

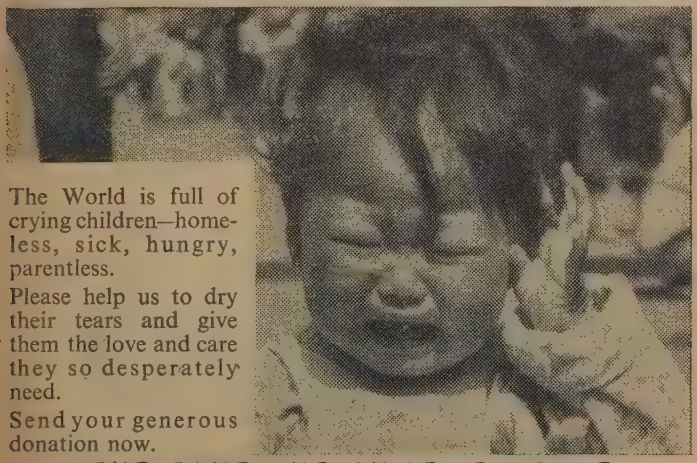
THOUSANDS of war-blinded Servicemen and women have become skilled in a craft or profession thanks to the untiring efforts of St. Dunstan's. More important still, they have learnt the feeling of independence. But St. Dunstan's itself must always be dependent on the support of others, for the cost of their special training and welfare relies entirely on voluntary aid. Will you please remember St. Dunstan's in your will? And if you are in a position of trust, think of St. Dunstan's when discussing legacies?

ALL INFORMATION FROM
THE LORD FRASER OF
LONSDALE (CHAIRMAN)

ST. DUNSTAN'S

1 SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)



The World is full of crying children—homeless, sick, hungry, parentless.

Please help us to dry their tears and give them the love and care they so desperately need.

Send your generous donation now.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

12(W) Upper Belgrave St., London, S.W.1 Patron: H. M. THE QUEEN

Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

19, MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH 3. *(Founded 1839)*

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant.
Asst. Secretary: Col. G. I. Burgess Winn, O.B.E.

RECORD FOR 1957

Cases investigated and Verbal Warnings	12,634	Dogs humanely destroyed	3,798
Ordinary Receipts	£20,000	Cats humanely destroyed	8,378
Ordinary expenditure	£33,000		

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Each Inspector wears uniform, and has a motor van containing Humane Killers, etc. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs: also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

118th Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above



SHIPWRECKED
Fishermen and MARINERS'
Royal Benevolent SOCIETY

helps the men of the MERCHANT NAVY and FISHING FLEETS and their families. These men face constant dangers. Thousands of survivors have been cared for, and **Immediate Relief Grants** given to thousands of widows and orphans.

Contributions to The Secretary,
(B2) 16, WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON, S.W.1
LEGACIES ARE SOLICITED *Patron* · H.M. The Queen

MISS AGNES WESTON'S

ROYAL
SAILORS' RESTS



PORTSMOUTH (1881) DEVONPORT (1876) LONDONDERRY (1955)

General Secretary: **LIEUT. CDR. F. M SAVAGE, R.N., (RTD.)**

AIMS—The spiritual, moral and physical well-being of the men of the Royal Navy, and other Services, their wives and families. FUNDS are urgently needed for carrying on GOSPEL, TEMPERANCE and WELFARE work and for GENERAL MAINTENANCE of Rests offering sleeping accommodation, restaurants and other amenities.

PLEASE HELP BY DONATION, SUBSCRIPTION OR LEGACY

Gifts and enquiries to

The Treasurer (WA), Royal Sailors' Rests,
Head Office, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth



" Could I ask you . . .

Why is it that grown-ups smile when they see us ? Is it because they would like to be young again and have a happy time like we're having at Spurgeon's ? "

200 needy boys and girls have a happy childhood through the kindness and love of those in charge at Spurgeon's. We feed, clothe and care for them—but it is no easy task.

These Christian Homes cost £900 a week to maintain by voluntary contributions. Please help by sending a gift to Mr. Percy Hide, Secretary.

Spurgeon's Homes

38 Haddon House, Park Road, Birchington, Kent.

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WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES